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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture

FOR THE YEAR 1902

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1903.

ALBANY:

THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS

1903

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 64.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 15, 1903.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes relating thereto, I have the honor to herewith submit the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1902.

CHARLES A. WIETING,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner.

CHARLES A. WIETING, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Assistant Commissioners.

First Division GEORGE L. FLANDERS,
Albany, N. Y.

Second Division FREDERICK J. H. KRACKE,
No. 23 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Third Division EBENEZER J. PRESTON,
Amenia, N. Y.

Fourth Division T. JAMES OWENS,
Remsen, N. Y.

Fifth Division S. BROWN RICHARDSON,
Lowville, N. Y.

Sixth Division CHARLES T. RUSSELL,
Munnsville, N. Y.

Seventh Division VERLETT C. BEEBE,
Arcade, N. Y.

Eighth Division WILLIAM T. HUGHES,
Room 246 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Ninth Division JOHN H. GRANT,
No. 715 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tenth Division JAMES P. CLARK,
Falconer, N. Y.

REPORT.

The working divisions of the Department are as follows:

First Division.—Comprising the following counties: Albany, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie and Washington.

Second Division.—Comprising the following counties: Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

Third Division.—Comprising the following counties: Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

Fourth Division.—Comprising the following counties: Essex, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oswego, Oneida and Warren.

Fifth Division.—Comprising the following counties: Clinton, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.

Sixth Division.—Comprising the following counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Tioga and Tompkins.

Seventh Division.—Comprising the following counties: Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Schuyler, Steuben and Wyoming.

Eighth Division.—Comprising the following counties: Cayuga, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne and Yates.

Ninth Division.—Comprising the following counties: Erie, Niagara and Orleans.

Tenth Division.—Comprising the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

Each one of these divisions is in charge of an assistant commissioner who is responsible directly to the commissioner of agriculture for the enforcement of the agricultural law within his respective territory. The men working in the division under

the assistant commissioner are responsible directly to him and receive and execute orders from him. The report from each division is made by the assistant commissioner to the commissioner of agriculture and all reports of the men working in that division receive the approval of the said assistant commissioner before being forwarded to the commissioner.

The personnel of the employees of the Department during the past year is as follows:

C. A. WIETING, Commissioner.

G. L. Flanders.....	Assistant Commissioner, First Division.
F. J. H. Kracke.....	Assistant Commissioner, Second Division.
E. J. Preston.....	Assistant Commissioner, Third Division.
T. James Owens.....	Assistant Commissioner, Fourth Division.
S. Brown Richardson...	Assistant Commissioner, Fifth Division.
C. T. Russell.....	Assistant Commissioner, Sixth Division.
V. C. Beebe.....	Assistant Commissioner, Seventh Division.
W. T. Hughes.....	Assistant Commissioner, Eighth Division.
John H. Grant.....	Assistant Commissioner, Ninth Division.
James P. Clark.....	Assistant Commissioner, Tenth Division.
V. P. Douw Lee.....	Head Bookkeeper.
J. M. Hutchings.....	Bookkeeper.
E. F. Burke.....	Assistant Bookkeeper.
Elizabeth A. Dowd.....	Stenographer.
Helen F. Rossman.....	Stenographer.
Alice B. Rossman.....	Stenographer.
Mabel E. Watson.....	Index Clerk.
W. W. Hall.....	Cheese Instructor.
Robert McAdam.....	Cheese Instructor.
M. T. Morgan.....	Cheese Instructor.
H. A. Rees.....	Cheese Instructor.
A. B. Hargrave.....	Cheese Instructor.
C. H. Allen.....	Agent.
G. D. Babcock.....	Agent.
W. J. Bennett.....	Agent.
Geo. Bernhard.....	Agent.
J. H. Bevier.....	Agent.
Charles Burke.....	Agent.

A. D. Clark.....	Agent.
J. J. Coughlin.....	Agent.
M. Dugan.....	Agent.
J. R. Earl.....	Agent.
J. M. Esmay.....	Agent.
G. B. Fellows.....	Agent.
R. A. French.....	Agent.
W. J. Gentes.....	Agent.
W. E. Griffith.....	Agent.
W. J. Hurd.....	Agent.
C. S. Kellogg.....	Agent.
A. M. Kibbe.....	Agent.
R. R. Kirkland.....	Agent.
H. H. Kracke.....	Agent.
J. E. Kruse.....	Agent.
J. E. Langdon	Agent.
John McGuire	Agent.
H. S. Matteson	Agent.
W. B. Mynderse	Agent.
W. C. Patrick	Agent.
J. M. Quigley	Agent.
W. B. Reading	Agent.
Charles Sears	Agent.
L. D. Spink	Agent.
C. J. Standart	Agent.
Thomas Tiquin	Agent.
N. Van Horne	Agent.
C. B. Wakefield	Agent.
C. A. Warren	Agent.
M. T. Cain	Inspector.
R. T. Courtney	Inspector.
M. S. Rivenburg	Inspector.
M. Schifferdecker	Inspector.
John W. Smith	Inspector.
T. W. Jones	Inspector.
Frank Wieting	Inspector.
Mortimer Stevens	Bee Inspector.
Charles Stewart	Bee Inspector.

N. D. West	Bee Inspector.
W. D. Wright	Bee Inspector.
E. J. Wheeler	Chemist.
E. P. McKeefe	Chemist.
John A. Miller	Chemist.
Hugh C. Troy	Chemist.
J. C. Wilson	Chemist.
Theo. Deecke	Chemist.
J. F. Geisler	Chemist.
S. A. Lattimore	Chemist.
E. G. Love	Chemist.
H. M. Hill	Chemist.
Geo. C. Hodges	Chemist.
W. H. Mosher	Chemist.
Fred. R. Eilinger	Chemist.
V. A. Moore	Pathologist.
H. B. Ambler	Veterinarian.
W. H. Kelly	Veterinarian.
C. R. Perkins	Veterinarian.
M. Quigley	Veterinarian.
W. J. Wadsworth	Veterinarian.
H. D. Gill	Veterinarian.
A. B. Kelly	Veterinarian.
John T. Claris	Veterinarian.
Henry Hartlieb	Veterinarian.
Anderson Crowforth	Veterinarian.
Thomas Meredith	Veterinarian.
H. D. French	Laborer.
Fred. M. Greene	Laborer.
L. J. Burke	Laborer.
G. A. Kale	Laborer.
Charles Schadler	Laborer.
Geo. Gumpert	Laborer.
H. A. Barrett	Laborer.
W. H. Butcher	Detective.
James A. Fulton	Appraiser.
W. H. Peck	Appraiser.
D. P. Witter	Appraiser.

Geo. G. Atwood	Nursery Inspector.
J. Jay Barden	Nursery Inspector.
C. H. Darrow	Nursery Inspector.
P. L. Husted	Nursery Inspector.
T. F. Niles	Nursery Inspector.
H. C. Peck	Nursery Inspector.
B. D. Van Buren	Nursery Inspector.
L. L. Woodford	Nursery Inspector.
Chester Young	Nursery Inspector.
Joseph H. Dodge	Nursery Inspector.
L. E. Brown	Nursery Inspector.
C. L. Enders	Nursery Inspector.
F. T. Wiley	Nursery Inspector.
Jay Thomson	Laborer.
Thomas T. Neill	Laborer.
B. E. Valentine	Laborer.
P. M. Brown	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.
John W. Calkins	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.
G. E. Hollenbeck	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.
C. M. LaMonte	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.
D. W. Lasher	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.
S. Niles Loomis	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.
E. C. Montross	Instructor in Sugar Beet growing.

During the year the following resignations, discharges and deaths have occurred:

Resigned, William B. Reading.

Discharged, J. Van Gelderen.

Died, Charles Burke and Charles A. Warren.

It has been the misfortune of the Department to lose during the year by death two of its trusted employees, Mr. Charles Burke of Troy, N. Y. and Mr. Charles A. Warren of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Burke was employed as an expert and agent in the Department of Agriculture by the first Dairy Commissioner upon the first day of June, 1891, and was continued in the Department to work as such expert and agent from that time until the date of his death. His work was done in such a way as to leave behind him a reputation for integrity, earnestness and assiduity. In his

death the Department loses an old, tried and trusted employee whose place it will be hard to fill.

Mr. Charles A. Warren was appointed an expert and agent in this Department on the 20th day of April, 1897. He had not worked as long in the Department as Mr. Burke, but what he had done showed him to be a man as earnest, upright and assiduous as any in our employ and one who was devoted heartily to the cause which this Department represents. His death was also a great loss to the Department.

The following persons have been employed during the year from the civil service eligible list.

W. J. Hurd, C. E. Sackett, Agents; L. F. Brown, C. L. Enders, J. H. Dodge, L. L. Woodford, Nursery Inspectors.

The work of this Department consists in enforcing the provisions of the agricultural law, which are as follows:

1. Providing butter and cheese experts to give instruction in the art of making uniform, first-class butter and cheese.
2. Providing against the sale or delivery to factories or creameries of impure, unhealthy or unwholesome milk.
3. Providing against keeping of cows for the production of milk for sale or exchange in a crowded or unhealthful condition, and against feeding such cows on distillery waste or on any substance that will produce unwholesome or unhealthful milk.
4. Regulating the sale of condensed milk.
5. Providing against the manufacture and sale of imitation butter and its use in boarding-houses and places of public entertainment.
6. Providing against the sale and manufacture of imitation cheese.
7. Providing for branding full cream cheese as "New York State full cream cheese" and against falsely branding butter or cheese.
8. Providing against the manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar.

9. Providing for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic animals.
10. Providing for the prevention of diseases among bees.
11. Providing for the prevention and suppression of contagious and infectious diseases in fruit trees, plants, etc.
12. Providing against the manufacture and sale of Paris green, except as provided in the statute.
13. Providing for the encouragement of sugar beet culture and the manufacture of beet sugar in the State.
14. Providing against the manufacture and sale of adulterated linseed or flaxseed oil.
15. Providing against the selling of "bob veal," i. e. meat from calves under four weeks of age or from calves that were diseased at the time of killing.
16. Providing for the distribution of moneys for the promotion of agriculture to the agricultural societies of the State.
17. Relative to Farmers' Institutes.
18. Providing against selling adulterated or imitation maple syrup or maple sugar.
19. To exercise such supervision as is provided relative to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University.
20. Relating to process butter and the use of preservatives in dairy products.
21. Relating to the use of coloring matter in food products.
22. Relating to the use of the Babcock milk test.

MILK.

The Agricultural Law provides by section twenty-two as follows:

SECTION 22. *Prohibition of the sale of adulterated milk.*—No person shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk or any cream from the same, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, colored, or unwholesome cream, or sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange any article of food made from such milk or cream or manufacture from any such milk or cream any article of food.

Section twenty of the Agricultural Law defines adulterated milk as follows:

The term, adulterated milk, when so used, means:

1. Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

All adulterated milk shall be deemed unclean, unhealthy, impure and unwholesome. The terms, pure milk or unadulterated milk, when used singly or together mean sweet milk not adulterated, and the terms pure cream or unadulterated cream, when used singly or together mean cream taken from pure and unadulterated milk.

Section twenty-three of the Agricultural Law provides against delivering or supplying to any butter or cheese factory adulterated milk and reads as follows:

SECTION 23. *Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories.*—No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk diluted with water, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any of the cream has been taken, except pure skim milk to skim cheese factories. No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk from which there has been kept back any part of the milk commonly known as strippings, or any milk that is sour, except pure skim milk to skim cheese factories. The owner or proprietor or the persons having charge of any butter or cheese factory, not buying all the milk used by him, shall not use for his own benefit, or allow any of his employes or any other person to use for his own benefit, any milk, cream, butter or cheese or any other product thereof, brought to such factory, without

the consent of the owners of such milk or the products thereof. Every butter or cheese manufacturer not buying all the milk he uses, shall keep a correct account of all the milk daily received, of the number of packages of butter and cheese made each day, and the number of packages and aggregate weight of cheese and butter disposed of each day; which account shall be open to inspection to any person who delivers milk to such factory. Whenever manufacturers of butter or cheese purchase milk upon the basis of the amount of fat contained therein and use for ascertaining the amount of such fat what is known as the Babcock test, or whenever the proceeds of co-operative creameries and cheese factories are allotted on the basis of determinations of milk fat by the Babcock test, the bottles and pipettes used in such test shall before use be examined by the director of the New York Experimental Station. If such bottles are found to be properly constructed and graded so as to accurately show the amount of fat contained in milk, each of them shall be legibly and indelibly marked "S. B." No bottle shall be so marked except as herein provided nor shall be used in any such test by such manufacturers, unless so examined and marked. The acid used in making such test by such manufacturers shall be examined from time to time by competent chemists employed by the commissioner of agriculture and if found not to be of sufficient strength the use of such acid shall be prohibited. The commissioner of agriculture or persons employed by him for that purpose may at any time assist in mailing tests of milk received at a butter or cheese factory for the purpose of determining the efficiency of tests usually made at such factory. All persons using other than standard bottles or acid which is not of the required strength to accurately determine the amount of fats in milk, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section thirty-seven of this article, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The enforcement of the milk law is one attended with as many, if not more, difficulties than any other with which this Department is charged on account of the volume of the commodity that has to be guarded, New York city last year taking for consumption over fourteen million forty-quart cans. The population of New York city being approximately three-sevenths of that of the State, and assuming that people elsewhere consume practically the same amount of milk per capita it would make the milk consumption of the State of New York thirty-three million forty-quart cans, to say nothing of the amount of milk delivered to

butter and cheese factories for manufacture into butter and cheese. There are in the State of New York about sixteen hundred of such factories in which during the year 1902 there were made 123,987,516 pounds of cheese and 49,919,794 pounds of butter; estimating this butter and cheese in their equivalents in milk we would have 49,919,794 pounds of butter manufactured approximately from 16,488,438 forty-quart cans of milk and 123,987,516 pounds of cheese manufactured approximately from 15,498,439 forty-quart cans of milk, making a total of 64,986,877 forty-quart cans of milk, the purity of which the agricultural law is to guard.

I have given the work of protecting this commodity as much attention as possible, considering the number of men I had, and yet with this close surveillance the number of cases made for selling or exposing for sale adulterated milk during the last three years have been as follows: 1900, 1,017 cases; 1901, 665 cases; 1902, 577 cases.

In order to make the cases above referred to during the years above indicated we have made approximately 510,000 inspections annually of milk sold, offered or exposed for sale upon the market. This would indicate that with the work that is being done the milk that is being supplied to the citizens of this State for consumption is a practical approximation of pure milk. We have met some difficulties, however, in the enforcement of the milk law of the State, growing out of a misapprehension as to the probable results of enforcing a law having a milk standard. That was remedied by the provisions of chapter 557 of the Laws of 1898, which provided that if a person was selling milk upon the market produced from a dairy owned or controlled by him so that he was practically the producer, and a sample was taken and found to be below the standard, a sample of the mixed milk of the dairy should be taken within ten days and if the milk thus taken from the dairy did not prove to be better than the milk being sold, as above stated, that that fact of itself should be a bar to an action. In my judgment this has done much to allay the fears, above referred to, but there are two propositions in the work that are somewhat puzzling. The first is the result of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the *People v. Wiard*, reported in

61 N. Y. Appellate Division, page 612. In this case the court held in essence that if a party was selling his milk and selling it all to one person, that, if upon delivery it was examined for the purpose of determining whether it was adulterated or not and a sample taken for analysis, that sample must be taken from the mixed milk of all the cans, thus apparently safeguarding the proposition that the sample must be a sample of the milk as it would average. That doctrine has not been held relative to persons selling milk to different persons from house to house, for instance, as a milk peddler sells it upon the street, so that as the milk law now stands if a man brings six cans of milk to be sold to the retailer, he taking them all, one can being badly watered and five cans being pure, if a mixture of the six cans would come above the standard, he cannot be held to have violated the agricultural law. If the retail dealer, however, puts the six cans upon his wagon and starts through the streets selling the milk he can be held responsible for selling adulterated milk from the one can for the sale of which to him the vendor was not held responsible. Plainly, if the one man can be held for the sale of this milk it would seem that the other ought also to be held, and to that end the law should be amended so that there can be no mistake as to the intention of the Legislature in this matter.

SECTION 31. *When prohibition does not apply to skim milk or skim cheese.*—Except in the counties of New York and Kings, the prohibition contained in this article against the sale of adulterated milk shall not apply to skim milk, which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated, except by skimming, sold for use in the county in which it is produced or an adjoining county, if it is sold for and as skimmed milk. The prohibitions in this article against the sale of cheese made from unadulterated milk or cream, shall not apply to pure skim cheese made from milk which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated, except by skimming.

Now, if a retailer is disposing of milk upon the streets and one of the agents of this Department examines it and determines from its appearance and specific gravity that it is probably skim milk, the question he has to decide is whether he should take a sample for analysis; in order to do this he should determine whether the milk is being sold for skim milk or pure milk, a matter peculiarly

within the knowledge of the retailer. If the retailer says he is selling it for skim milk and no sample is taken, then the man who is selling it for pure milk and deceiving his customer will not be detected. If the agents of this Department are to take the word of each milk vendor as to the facts the chances are that no cases will be made, no matter how guilty the vendor is. If we take nobody's word then we find ourselves in the position of having to take a sample of all skim milk sold upon the market and putting the vendor on his defense to show the facts, which is very expensive and trying for the honest vendor but a just thing for a man who is selling it as whole milk. If a law could be enacted providing that when skim milk is sold it should be sold in some definite form or package, or from separate wagons or in some manner whereby the nature or method of the selling would warn the purchaser of the nature of the milk, it would tend to do away with this difficulty and be of great benefit to the consuming public, particularly to the poor people who are not in a position to protect themselves.

It is apparent from the reading of the above section that it was the intention of the Legislature to allow skim milk to be sold in any county where produced or in an adjoining county, except in the counties of New York and Kings, providing it is sold as and for skim milk. This is plain enough of itself but a puzzling law to enforce. The section provides an exception to the general rule of the milk law.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the *People v. Wiard*, above referred to, is in effect really the establishment of the doctrine that if the average of milk which is being exposed for sale is up to the standard, a portion of it being below the standard is not a violation. When the milk standard was first established the question was entered into to some extent as to whether in creating a standard we should create one for the average milk or should create one that should let in all pure milk including the lowest grade. It was finally concluded to establish a standard to let in all pure milk including the lowest grade; to be sure that there would be no mistake about it, the standard was intended to be so made that it would let in milk somewhat poorer than the lowest grade of pure milk drawn from a

herd of healthful cows, so that the idea in creating a standard is at variance with what would seem to be a practical result of the decision above referred to. The State of Massachusetts has a standard requiring thirteen per cent. total solids and that standard is based upon the proposition that it was created so as to exclude all milk below the average milk. At the time of the fixing of the standard for milk in the State of New York the method in vogue for analysis was one known as the Wanklyn-Waller method. In the course of the first few years of the enforcement of the law a new method was brought into vogue known as the Adams method which differed somewhat from the former method and the essential difference, so far as results were concerned, was that by this method at least two-tenths of one per cent. more fat could be extracted from the same milk. It being a method that was approved by chemists generally the Department was forced to adopt it in making analyses, because it gave more benefit to the defendant, so the discovery of this new method practically lowered the standard of milk then in existence and our standard, as it now stands, is, for that reason, that much lower than was intended originally.

PROSECUTIONS.

The cases made during the year for violation of the milk law are as follows:

MILK.

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CONDENSED MILK.

Section twenty-five of the Agricultural Law provides as follows:

SECTION 25. *Regulations in regard to condensed milk.*—No condensed milk shall be made or offered or exposed for sale or exchange unless manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed either wholly or in part, or unless the proportion of milk solids shall be in quantity the equivalent of twelve per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of which solids twenty-five per centum shall be fats. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale or exchange in hermetically sealed cans, any condensed milk unless put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the person or corpora-

tion by whom made and the brand by which or under which it is made. When condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the vendor shall brand or label such cans or packages with the name of the manufacturer of the milk contained therein.

The violations of the provisions of this section have not been many but a number of cases have been made for a violation of one portion of said section, viz.: that portion that prohibits the manufacture, sale or offering for sale in hermetically sealed cans any condensed milk unless it is put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled the name of the persons or corporations by whom made.

PROSECUTIONS.

The cases made under this section of the law have been referred to the Attorney-General and are as follows:

CONDENSED MILK.

OCTOBER 16, 1901.

People v. Jurgens.
 People v. Nestle.
 People v. Smith & Sills.
 People v. Strait Brothers.
 People v. Clark Summit Dairy Company.
 People v. Brooks.
 People v. O'Dell.
 People v. Wood & Sellick.
 People v. Elliott.
 People v. Scranton Dairy Company.
 People v. Bulifaut.
 People v. Huron Condensed Milk Company.
 People v. Leggett & Company.
 People v. Vermont Milk Company.
 People v. Fuller & Jones.
 People v. Chapman Company.

DECEMBER 11, 1901.

People v. Leggett & Company.
 People v. Markham.
 People v. Heisenbuttel, Nearing Company.

PRESERVATIVES.

Section twenty-seven of the Agricultural Law provides as follows:

" * * * No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, any butter or other dairy products containing a preservative, but this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of salt in butter or cheese, or spirituous liquors in club or other fancy cheese or

sugar in condensed milk. No person or persons, firm, association or corporation shall induce or attempt to induce any person or persons to violate any of the provisions of the agricultural law. Any person, firm, association or corporation selling, offering or advertising for sale any substance, preparation or matter for use in violation of the provisions of the agricultural law shall be guilty of a violation of this act."

During the year there have been but ten violations of the agricultural law by the use of preservatives in milk or cream, discovered by the agents of this Department making examinations of these products offered for sale upon the market. This would seem to indicate that the use of this commodity was not being practiced to any extent by the milk producers or sellers. I am of the opinion that it would not be used at all were it not for the strenuous efforts put forth by the representatives of the manufacturers of these products to induce the milk dealers to use them. Such information as has been gleaned by the agents of this Department relative to these representations would indicate that the nature of the statements were to the effect that the goods were harmless and they were not in any sense detrimental to the consumers of milk or cream in which it is used, and that it was a cheap way to prevent milk or cream from becoming sour.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is a list of the cases made during the year for violation of the Agricultural Law by putting this commodity into milk or cream, viz.:

PRESERVATIVE.

	JUNE 2, 1902.	Case No.
People v. Watt.....	11228	
People v. Watt.....	11229	
People v. Young.....	11505	
People v. Forsyth.....	11239	

AUGUST 14, 1902.

People v. Attica Creamery Company.....	12304
People v. Neumann.....	12305

SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

People v. Haskell.....	12322
People v. Eaton.....	12321
People v. Storck.....	11311
People v. Mapes.....	12331

OLEOMARGARINE.

There is practically no oleomargarine sold in the State of New York and absolutely none sold openly. Many attempts have been made, however, during the year to consummate such sales in a clandestine manner, but I believe our agents have been successful in detecting nearly, if not all, such attempts and that the offenders have been reported to this office with the proper evidence and the cases referred to the Attorney-General for such action as should be taken under the agricultural law to collect the penalties thereby forfeited to the State of New York. Among the cases made for such attempts or sales was one against John Bremer. The defendant in this case was a retail grocer in the city of New York. He had the goods in his store exposed for sale and they were in imitation or semblance of butter, i. e. they looked, smelled and tasted like butter and his own admissions were to the effect that he sold them as and for butter. This case was prosecuted by Hon. S. S. Slater, attorney for the State. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Chester. The evidence showed that the goods were in imitation or semblance of butter and that the defendant admitted at the time of the taking of the sample by the agents of this Department that he was selling the same as and for butter. A verdict was obtained in the trial court. The defendant took the case to the Appellate Division and there sought to impress the court with the theory that he had a right to sell the goods in imitation or semblance of butter providing he sold them as and for oleomargarine. The Appellate Division reversed the decision of the lower court. The opinion was written by Mr. Justice Van Brunt. The following is a copy of that opinion :

VAN BRUNT, P. J. :

This action was brought to recover a penalty claimed to be due for violation of section 26 of the Agricultural Law, as amended by chapter 768 of the Laws of 1897. It is claimed by the respondent that the penalty for such a violation was, at the time this action was commenced, provided for by section 37 of chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 559 of the

Laws of 1900. The appellant, however, insists that said section, if applicable, must be construed to authorize a criminal but not a civil action, and further claims that the act was no longer in existence at the time of the trial, and, consequently, no judgment could be rendered under it. The appellant urges that the penalty was fixed by section 37 of the Agricultural Law as amended by chapter 435 of the Laws of 1899. It would seem, however, that the said section being amended by chapter 559 of the Laws of 1900, the section as amended is applicable if it was in existence for the purposes of this case at the time of the trial.

It seems to us that the right to a recovery, if any right of action existed at the time of the bringing of the action, was preserved by section 31 of chapter 677 of the Laws of 1892, and section 32 of the same law, as amended by chapter 448 of the Laws of 1894, wherein it was declared that the repeal of a statute or any part thereof should not affect or impair any rights acquired or any liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time such repeal takes effect, and that the provisions of a law repealing a prior law which are substantial re-enactments of provisions of the prior law shall be construed as a continuation of such provisions of such prior law and not as new enactments; and it is to be presumed that all subsequent legislation was had in view of this provision of the law as to the effect of repeals and modifications of statutes.

We cannot see that the claim that the section under which this action is brought only authorized a criminal procedure, has any foundation in the language of the statute. It was clearly intended that the persons offending against the provisions of the law should be subject to a penalty which could only be collected in a civil action. The fact that the penalty is fixed at a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for every violation, and that no provision is made as to who shall determine the amount of the sum to be forfeited, would seem in no way to preclude the recovery of the smaller sum mentioned in the statute.

Section 26 of chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 768 of the Laws of 1897, reads as follows:

"SECTION 26. *Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.*—No person by himself, his agents or employees, shall

produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or mix, compound with or add to milk, cream or butter, any acids or other deleterious substance or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in semblance of natural butter, nor sell, keep for sale, or offer for sale any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this state or elsewhere. Any dealer in any article or product, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by this act, who shall keep, store or display such article or product, with other merchandise or stock in his place of business, shall be deemed to have the same in his possession for sale."

This section prohibited the production or manufacture, and the sale, keeping for sale, or offering for sale of the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter; and it was evidently intended to meet those cases where oleomargarine was manufactured with the intent that it should resemble natural butter and be sold as such. There is no prohibition against the manufacture of oleomargarine as such; but when made to imitate natural butter and sold as such there is a violation of the provision of this section of the agricultural law.

The complaint in this action averred that the defendant, at No. 435 Columbus Avenue in the city of New York, did keep for sale, offer for sale, have in his possession for sale and did sell a manufactured substance which was a production in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same; that the said substance was not butter, but was an oleaginous substance not produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same, but manufactured from animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same; that the said substance was colored

with some coloring matter whereby it was made to and did resemble butter, the product of the dairy.

The answer consisted of a general denial, and when the case came up for trial at the opening a motion was made to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the law under which the forfeiture was claimed was no longer in existence; that there was no allegation in the complaint that the substance in question was offered for sale or sold "as butter;" and that section 26 of the agricultural law was unconstitutional. This motion was denied and exception taken. The plaintiff then moved to entirely change the nature of the claim as stated in the complaint by adding to the phrase "did sell and manufacture a substance," etc., the words "as butter." This amendment was objected to on the part of the defendant.

It seems to us that such a complete change in the nature of the action ought not to have been made at the trial, and for that, if for no other reason, the judgment should be reversed.

There is an exception to a refusal of a request to charge which needs consideration. The evidence showed that two agents of the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York on one of their tours of inspection were at the store of the defendant and saw a clerk and told him they desired to make an inspection of the butter in the store and the clerk said "all right." They then made a search throughout the store and found a lot of butter and in an ice box they also found a tub containing a substance which they knew was not butter. The agents testified that there was no attempt made to conceal it, and that the defendant had three or four tubs in his place. They took a sample of this substance, and it was analyzed by the State chemist who testified upon the trial that it was oleomargarine. The only evidence that the defendant had attempted to sell this article as butter was an alleged admission sworn to by one of the inspectors, who stated that the defendant told them he had been selling it for butter at twenty-seven cents a pound.

The defendant's counsel, before the case was submitted to the jury, requested the court to charge that if the jury did not believe that the defendant made the alleged statement to the inspector, their verdict must be for the defendant. This request the court

declined to charge and the defendant's counsel excepted. This, we think, was error. There was no circumstance whatever which tended to support the evidence of the inspector. He alone swore to this admission. The good faith and innocence of the defendant was conceded by the witnesses of the plaintiff; and where the whole case depends upon an admission which is unsupported by any surrounding circumstances, and is testified to by a party who is seeking evidence, it seems to us that the question as to whether such admission had been made was one for the jury. It must be borne in mind that admissions are the most unreliable kind of evidence and that the interpolation of the words "as butter" would make all the difference between an admission by the defendant of having done an act which he had a right to do, and an admission of doing an act which brought him within the prohibition of the law.

Judgment and order should, therefore, be reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

O'BRIEN, INGRAHAM and HATCH, JJ., concurred.

Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

The above case is the only one during the year in which a serious question as to the meaning or intent of the law was raised. The Appellate Division having rendered this decision to the effect that the prohibitions of the statute were not against oleomargarine in imitation or semblance of butter unless it was sold as and for butter was of itself a departure from any decision had under this statute heretofore and was totally unexpected. A motion was made by the attorney for a new trial. Argument thereon was had and the motion was denied.

Section 1961 of the Code of Civil Procedure reads as follows:

SECTION 1961. *When action cannot be maintained.*—Whenever, by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, a construction is given to a statute, an act done, in good faith, and in conformity to that construction, after the decision was made, and before a reversal thereof by the Court of Appeals, is so far valid, that the party doing it is not liable to any penalty or forfeiture, for an act that was adjudged lawful by the decision of the court below. But this section does not control or affect

the decision of the Court of Appeals, upon an appeal actually taken before the reversal.

It was believed by the attorneys acting for this Department that under that decision and under the provisions of the section of the Code above quoted, oleomargarine could be sold in the State of New York thereafter until such time as the Court of Appeals would reverse that decision if it was sold as oleomargarine, although it was in imitation or semblance of butter. This would give every dealer the right to put the goods upon shelves in that deceptive form and it would require a great deal of work on the part of this Department, and much vigilance on the part of the persons thus having it for sale, to see that errors were not made so it would be sold as and for butter. In view of this condition of things a bill was prepared and presented to your honorable body for consideration, amending that section of the statute to read as follows:

SECTION 26. *Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.*—No person by himself, his agents or employes, shall produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or mix, compound with or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substance or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in semblance of natural butter, nor sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance, or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this State or elsewhere. Any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter the product of the dairy, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the Agricultural Law, whether he sells such commodity or substance as butter, oleomargarine or under any other name or designation whatsoever and irrespective of any representations he may make relative to such commodity or substance. Any dealer in any article or product, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by this act, who shall keep, store or display such article or product, with other merchandise or stock in his place of business, shall be deemed to have the same in his possession for sale.

The bill was prepared as soon as possible after learning the final decision in this case but it was drawn within three days of the closing of your last session. Finding that the bill must lay upon the table three days before it could be considered, this rule would be fatal to its passage unless the governor recommended its passage in an emergency message. The facts were laid before His Excellency, the Governor, who, upon consideration of the matter as a whole, sent an emergency message to the Legislature and the bill was passed and became a law on the 7th day of April, 1902. It was believed by the attorneys for this Department that the law above referred to was in effect a legislative interpretation of its own meaning and intention as expressed in the statute under which the decision was rendered. Under this law the Department has been operating during the summer and there has been no attempt to flood the State with these goods in the prohibited form as it is believed there would have been had the statute not been passed.

I am pleased to inform your honorable body that the Congress of the United States passed a bill during its last session familiarly known as the Grout bill which reads as follows:

AN ACT to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of any State, or Territory or the District of Columbia into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine, and to impose a tax, provide for the inspection, and regulate the manufacture and sale of certain dairy products, and to amend an Act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation, process, renovated, or adulterated butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such State or Territory or the District of

Columbia, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

SEC. 2. That the first clause of section three of an Act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be amended by adding thereto after the word "oleomargarine," at the end of said clause, the following words:

"And any person that sells, vends, or furnishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family table without compensation, who shall add to or mix with such oleomargarine any artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine within the meaning of said Act, and subject to the provisions thereof."

Section three of said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "*Provided further*, That wholesale dealers who vend no other oleomargarine or butterine except that upon which a tax of one-fourth of one per cent per pound is imposed by this Act, as amended, shall pay two hundred dollars; and such retail dealers as vend no other oleomargarine or butterine except that upon which is imposed by this Act, as amended, a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound shall pay six dollars."

SEC. 3. That section eight of an Act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of ten cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound: *Provided*, When oleomargarine is free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow said tax shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps; and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this section."

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of this Act "butter" is hereby defined to mean an article of food as defined in "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; that "adulterated butter" is hereby defined to mean a grade of butter produced by mixing, reworking, rechurning in milk or cream, refining, or in any way producing a uniform, purified, or improved product from different lots or parcels of melted or unmelted butter or butter fat, in which any acid, alkali, chemical, or any substance whatever is introduced or used for the purpose or with the effect of deodorizing or removing therefrom rancidity, or any butter or butter fat with which there is mixed any substance foreign to butter as herein defined, with intent or effect of cheapening in cost the product or any butter in the manufacture or manipulation of which any process or material is used with intent or effect of causing the absorption of abnormal quantities of water, milk, or cream; that "process butter" or "renovated butter" is hereby defined to mean butter which has been subjected to any process by which it is melted, clarified or refined and made to resemble genuine butter, always excepting "adulterated butter" as defined by this Act.

That special taxes are imposed as follows:

Manufacturers of process or renovated butter shall pay fifty dollars per year and manufacturers of adulterated butter shall pay six hundred dollars per year. Every person who engages in the production of process or renovated butter or adulterated butter as a business shall be considered to be a manufacturer thereof.

Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter shall pay a tax of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, and retail dealers in adulterated butter shall pay a tax of forty-eight dollars per annum. Every person who sells adulterated butter in less quantities than ten pounds at one time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in adulterated butter.

Every person who sells adulterated butter shall be regarded as a dealer in adulterated butter. And sections thirty-two hundred and thirty-two, thirty-two hundred and thirty-three, thirty-two hundred and thirty-four, thirty-two hundred and thirty-five, thirty-two hundred and thirty-six, thirty-two hundred and thirty-seven, thirty-two hundred and thirty-eight, thirty-two hundred and thirty-nine, thirty-two hundred and forty, thirty-two hundred and forty-one, and thirty-two hundred and forty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States are, so far as applicable, made to extend to and include and apply to the special taxes by this section and to the person upon whom they are imposed.

That every person who carries on the business of a manufacturer of process or renovated butter or adulterated butter without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than one thousand and not more than five thousand dollars; and every person who carries on the business of a dealer in adulterated butter without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

That every manufacturer of process or renovated butter or adulterated butter shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of material and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number of his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue, and in a penal sum of not less than five hundred dollars; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That all adulterated butter shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped, and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by manufacturers of adulterated butter shall be in original stamped packages.

Dealers in adulterated butter must sell only original or from original stamped packages, and when such original stamped packages are broken the adulterated butter sold from same shall be placed in suitable wooden or paper packages, which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any adulterated butter in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any adulterated butter in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not more than two years.

That every manufacturer of adulterated butter shall securely affix, by pasting, on each package containing adulterated butter manufactured by him a label on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district and State in which it is situated, these words: "Notice.—That the manufacturer of the adulterated butter herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use either this package again or the stamp thereon, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying said stamp, under the penalty provided by law in such cases." Every manufacturer of adulterated butter who neglects to affix such label to any package containing adulterated butter made by him, or sold or offered for sale for or by him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such package shall be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offense is committed.

That upon adulterated butter, when manufactured or sold or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of ten cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and any fractional part of a pound shall be taxed as a pound, and that upon process or renovated butter, when manufactured or sold or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and any fractional part of a pound shall be taxed as a pound. The tax to be levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing engraving, issuing, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to the stamps provided by this section.

That the provisions of sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one of "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall apply to manufacturers of "adulterated butter" to an extent necessary to enforce the marking, branding, identification, and regulation of the exportation and importation of adulterated butter.

SEC. 5. All parts of an Act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and of an Act to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of amendment thereto approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, which are

applicable to the subjects and purposes described in this section shall apply to process or renovated butter. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to cause a rigid sanitary inspection to be made, at such times as he may deem proper or necessary, of all factories and storehouses where process or renovated butter is manufactured, packed, or prepared for market, and of the products thereof and materials going into the manufacture of the same. All process or renovated butter and the packages containing the same shall be marked with the words "Renovated Butter" or "Process Butter" and by such other marks, labels, or brands and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and no process or renovated butter shall be shipped or transported from its place of manufacture into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, until it has been marked as provided in this section. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make all needful regulations for carrying this section into effect, and shall cause to be ascertained and reported from time to time the quantity and quality of process or renovated butter manufactured, and the character and the condition of the material from which it is made. And he shall also have power to ascertain whether or not materials used in the manufacture of said process or renovated butter are deleterious to health or unwholesome in the finished product, and in case such deleterious or unwholesome materials are found to be used in product intended for exportation or shipment into other States or in course of exportation or shipment he shall have power to confiscate the same. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. That wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, process, renovated, or adulterated butter shall keep such books and render such returns in relation thereto as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require; and such books shall be open at all times to the inspection of any internal-revenue officer or agent. And any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this section shall for each such offense be fined not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two.

Approved, May 9, 1902.

By the terms of that bill oleomargarine and kindred products when brought into a State become immediately upon entry subject to the laws of the State, so that the law of the State as it stands relative to this commodity applies to oleomargarine coming in in the original packages as well as to the commodity manufactured within the State. I am of the opinion that with reasonably active work under the provisions of this statute all fraud in the sales of these goods within this State can hereafter be suppressed, and that with the national statute as it now stands there is no danger of a reversal of the case entitled *Plumley v. Massachusetts*, reported in 155 U. S., page 462.

PROSECUTIONS.

The cases made and referred to the Attorney-General during the year are as follows:

OLEOMARGARINE CASES.

	Case No.
Oct. 3, 1901..People v. Weidman, Stark Heading Co....	
	4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758
Oct. 4, 1901..People v. Richard Moloy	4641
Oct. 8, 1901..People v. Ralph Guida	4366
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Oct. 15, 1901..People v. J. C. Raven.....	4392
Oct. 15, 1901..People v. Kate Foley	4391
Oct. 21, 1901..People v. Duncan & Henderson.....	4396
Oct. 22, 1901..People v. Henry Dunker	4619
Oct. 28, 1901..People v. Hiram R. Winnie.....	2313-2314
Oct. 30, 1901..People v. H. C. Schult.....	4385
Oct. 30, 1901..People v. Herman Van Ahn.....	4368
Nov. 7, 1901..People v. Peter McGovern	4387
Nov. 12, 1901..People v. H. C. Schult.....	4363
Nov. 19, 1901..People v. J. D. Behn.....	4397
Nov. 20, 1901..People v. Albers & Sutern.....	4312
Nov. 25, 1901..People v. G. L. Wrieth.....	4708
Dec. 5, 1901..People v. John Vette	4712
Dec. 5, 1901..People v. J. D. Behn.....	4715
Dec. 7, 1901..People v. John Ficken	4710

	Case No.
Dec. 7, 1901..People v. Leo Perl	4379
Dec. 12, 1901..People v. J. Sweeney	4705
Dec. 12, 1901..People v. Mrs. R. Fraser.....	4373
Dec. 12, 1901..People v. M. A. Underhill.....	4709
Dec. 12, 1901..People v. E. M. Gumley.....	4717
Dec. 14, 1901..People v. Verona Huath	4344
Dec. 16, 1901..People v. Michael Homa	4711
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Dec. 16, 1901..People v. William Bockman	4716
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Dec. 20, 1901..People v. Hyman Krinsky	4347
Jan. 3, 1902..People v. P. J. Kelly.....	85
Jan. 7, 1902..People v. Mary Dooley	4713
Jan. 7, 1902..People v. W. W. Wright.....	4718
Jan. 8, 1902..People v. Harry Johnson	4644
Jan. 10, 1902..People v. John J. Snyder.....	4623
Jan. 15, 1902..People v. Richard Russell	4722
Jan. 16, 1902..People v. A. Diestel	4714
Jan. 27, 1902..People v. John Doe	4564
Jan. 28, 1902..People v. David Cohen	4737
Jan. 30, 1902..People v. Jos. Mullen	4778
Feb. 4, 1902..People v. Patrick Ward	2730
Feb. 6, 1902..People v. Andrew Lutz	4377
Feb. 18, 1902..People v. Sarah Cameron	4740
Feb. 18, 1902..People v. Anna Wiaber	4746
Feb. 19, 1902..People v. H. Interman	4723
Feb. 20, 1902..People v. M. M. Heink.....	4745
Feb. 25, 1902..People v. Carl Lyon	1264
March 4, 1902..People v. Dobbins	4750
March 11, 1902..People v. William Fleming	4657
March 13, 1902..People v. C. B. Brinckerhoff.....	4663
March 13, 1902..People v. J. R. Von Elen.....	4701
March 13, 1902..People v. W. J. Oakford.....	4349
March 18, 1902..People v. Peter McGovern	4346
April 5, 1902..People v. Annie Bawld	4669
April 9, 1902..People v. Thos. Pauley	4679
April 10, 1902..People v. William Donnelly	4376

	Case No.
April 11, 1902..People v. John Doe	4670
April 14, 1902..People v. P. J. Lynch	4729
April 16, 1902..People v. Michael Dunphy	4395
April 18, 1902..People v. M. J. Bock	4658
April 18, 1902..People v. Mrs. Searles	4707
April 19, 1902..People v. Rudolph Neuken	4667
April 21, 1902..People v. Harry Brown	4749
April 21, 1902..People v. John Doe	4627
April 30, 1902..People v. Joe Weibel	4691
May 10, 1902..People v. John Soles	4611
May 15, 1902..People v. Chris. Hutenberg	4680
May 17, 1902..People v. Chas. Feck	4681
May 17, 1902..People v. Henry Parfitt	4693
May 20, 1902..People v. P. J. Lynch	4694
May 20, 1902..People v. P. J. Lynch	4586
May 24, 1902..People v. Peter H. Van Ahn	4677
May 24, 1902..People v. A. Lenning	5055
May 24, 1902..People v. James Armstrong	4666
May 24, 1902..People v. E. A. Saloni	5060
May 26, 1902..People v. Juvenile Asylum, N. Y.	5054
May 26, 1902..People v. M. Seraphim	4698
June 3, 1902..People v. H. H. Schult	2746
June 4, 1902..People v. Goavanni Sogno	4338
June 5, 1902..People v. John J. Tarlton	5065
June 9, 1902..People v. W. W. Wright	5051
June 12, 1902..People v. Charles Block	4662
June 13, 1902..People v. Mrs. John Murphy	4548
June 15, 1902..People v. Richard Russell	4690
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BUTTER.

Much of the butter manufactured in the State of New York at the present time is, as a product, uniform and first-class and is bringing a good return to the producer, notwithstanding that a good deal of renovated butter has been sold in the market in competition with factory made butter. The good results produced by the instruction given in the dairy school in this State, located at Cornell University, are becoming so well recognized that the necessity for education along this line is so great that demand is being made upon the Department for assistance to the end that this instruction may be extended beyond the limits of the dairy school into the butter manufactories of the State. These requests cannot be complied with because the Department has not at its command a sufficient force of butter experts. As this is a matter of education which is of interest to the public, I am of the opinion that a small expenditure of money will produce results along this line that will be of great benefit to the consuming public as well as the producer of butter. At least a half dozen competent men could be employed in this branch of the work, in my judgment, to good advantage.

RENOVATED BUTTER.

Large quantities of renovated butter is sold upon the markets of this State each year. Under the statute as it now exists a sale of the commodity is not prohibited providing the conditions of the statute are complied with. The statute relative to this commodity reads as follows:

PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.**CHAPTER 534.**

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law, relative to violations thereof.

Became a law, April 19, 1900, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-seven of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three,

entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," as amended by chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 27. *Manufacture or mixing of animal fats with milk, cream or butter prohibited.*—No person shall manufacture, mix or compound with or add to natural milk, cream or butter any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils, nor make or manufacture any oleaginous substance not produced from milk or cream, with intent to sell the same as butter or cheese made from unadulterated milk or cream or have the same in his possession with such intent; nor shall any person solicit or take orders for the same or offer the same for sale, nor shall any such article or substance or compound so made or produced, be sold as and for butter or cheese, the product of the dairy. No person shall coat, powder or color with annatto or any coloring matter whatever, butterine or oleomargarine or any compound of the same or any product or manufacture made in whole or in part from animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream by means of which such product, manufacture or compound shall resemble butter or cheese, the product of the dairy; nor shall he have the same in his possession with intent to sell the same nor shall he sell or offer to sell the same. No person by himself, his agents or employees, shall manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale, butter that is produced by taking original packing stock or other butter or both and melting the same, so that the butter fat can be drawn off, then mixing the said butter fat with skimmed milk or milk or cream or other milk product and rechurning the said mixture, or that is produced by any similar process and is commonly known as boiled or process butter, unless he shall plainly brand or mark the package or tub or wrapper in which the same is put up in a conspicuous place with the words "renovated butter." If the same shall be put up, sold, offered or exposed for sale in prints or rolls, then the said prints or rolls shall be labeled plainly with printed letters in a conspicuous place on the wrapper with the words "renovated butter." If the same is packed in tubs or boxes or pails or other kind of a case or package the words "renovated butter" shall be printed on the top and side of the same in letters, at least, one inch in length, so as to be plainly seen by the purchaser. If such butter is exposed for sale, uncovered, not in a package or case, a placard containing the label so printed shall be attached to the mass of butter in such manner as to easily be seen and read by the purchaser. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, any butter or other dairy products containing a preservative,

but this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of salt in butter or cheese, or spirituous liquors in club or other fancy cheese or sugar in condensed milk. No person or persons, firm, association or corporation shall induce or attempt to induce any person or persons to violate any of the provisions of the agricultural law. Any person, firm, association or corporation selling, offering or advertising for sale any substance, preparation or matter for use in violation of the provisions of the agricultural law shall be guilty of a violation of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

As my former reports to your honorable body show, when this statute was first passed it was practically impossible to enforce it according to its terms from the fact that being a penal statute the State in making a case was obliged to make it within the terms of the statute and prove all the facts, as they will not be taken for granted by the court. Among the things to be shown in a case for violation of this statute would be that the commodity was renovated butter. Here our difficulty was found as this commodity is butter-fat and the chemists were analytically unable to determine that it had been submitted to the process mentioned in the statute, and, therefore, unable to state positively that it was renovated butter. They were only willing to say that in their judgment it probably was renovated butter. A statement of this kind, even under oath, I was advised by my attorneys was not sufficient evidence under the statute upon which to secure a conviction. For that reason I have called a meeting of the different chemists doing work for the Department on several different occasions at Albany for discussion as to the methods of analyses being used and whether they could not be so improved as to strengthen the weak points in a case relative to this commodity. For that purpose I have requested and instructed that special investigating work be done, as much as possible, due consideration being had to other work that must be done for the Department. Up to this time they have not been able to find a method of analysis by which they can determine with sufficient accuracy to be able to swear upon this point in court but are making progress in that direction. In the meantime the national government has passed a statute, generally known as the Grout bill, some provisions of which apply to

renovated butter, giving the Department of Agriculture of the national government power to issue rules and regulations in accordance therewith relative to the manufacture and sale of said commodity. The provisions of the statute will be found on another page of this report.

It will be seen by examining the statute that there is a distinction made between pure renovated butter and a commodity composed of renovated butter and some foreign fat. The latter is defined adulterated butter. Pure renovated butter pays a tax of one-quarter of one cent per pound, while the adulterated butter must pay a tax of ten cents per pound for the purpose of the provisions of this act. Tax certificates are issued which must be placed upon the commodity when manufactured. This being done is proving a great aid to the work in this State in this commodity by helping essentially at the weak point above referred to, viz.: in the point of identifying the commodity. The result is that certain dealers in this State who are inclined to ignore the provisions of the State statute are now placed in a peculiar position. If they buy renovated butter or have the commodity in their possession with the United States stamp upon it which identifies its nature, this evidence together with the evidence our chemists are able to produce relative to the commodity, will probably have a sufficiently deterring effect so that as a whole the commodity will be sold as and for renovated butter under a proper observation of our State statute. After the passage of the national law, one of the first cases made in the State was at Buffalo, N. Y., by the agents of this Department. It is entitled the *People v.* . The defendant was, in the judgment of our agents at that point, not only violating the State statute but probably the national statute. In order to determine this fact before making a raid upon the premises where the goods were being manipulated or handled, I notified the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. That Department sent an agent who, in company with the agents of this Department, entered the place where the defendant was transacting business and cases were made by both the national government and this Department against said defendant. The method of operating was to buy renovated butter in boxes or tubs properly stamped or

marked as required by the national government, remove the commodity therefrom and do it up in reprints upon which are placed creamery labels and selling same as fresh creamery butter. There are, of course, some violations of this law still continued but we are at work now endeavoring to find such violators in order to stop them. Prior to doing this, however, I issued to the dealers throughout the State copies of the renovated butter law by having them distributed by the assistant commissioners through their agents in their respective divisions, instructing them to notify the dealers to the effect that the conditions were such that I now believed it possible to maintain a case in court and future violators of this act would be, when detected, followed by prosecution.

PROSECUTIONS.

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People v. Albers & Sutren.....	4312
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People v. Ficken.....	4703
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People v. Vette.....	4712
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People v. Underhill.....	4709
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	JANUARY 17, 1902.	Case No.
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People v. Johnson.....		4644
People v. Dwyer.....		4725
People v. Dooley.....		4713
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People v. Weidman, Stark & Heading Company.....		4754
People v. Weidman, Stark & Heading Company.....		4755
People v. Weidman, Stark & Heading Company.....		4756
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CHEESE.

This commodity is produced in fifty-two counties of this State. The quantity manufactured during the last decade in the State of New York is indicated by the quantities manufactured biennially as shown by the reports made by this Department as follows:

1892	130,991,310
1894	115,760,325
1896	87,765,143
1898	105,405,266
1900	126,658,672
1902	123,987,516

It may be fairly stated that New York stands at the front in the manufacture of this product, manufacturing more in quantity and as good, if not better in quality, and it has come to have a reputation as a whole of being uniform and first grade. This result is due in a large degree to the efforts put forth by the educational branch of this Department. In that branch of work

there are employed at the present time six cheese instructors, all of whom are experts.

Cheese has brought upon the market this year a better price, as a whole, than for a number of years past, the price having averaged better than ten cents per pound, and at that price cheese sold upon the market manufactured within the factories of this State in the year 1902 would aggregate in value \$12,398,751.60.

The trade in this commodity has been greatly injured during a number of years past; the fact of the cheese made in this State having such a good reputation induced dealers in cheese produced elsewhere, who are unscrupulous, to endeavor to pass off such cheese as New York State full cream cheese. With this object in view, certain dealers have branded cheese made elsewhere with an imitation of the New York State full cream cheese brand which is issued by this Department under the provisions of section thirty-three of the Agricultural Law which reads as follows:

SECTION 33. *Manufacturer's brand of cheese.*—Every manufacturer of full-milk cheese may put a brand upon each cheese indicating "full-milk cheese," and the date of the month and year when made; and no person shall use such a brand upon any cheese made from milk from which any of the cream has been taken. The commissioner of agriculture shall procure and issue to the cheese manufacturers of the state, on proper application therefor, and under such regulations as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, a uniform stencil brand, bearing a suitable device or motto, and the words, "New York state full-cream cheese." Every such brand shall be used upon the outside of the cheese and shall bear a different number for each separate factory. The commissioner shall keep a book, in which shall be registered the name, location and number of each manufactory using the brand, and the name or names of the persons at each manufactory authorized to use the name. No such brand shall be used upon any other than full-cream cheese or packages containing the same. (*Amended by chapter 559 of the Laws of 1898.*)

This practice which was indulged in to a large extent was tearing down the New York State reputation about as fast as it could be built up.

In my report to you last year I called attention to the fact that there was a bill pending in the Congress of the United States known as the Sherman bill, the object of which was to

prevent such false branding in interstate commerce goods. That bill reads as follows:

[Public—No. 223.]

AN ACT to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person or persons, company or corporation, shall introduce into any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or sell in the District of Columbia or in any Territory any dairy or food products which shall be falsely labeled or branded as to the State or Territory in which they are made, produced, or grown, or cause or procure the same to be done by others.

SEC. 7. That if any person or persons violate the provisions of this Act, either in person or through another, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and that the jurisdiction for the prosecution of said misdemeanor shall be within the district of the United States court in which it is committed.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

I now have the honor to report that since that time Congress passed the above bill. It has been signed by the President and is a law. We believe that its enforcement will stop this practice and that the reputation hereafter acquired by the cheese producer of this State can be maintained. There is practically now no violation of the State law relative to branding such cheese. It is noteworthy that the decline in the amount manufactured has been nearly regained, as will be seen by examining the following table of statistics gathered by this Department showing the amount of cheese made biennially for the past twelve years:

Year.	Pounds.
1892	130,991,310
1894	115,760,325
1896	87,765,143
1898	105,405,266
1900	126,658,672
1902	123,987,516

The cheese brands issued during the year ended December 31, 1902, are as follows:

LIST OF STATE CHEESE BRANDS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902, BY COUNTIES.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Allen.....	James A. Hogue.....	Angelica.
Allentown.....	Riley Allen.....	Allentown.
Almond.....	H. D. Palmer.....	Almond.
Andover.....	W. F. Snyder.....	Andover.
Angelica Butter and Cheese Co.....	James A. Hogue.....	Angelica.
Angelica Union.....	C. F. Potter.....	Angelica.
Babbitt.....	F. W. Hogg.....	Black Creek.
Baker, Abel.....	Marshall Crandall.....	Withey.
Beach Hill.....	E. C. Alsworth.....	Shongo.
Bedford Corners.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Belfast.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Birdsall.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Black Creek.....	M. J. Dunn.....	Black Creek.
Brookside.....	M. E. Gordon.....	Fillmore.
Brown, T. G.....	T. G. Brown.....	Andover.
Brown, William R.....	William R. Brown.....	Wellsville.
Caneades.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Centerville.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Clarksville Centre.....	M. M. Congdon.....	Clarksville.
Cryder Creek.....	T. B. Boyce.....	Wellsville.
Cuba Village.....	A. A. Arnold.....	Cuba.
Dean.....	M. W. Hackett.....	Andover.
East Grove.....	William Kuder.....	Whitney's Crossing.
East Hill.....	Hobart & Sizer.....	Friendship.
Elm Valley.....	U. W. Stratton.....	Elm Valley.
Elm Valley No. 2.....	E. Breeze.....	Elm Valley.
Empire.....	H. E. Osgood.....	Angelica.
Fenner's Home.....	E. P. Fenner.....	Alfred Station.
Fillmore.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Five Corners.....	Erner E. Potter.....	Almond.
Ford Brook.....	T. J. Carmody & Co.....	Cuba.
Forest.....	M. M. Congdon.....	West Clarksville.
Friendship.....	M. W. Hobart.....	Friendship.
Gilt Edge.....	Hedden & Beach.....	Belmont.
Halls.....	C. C. Hall.....	Whitesville.
Hallsport.....	M. N. Costello.....	Hallsport.
Houghton.....	P. B. Loftis.....	Houghton.
Hume.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Inavale.....	Burnside C. Pierce.....	Inavale.
Independence.....	Alfred W. Stone.....	Independence.
Karrdale.....	Walter McHenry.....	Almond.
Keller Hill.....	M. J. Dunn.....	Black Creek.
Kelloggville.....	F. W. Hogg.....	Black Creek.
Keystone.....	J. R. Lamont.....	Angelica.
Knight's Creek.....	J. L. Coyle.....	Scio.
Knightsville.....	J. L. McCracken.....	Whitney's Crossing.
Lafferty.....	Fred Carpenter.....	Cuba.
Little Genesee.....	Raymond & Wirt.....	Little Genesee.
Marshall.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
McGrawville.....	F. W. Hogg.....	Black Creek.
McHenry Valley.....	Fred Halsey.....	Almond.
Mills Mills.....	A. L. Boller.....	Fillmore.
New Hudson Centre.....	M. J. Dunn.....	Black Creek.
North Branch.....	B. E. Willard.....	Friendship.
North Cuba.....	C. A. Thompson.....	North Cuba.
Nusbiekel.....	Charles Nusbiekel.....	Dalton.
Oranet.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Pan-American.....	W. E. Child.....	Bennetts.
Petrolia.....	D. W. Witter.....	Wellsville.
Phillip's Creek.....	Ockerman & Tuttle.....	Scio.
Piatt.....	R. B. Jerman.....	Fillmore.
Pleasant Valley.....	W. E. Allen.....	Alfred Station.
Podonque.....	M. E. Gordon.....	Fillmore.
Queen Valley.....	H. C. Farnum.....	Oakland.
Queen of the Valley.....	George D. Arnold.....	Angelica.
Rawson.....	D. I. Thompson.....	Rawson.
Rice.....	John McCarthy.....	Cuba.
Rieburg.....	Thomas Coats & Borden.....	Rieburg.
Rockville.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Rush Creek.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Scio No. 1.....	Babcock & Dodge.....	Scio.
Shongo.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Shongo.....	R. C. Alsworth.....	Shongo.
Short Tract.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Slater Creek.....	Charles S. Swain.....	Canaseraga.
South Alma.....	Vossler Bros.....	Alma.
South Andover.....	Arthur M. Mingas.....	Andover.
South Bolivar.....	B. F. Hayward.....	Bolivar.
South Cuba.....	G. S. Marsh.....	Cuba.
Spring Brook.....	George Sowersby.....	Black Creek.
Spring Brook.....	Hobart & Sizer.....	Friendship.
Spring Mills.....	C. L. Richardson.....	Spring Mills.
Star.....	F. W. Hogg.....	Black Creek.
Stone Spring.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Tip Top Summit.....	A. C. Baker.....	Alfred.
Transit Bridge.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Union.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
United States.....	D. F. Fagan.....	Shongo.
Vandemark No. 1.....	George E. Dodge.....	Scio.
Vandemark No. 2.....	George E. Dodge.....	Scio.
Wadsworth Hill.....	E. J. Brodie.....	Ward.
Wellsville No. 1.....	Dennis McGurk.....	Wellsville.
West Almond.....	A. A. Raymond.....	West Almond.
West Branch.....	Fred W. James.....	Rushford.
West Hill.....	Stephen E. Rice.....	Canadea.
West Nile.....	Henry Wyant.....	Nile.
White Creek.....	E. R. Abbott.....	Belfast.
Wildman.....	C. H. Austin.....	Whitesville.
Wiscoy.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Withey.....	William J. Guill.....	Withey.
Yorkshire Centre No. 13.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.

BROOME COUNTY.

Echo Lake.....	Sanford A. Wilbur.....	Upper Lisle.
Hurd.....	Guy Hulburt.....	Harpersville.
Jordan & Co., I. C.....	Empire State Dairy Co.....	Brooklyn.
North Fenton.....	C. H. Paddleford.....	Fenton.
West Windsor.....	Dewitt Hall.....	West Windsor.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Abbott No. 2.....	O. J. Folts.....	Ischua.
Abbott's Union.....	Thomas L. McVey.....	Cuba.
Ashford.....	J. R. Zetwick.....	Ashford.
Ashford Junction.....	Frank F. Hopkins.....	West.
Axville.....	O. S. Wright.....	Cattaraugus.
Beaver Meadows.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Springville.
Bellows.....	A. B. Neff.....	Ashford.
Bigelow.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Block.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Bowen.....	McDonald & Babcock.....	Bowen.
Bullock.....	George E. Hogue.....	Arcade.
Canada Hill.....	Frank F. Hopkins.....	West Ellicottville.
Chamolin.....	Theodore Champlin.....	Little Valley.
Cold Spring.....	George McAdam.....	Randolph.
Crescent.....	Herman Hart.....	Gowanda.
Demmons.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Double Mill Hill No. 7.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Little Valley.
Dublin.....	G. C. Wulff.....	Orlando.
Dutch Hill.....	Lloyd O. Jones.....	Delavan.
Eagle.....	Ahrens & Zetwick.....	East Otto.
East Otto.....	Ahrens & Zetwick.....	East Otto.
East Valley.....	G. C. Wulff.....	Orlando.
Elgin.....	Alex. Dunn.....	Elgin.
Elkdale No. 6.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Little Valley.
Ellington No. 7.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Elm.....	D. E. Underwood.....	Tunesassa.
Elm Creek.....	D. A. Cowan.....	East Randolph.
Fairview.....	D. L. Hooper.....	Fairview.
Farmersville No. 1.....	C. E. Wright.....	Laidlaw.
Farmersville No. 2.....	C. E. Wright.....	Laidlaw.
Fay Hollow.....	W. L. Hogue.....	Hinsdale.
Five Mile Union.....	E. D. Bennett.....	Allegany.
Five Points No. 1.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Little Valley.
Fox.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Little Valley.
Franklinville No. 1.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 2.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 3.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 4.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 5.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Franklinville No. 6	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 7	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 8	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 10	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 11	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 12	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 13	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 14	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 16	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 17	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Franklinville No. 18	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Freedom	S. J. Owens.	Freedom.
Glen Brook No. 1	John F. Jenkle.	Ellicottville.
Glen Brook No. 2	John F. Jenkle.	Ellicottville.
Glen Brook No. 3	John F. Jenkle.	Ellicottville.
Grand Central	Lloyd G. Jones.	Delavan.
Haskell No. 2	F. E. Willover.	Haskell Flats.
Haskell Flats	P. J. Pettit.	Haskell Flats.
Highland	W. A. Hopkins.	Conewango.
Hinsdale	W. L. Hogue.	Hinsdale.
Home	W. W. Pettit.	Cuba.
Ischua	E. H. Scott.	Ischua.
Jenkle	J. W. Clair & Co.	Springville.
Lebanon	H. C. Peaslee.	East Randolph.
Leon Centre	Hiram A. Damon.	Leon.
Leon Centre	John McAdam.	Leon.
Lime Brook No. 1	P. F. Jark.	Otto.
Little Valley No. 2	J. W. Clair & Co.	Little Valley.
Lower Haskell	Edwin S. Moses.	Olean.
Lyndon	E. N. Case.	Franklinville.
Maple Grove	George E. Hogue.	Arcade.
Maynard	Ahrens & Zetwick.	East Otto.
Napier	H. P. Jewell.	Franklinville.
Nine-Mile Union	H. C. Altenburg.	Allegany.
North Napoli No. 3	J. W. Clair & Co.	Little Valley.
Otto No. 1	W. H. Klens.	Otto.
Otto No. 2	W. H. Klens.	Otto.
Perrysburg	Perrysburg Cheese Co.	Perrysburg.
Plato	John H. Wulff.	Plato.
Pleasant Valley	E. S. Moses.	Olean.
Portville	William H. Howden.	Carroll.
Randolph No. 1	Zenas Carpenter.	East Randolph.
Randolph No. 2	Zenas Carpenter.	East Randolph.
Randolph No. 3	Zenas Carpenter.	East Randolph.
Randolph No. 4	Zenas Carpenter.	East Randolph.
Randall No. 24	J. W. Clair & Co.	Little Valley.
Red House	Hattie J. Marsh.	Red House.
Rock Spring Union	Charles Smith, Jr.	Springville.
Ross No. 1	E. P. Ross & Co.	Gowanda.
Ross No. 2	Herman Hart.	Gowanda.
Runville	A. B. Neff.	Ashford.
Sandusky No. 1	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 2	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 3	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 5	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 9	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 10	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 12	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.
Schmartz	A. B. Neff.	Ashford.
Scott	Ahrens & Zetwick.	East Otto.
Seneca	Frank Lawrence.	West Salamanca.
South Dayton No. 1	J. Dorsey.	South Dayton.
South Dayton No. 2	J. Dorsey.	South Dayton.
South Dayton No. 3	J. Dorsey.	South Dayton.
South Napoli No. 4	J. W. Clair & Co.	Little Valley.
Spring Brook	Henry J. Gould.	Cattaraugus.
Spring Brook No. 1	C. J. Buskist.	New Albion.
Spring Brook No. 2	C. J. Buskist.	New Albion.
Spring Brook No. 3	C. J. Buskist.	New Albion.
Spring Brook No. 6	C. J. Buskist.	New Albion.
Spring Brook No. 7	C. J. Buskist.	New Albion.
Spring Brook No. 9	Buskist & Weisham.	Maples.
Spring Valley	W. T. Peaslee & Son.	East Randolph.
Starr	E. H. Farrington.	Franklinville.
Stone	W. J. Bush.	Franklinville.
Story	I. E. Story.	Steamburgh.
Tarose, Frank	Ahrens & Zetwick.	Ashford.
Tarbell's Farm Dairy	M. O. Tarbell.	Farmersville Station.
The Hinman	Mrs. Augusta H. Jenkle.	Maples.
Union	Ahrens & Zetwick.	East Otto.
Vedder Corners	John H. Wulff.	Plato.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Wesley.....	A. Howard.....	Wesley.
West Branch Union.....	H. F. Marting.....	Allegheny.
West Farmersville.....	S. A. Peavy.....	Great Valley.
West Machias.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Springville.
West Valley.....	J. W. Clair & Co.....	Springville.
Wilber's Allegheny.....	H. M. Wilber.....	Allegheny.
Williams Hill.....	G. C. Wulff.....	Orlando.
Yorkshire Centre No. 1.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 2.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 3.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 4.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 7.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 8.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 19.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Como.....	Arthur Glover.....	Como.
Moravia.....	A. S. Kirkpatrick.....	Moravia.
Sterling.....	Wilson Wing.....	Sterling Valley.
Sterling.....	S. H. & A. M. Oliver.....	Sterling.

CHAUTAQUA COUNTY.

Abbey.....	E. L. Lewis.....	Hamlet.
Alden.....	A. D. Alden.....	Bemus Point.
Arkwright Centre.....	F. W. Horton.....	Fredonia.
Centralia.....	Robert McCubbin.....	Stockton.
Charlotte Centre.....	M. R. Tarbox.....	Charlotte Centre.
Charlotte Centre.....	Edwin F. Lake.....	Charlotte Centre.
Cherry Creek.....	D. S. Churchill.....	Cherry Creek.
Day & Beardsley.....	Ernest Dye.....	Cherry Creek.
Dean.....	Ingerson & Marsh.....	Dean.
Dennison.....	F. E. White.....	Sinclairville.
Ellington No. 1.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Ellington No. 2.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Ellington No. 3.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Ellington No. 4.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Ellington No. 5.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Ellington No. 6.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.
Empire.....	H. S. Sweetland.....	Hamlet.
Forestville.....	Luther Stanley.....	Forestville.
Goshen.....	J. J. Colwell.....	Bear Lake, Pa.
Hamlet.....	Deloss Tanner.....	Hamlet.
Linwood.....	Ernest B. Dye.....	Cherry Creek.
Moons.....	A. Gamp.....	Moons.
Nashville.....	H. S. Sweetland.....	Hamlet.
Pickett.....	W. W. Pickett.....	Stockton.
Rood.....	A. J. Rood.....	Sinclairville.
Scotch.....	Robert McCubbin.....	Stockton.
Sinclairville.....	David McCubbin.....	Sinclairville.
South Dayton No. 4.....	J. Dorsey.....	South Dayton.
Villanova.....	H. S. Sweetland.....	Hamlet.
Yorkshire Centre No. 20.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Van Etten.....	Frank H. Kingsley.....	Van Etten.
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CHENANGO COUNTY.

Cottage.....	William Casey.....	Sherburne.
Deer Spring.....	G. C. Stiles.....	Oxford.
Excelsior.....	C. H. Southard.....	Smithville Flats.
Harbor.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Hillside Creamery.....	Andrew Gahan.....	Sherburne.
Kirk.....	W. H. Stewart.....	Kirk.
Lincklaen Centre.....	Ellie Johnson.....	Lincklaen Centre.
Mariposa.....	Curtis Kenyon.....	South Otsego.
Milk Station.....	W. G. Stuhlman.....	Sherburne Four Corners.
Mill Brook.....	C. H. Southard.....	Smithville Flats.
North Pharsalia.....	E. F. Smith.....	North Pharsalia.
Padgett.....	R. J. Padgett.....	Pharsalia.
Page Brook.....	Seymour Wincher.....	Greene.
Plymouth.....	Henry A. Tinker.....	Plymouth.
Silver Spring.....	G. G. Robinson.....	Sherburne.
Smithville Centre.....	O. S. Spicer.....	Greene.
Todd.....	T. Edward Gowen.....	Sherburne.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Peaseleeville.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.
Smithdale.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Anoram Lead Mines.....	Hillside Dairy Co.....	Anoram Lead Mines.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cold Spring.....	William Overton.....	Virgil.
Curtis.....	Albert Curtis.....	Chenango.
Hollenbeck.....	Seymour Hollenbeck.....	Texas Valley.
Kesler's.....	Chauncey Kesler.....	Marathon.
Maple Grove.....	George E. Dodd.....	McGraw.
Meacham's.....	Cecil D. Meacham.....	Marathon.
Otselic Valley.....	Hugh D. Johnson.....	Upper Lisle.
Preble Milk Association.....	John Kane.....	Preble.
Scott Creamery.....	H. E. J. Potter.....	Scott.
Sears.....	F. H. Sears.....	Cortland.
Sailer Brothers.....	James C. Muir.....	McGraw.
Tarbox.....	F. E. Hall.....	Messengerville.
Wightman.....	Homer Wightman.....	Marathon.

ERIE COUNTY.

Big Four.....	Sisson & Karr.....	Collins.
Boston.....	Willis Jefferson.....	North Boston.
Brookside No. 2.....	J. C. Brigham.....	Collins Centre.
Brookside No. 3.....	J. C. Brigham.....	Collins Centre.
Chaffee.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Clear Creek.....	Clark, White & Son.....	Collins Centre.
Clear Creek No. 2.....	F. A. Brigham.....	Boston.
Collins Centre.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.
Dye.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
East Hamburg Union.....	Earl E. Johnson.....	Orchard Park.
Erie No. 1.....	Sisson & Karr.....	Collins.
Glenwood.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.
Gowanda.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.
Henshaw.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Langford.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.
Mattison.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Newton.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
North Boston.....	Willis Jefferson.....	North Boston.
North Colden.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora.
Prairie Queen.....	Clark White.....	Collins Centre.
Richmond.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Rider.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Springville.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Taft.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Townsend Hill.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.
Woodside No. 1.....	Sisson & Karr.....	Collins.
Yorkshire Centre No. 14.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Zoar.....	Clark White & Son.....	Collins Centre.

FULTON COUNTY.

Ephratah.....	Eli Smith.....	Ephratah.
Willow Creek.....	Albert N. Getman.....	Ephratah.
Willow Spring.....	James O. Bennett.....	Oppenheim.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alexander.....	W. E. Moulton & Co.....	Alexander.
Byron.....	H. C. Norton.....	Byron.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Bartow Hill.....	James W. Ford.....	Little Falls.
B. & H.....	Andrew Lambert.....	Edicks.
Casler.....	Philo W. Casler.....	Little Falls.
Cave, Samuel.....	Ernest Loucks.....	Ohio.
Cedarville.....	Grant Hollenbeck.....	Cedarville.
Centreville Milk Station.....	H. D. Jones.....	Chapshotet.
Clover Valley.....	C. A. Ford.....	Little Falls.
Cold Brook.....	E. D. Connor.....	Cold Brook.
Columbia Centre.....	Isaac Fox.....	Dolgeville.
Cook, Ives & Co.....	N. J. Harter & Son.....	Columbia.
Countrymen.....	A. Hagadorn.....	Little Falls.
Craigne's Corners.....	C. Veitch.....	Herkimer.
Dennison's Corners.....	Eugene C. Swift.....	Jordanville.
Dividing Ridge.....	N. J. Harter.....	Columbia.
Eatonville.....	R. G. Starkweather.....	Jordanville.
El Sabestown.....	Stephen Dapson.....	Little Falls.
Fairfield Association.....	A. E. De Garmo.....	Ilion.
Fairfield Centennial.....	T. Atkins.....	Little Falls.
Finks Basin.....	Alex. McKerrow.....	Middleville.
Getman, M.....	D. H. Burrell & Co.....	Little Falls.
	N. J. Harter.....	Columbia.

HERKIMER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Gray.....	A. E. Snyder.....	Gray.
Gulph.....	James Donohue.....	Gulph.
Haasendever.....	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Newport.
Henderson Association.....	Charles W. Crim.....	Jordanville.
Herkimer Shipping Station.....	A. L. Roy.....	New York City.
Hill.....	L. G. Rankin.....	Little Falls.
Indian Castle Creamery.....	H. D. Bassett.....	Danube.
Jones, E. E.....	E. E. Jones.....	Frankfort.
Jordanville.....	J. M. Hanner.....	Jordanville.
East Bridge.....	Alvin Countryman.....	Countryman.
Lanning.....	W. B. Lanning.....	Russia.....
Lints, S. P., Jr.....	S. P. Lints, Jr.....	East Schuyler.
Manheim Cold Spring.....	John C. Fox.....	Inghams Mills.
Maple Grove.....	J. W. Windecker.....	Little Falls.
Mather, A. B.....	D. S. Willoughby.....	Norway.
McArthur, D.....	D. McArthur.....	Grant.
McVoy, R. S.....	R. S. McVoy.....	Cold Brook.
Middleville.....	A. W. Ford.....	Middleville.
Millers Mills.....	L. J. Miller.....	Millers Mills.
Murphy, J. C.....	William Buck.....	Norway.
Mutual Milk & Cream Co.....	John McKone.....	Gravesville.
Mutual Milk & Cream Co.....	Mutual Milk and Cream Co.....	Poland.
New Manheim.....	John Garlock.....	Little Falls.
Newport Hill.....	W. A. Drayton.....	Poland.
Newport Milk Station.....	C. H. Vicary.....	Newport.
Newville.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Little Falls.
North Litchfield.....	H. H. Davis.....	North Litchfield.
North Winfield.....	C. T. Wheelock.....	North Winfield.
Norway.....	Henry C. Nichols.....	Norway.
Norway Association.....	Frank F. Turek.....	Newport.
Old Fairfield.....	John W. Youker.....	Fairfield.
Old Manheim.....	Norman Smith.....	Little Falls.
Old Salisbury.....	Jephah Hand.....	Salisbury.
Paine's Hollow.....	George H. Van Slyke.....	Edicks.
Peek.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Little Falls.
Pine Grove.....	Jacob W. Cristman.....	Herkimer.
Platform.....	John Carney.....	Middleville.
Plummer.....	George Plummer.....	Constableville.
Quinlavin.....	Thomas B. Quinlavin.....	Ilion.
Rawson, C. W.....	C. W. Rawson.....	Little Falls.
Rickard.....	John Rickard.....	Cullen.
Rising Star.....	N. H. Conrad.....	Paines Hollow.
Rock Hill.....	Albers Keno.....	Mohawk.
Rosedale.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Little Falls.
Ruby.....	C. G. Babcock.....	Newport.
Sand Hill.....	George L. Wood.....	Herkimer.
Schuyler Centennial.....	W. V. Minott.....	Minott.
Shed Brook.....	C. G. Babcock.....	Newport.
Shell's Bush.....	Robert Wood.....	Herkimer.
Small's Bush.....	Adam Casler.....	Herkimer.
Snell's Bush.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Little Falls.
Springer.....	George Springer.....	Deck.
Star.....	David Gordon.....	Countryman.
Staring.....	Gilbert Staring.....	Deck.
Sterling Creek.....	C. G. Babcock.....	Newport.
The McNierny.....	Joseph McNierny.....	Newport.
Van Hornesville.....	B. A. Whipple.....	Van Hornesville.
West Winfield Creamery.....	C. Vagts.....	West Winfield.
White Creek.....	John Baird.....	Newport.
999.....	W. McKerrow.....	Middleville.

[JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Ayers.....	I. H. Phillips.....	Rices.
Babcock.....	C. V. Cheney.....	Great Bend.
Barott.....	H. H. Barott.....	Mannsville.
Bay View.....	James Reed.....	Limerick.
Brookside.....	J. Flanders.....	Rodman.
Central.....	C. C. Mearns.....	Limerick.
Central.....	Daniel Rourke.....	Carthage.
Champion Village.....	Peebles Bros.....	Champion.
Chaumont Dairy Co.....	Charles Combs.....	Three Mile Bay.
Cold Spring.....	C. A. Overacker.....	Redwood.
Devoir's Corners.....	Zuriel Sarvay.....	Carthage.
Diamond.....	James H. Kelley.....	Diamond.
Drill Well.....	C. W. Cheney.....	Sterlingville.
East Rodman.....	F. P. Dunaway.....	East Rodman.
Eureka.....	C. B. Arnold.....	Watertown.
Excelsior.....	George W. Northrup.....	Perch River.
Fairview.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.
Farmers.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Fillmore	M. M. Fillmore & Son	Rural Hill.
Five Corners	Clark Merriman	Black River.
Fox Creek	B. W. Hentse	Three Mile Bay.
Gould	S. N. Gould	Evans Mills.
Grindstone	R. P. Grant	Clayton.
Hadsall & Moore	George E. Orvies	Felts Mills
Jefferson Valley	H. J. Walker	Theresa.
Line Road	R. P. Grant	Clayton.
Lorraine Village	L. S. Pitkin	Lorraine.
Manhattan Dairy Co.	Manhattan Dairy Co.	Theresa.
Maple Grove	L. S. Pitkin	Lorraine.
Mather Bros.	S. Mather & Sons	Belleville.
Maxson, R. S.	P. S. Maxson	Adams Centre.
Mussy	F. M. & J. B. Mussy	Smithville.
Natural Bridge	Emory Draper	Natural Bridge.
New Henderson	Benjamin Worthingham	Henderson.
No. 12	A. Bickelhaupt	Redwood.
North Adams	E. D. Holloway	Adams Centre.
North Rodman	Jacob Davis	Dillin.
O. K.	F. A. Knapp	Great Bend.
Ontario	Warren Wallsworth	Sacketts Harbot.
Orleans Station	J. J. McLoughlin	Orleans Four Corners.
Orleans Valley	R. P. Grant	Clayton.
Pamela Centre	Solon H. Gillette	Watertown.
Parkinson, P. C.	P. C. Parkinson	Watertown.
Perry	L. S. Perry	Yimerick.
Philadelphia	William Math	Philadelphia.
Pitkin	L. S. Pitkin	Lorraine.
Pleasant Valley	C. E. Wiggins	Cape Vincent.
Point Peninsula	J. Wells Taft	Three Mile Bay.
Rayhill	Frank W. Alverson	Henderson.
Riverside	R. W. Bush	Ox Bow.
Rodman Village	W. J. Davis	Rodman.
Salisbury No. 2	Brayton Salisbury	Pulaski.
Sandy Creek Valley	A. D. Boyd	Rodman.
Silver Creek	G. W. Glass	Tremains.
South Champion	Charles S. Shedd	Watertown.
Spring	George A. Fuller	Philadelphia.
Springer	R. R. Kirkland	Redwood.
Star	O. W. Hubbard	Antwerp.
Star Brook	M. L. Thompson	Barnes Corners.
Sunny Side	L. A. & A. E. Helmer	Evans Mills.
Thistle	Charles Kirkland	Redwood.
Three Mile Bay	J. Wells Taft	Three Mile Bay
Trout	Jesse A. Kittle	Adams Centre.
Tylerville	Frank L. Stockwell	South Rutland.
Waldo, J. W.	D. A. Goodrich	Watertown.
Watertown Valley	Lafayette Polley	Burrs Mills.
West Carthage	Charles Beshu	Carthage.
Williams, E. J., No. 2	M. A. Stackel	Rutland.
Windmill	George B. McMullin	Watertown.
Winona	William H. Anthony	Winona.
Woodville	N. Wood Sons	Woodville.
Woolworth, S. A.	S. A. Woolworth	Copenhagen.
Worth Centre	J. A. Shaver	Worth Centre.
Worthville	Moses Avery	Klondyke.
Yost	H. F. Smith	Philadelphia.
Thousand Island	R. P. Grant	Clayton.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Alger	George Alger	Martinsburg.
Arctic Union	Fred Shaver	Indian River.
Barnes Corners	L. D. Fox	Barnes Corners.
Beach Hill	Albert E. Mers	New Bremen.
Boston Brand	E. J. Scamp	Gardners Corners.
Carpenter	J. H. Carpenter	Houseville
Castorland	S. L. Hirschey	Castorland.
Cedar Spring	John L. Beach	Bushes Landing.
Champion Spring	C. Hirschey	Beaver Falls.
Christien, F. N.	F. N. Christien	Camden.
Cloverdale	Alfred Blum	Constableville.
Cold Spring	Chandler E. Mers	Croghan.
Copenhagen	Cook & Otis	Denmark.
Croghan	Albert Henry	Croghan.
Crown Brand	A. & H. E. Cook	Denmark.
Crystal Brook	Charles Denning	Boyd.
Crystal Dale	Freeman Chapman	Crystal Dale.
Dairy Hill	David Miller	Constableville.
Eagle	E. G. Graves	Lowville.
Erie	A. G. Monier	Harrisville.

LEWIS COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Excelsior.....	Eugene Alexander.....	Harrisburg.
Farmers Choice.....	S. Benton.....	New Bremen.
Fish Creek.....	Frank Middlemiller.....	Constableville.
Forest Hill Dairy Company.....	James E. Allen.....	Constableville.
Forks.....	J. E. Murphy.....	Montague.
Gilt Edge.....	M. G. Fassett.....	West Martinsburg.
Glenfield Milk Station.....	Edward Link.....	Glenfield.
Gowdy.....	F. C. Gowdy.....	West Martinsburg.
Haller.....	W. A. Haller.....	Beaver Falls.
Harter.....	P. A. Harter.....	Copenhagen.
High Mark.....	W. H. Fitch.....	Lowville.
High Market.....	Eugene Case.....	Constableville.
Houseville.....	James H. Smith.....	Houseville.
Imperial.....	W. W. Vorce.....	Copenhagen.
Jerden Falls.....	Christian Yousey.....	Jerden Falls.
Katsmayer.....	William W. Katsmayer.....	Mohawk Hill.
Kirschnerville.....	P. J. Urick.....	Kirschnerville.
Lake.....	E. P. Lake.....	Harrisville.
Lanpher, H. B.....	H. B. Lanpher.....	Copenhagen.
Legal Tender.....	Jacob F. Bower.....	Constableville.
Leonard.....	Charles P. Leonard.....	Lowville.
Lindsey.....	R. G. Jones.....	Glenmore.
Lyons Falls Shipping Station.....	E. M. Card.....	Utica.
Maple Ridge.....	L. J. Benton.....	Lowville.
Mayflower.....	Andrew Connor.....	Natural Bridge.
Meadowbrook.....	N. Fitch.....	Boonville.
Middle Branch.....	J. J. Tansey.....	Harrisville.
Miller.....	Michael Heiley.....	Constableville.
Mohawk Hill.....	Fred Krenbuhl.....	Constableville.
New Boston.....	J. A. Barber.....	New Boston.
New Columbia.....	C. M. Henry.....	Harrisburg.
New Model.....	Robert McCuen.....	Copenhagen.
Nohle.....	C. W. Nohle.....	West Martinsburg.
Pinckney Corners.....	E. A. Harding.....	Pinckney.
Pleasant View.....	Peter F. Bachman.....	Naumberg.
Port Leyden.....	Frederick Studer.....	Port Leyden.
Rector.....	J. W. Barnes.....	Rector.
Regets.....	John Regets.....	Constableville.
Renaux.....	A. W. Renaux.....	Croghan.
Rising Star.....	Cook & Otis.....	Denmark.
River Street.....	G. H. Munroe.....	Copenhagen.
Searl Tract No. 1.....	George Searl.....	Lowville.
Searl No. 2.....	M. E. Searl.....	Martinsburg.
Silver Spring.....	J. K. Fuller.....	Copenhagen.
Silver Spring.....	D. Karlen.....	Boonville.
Sins & Bierlie.....	Joseph Sins.....	West Leyden.
South Harrisburg.....	C. C. Day.....	Windecker.
Spring Brook.....	M. L. Hoffman.....	Lyon Falls.
Starin.....	A. D. Merrill.....	Boonville.
Sterling.....	Robert Whalen.....	Sterling Bush.
Sulphur Spring.....	Jay Searl.....	Lowville.
Swiss Creek.....	Hiram Gowdy.....	Lowville.
Turin.....	H. C. Petrie.....	Turin.
Valleydale.....	Fred M. Burns.....	Bellwood.
Valley Spring.....	Fred Loucks.....	Lowville.
Welsh Hill.....	E. H. Evans.....	Turin.
West Harrisburg.....	Mrs. Julia H. Wheeler.....	Bellwood.
West Leyden.....	M. J. McGrath.....	West Leyden.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Genesee.....	M. B. Marsh.....	Nunda.
Hunt's.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Keshequa.....	Clarence S. Wheeler.....	Dalton.
Nunda.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Ridge.....	Mann & Stooks.....	Ridge.
Tuscarora.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.

MADISON COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	George F. Brown.....	Brookfield.
Beaver Creek.....	E. D. Lamb.....	Unadilla Forks.
Bender.....	Frederick Haas.....	Canastota.
Bridgeport.....	John Durst.....	Bridgeport.
Brown Valley Creamery.....	H. J. Brown.....	Georgetown.
Crystal Spring.....	O. J. Tucker.....	Alene.
Earville.....	Manhattan Dairy Company.....	Earville.
Excelsior.....	George H. Dennis.....	Chittenango.
Excelsior.....	H. L. Holmes.....	Brookfield.
Hallenbeck.....	R. J. Hallenbeck.....	Peterboro.
Hamilton.....	John Harmon.....	Hamilton.
Harris.....	Edgar Harris.....	Brookfield.

MADISON COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Ladd's, Daniel.....	Daniel Ladd.....	Canastota.
Lakewood.....	L. W. Sayles.....	Bridgeport.
Lebanon.....	Manhattan Dairy Company.....	Lebanon.
Lenox Mills.....	R. J. Warcup.....	Lenox.
Leonardsville Milk Station.....	G. M. Rainey.....	Leonardsville.
Madison Centre.....	John Wratten.....	Madison.
Maple Grove.....	E. Johnson.....	Lakeport.
Marsh.....	C. C. York.....	Brookfield.
Morrisville Creamery.....	E. G. Franklin.....	Morrisville.
Mutual Milk Association.....	M. D. Casler.....	Bouckville.
Nelson.....	W. D. Histed.....	Nelson.
North Casenovia.....	P. H. Wager.....	Chittenango.
Paramount.....	J. P. Davis.....	Nelson.
Peterboro.....	A. S. Hinckley.....	Peterboro.
Pleasant Valley.....	Earl Haight.....	Peterboro.
Poolville Milk Producers.....	Lee Cheesebro.....	Poolville. †
Quaker Basin B. & C. Company.....	Frank Connell.....	De Ruyter.
Ridgeville.....	George H. Ritter.....	Canastota.
River Forks Creamery.....	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.....	Unadilla Forks.
Sheds Corners Co-op. Milk Ass'n.....	F. D. Gardner.....	Sheds.
Siloam.....	A. E. Miller.....	Siloam.
Solvville Milk Association.....	C. S. Mowers.....	Solvville.
South Hamilton.....	Dresser & Harris.....	South Hamilton.
Strip Association.....	A. J. La Munion.....	Munnsville.
Temple.....	I. A. Wager.....	North Brookfield.
Tuxedo Dairy Company.....	Frank E. Wells.....	Lebanon.
Union.....	M. H. Morgan.....	Brookfield.
West Hill Butter and Cheese Co.....	I. P. Rogers.....	Manlius.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Ames.....	A. B. Miller.....	Ames.
Bowmans Corners.....	Peter McEwan.....	Marshville.
Cayudatta.....	Frederick Lens.....	Johnstown.
Doxstader.....	William Doxstader.....	Palatine Bridge.
Flat Creek.....	J. J. Weaver.....	Flat Creek.
Getman C.....	C. Getman.....	Stone Arabia.
Lykers.....	J. V. Lyker.....	Lykers.
Maple Grove.....	Francis H. Fruyn.....	Glen.
Mohawk.....	Daniel Dockstader.....	Palatine Bridge.
Nellis, A.....	Jacob C. Nellis.....	Palatine Bridge.
Nellis, B.....	Benjamin Nellis.....	Fonda.
Palatine Union.....	Philip G. Yost.....	McKinley.
Root.....	John B. Gove.....	Rural Grove.
Smith Creek.....	C. D. Smith.....	Fort Plain.
Stone Arabia.....	Albert Kilts.....	Stone Arabia.
Tribes Hill.....	W. F. Getman.....	Tribes Hill.
Valley.....	George Rogers.....	Salt Springville.
Van Deusen.....	Dewitt Van Duesen.....	Fort Plain.
Zoller.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Little Falls.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Alexis.....	V. E. Tuthill.....	Boonville.
Augusta Valley.....	John W. Skeritt.....	Vernon Centre.
Ava.....	David Karlen.....	West Branch.
Baker.....	Fred P. Baker.....	Camden.
Blue Brook.....	Roscoe C. Coon.....	Ava.
Brodock.....	Andreas Brodock.....	Blossvale.
Brown's.....	Sam Kappler.....	Lee Centre.
Christien, F. N., No. 2.....	F. N. Christien.....	Camden.
Cold Spring.....	J. N. Locke.....	Remsen.
Coon, E. O.....	E. O. Coon.....	Lee.
Cornish.....	J. D. Morris.....	Camden.
Cornish.....	Sam Kappler.....	Lee Centre.
Deansville.....	J. H. Gazley.....	Deansboro.
Delta.....	C. N. Bathrick.....	Delta.
Farmers.....	E. D. Franklin.....	North Western.
Fitch & Bacon.....	J. Karlen.....	Rome.
Floyd Hill.....	Mary S. Jones.....	East Floyd.
Francis, J. I.....	J. F. Robertson.....	Remsen.
French Road.....	Thomas R. Jones.....	East Steuben.
F. T.....	F. Teuscher.....	North Western.
Green's Crossing.....	Standard Dairy Co.....	Cassville.
Greggains, William.....	William Greggains.....	Glenmore.
Hays.....	William I. Hays.....	Hawkinsville.
Hennessey, John F.....	John F. Hennessey.....	East Florence.
Hillsboro.....	Merrill Houghton.....	Ford.
Hillsdale Dairy Co.....	Charles T. Scott.....	North Bridgewater.
Holland Patent.....	C. D. Parsell.....	Holland Patent.
Kent, B. H.....	P. O. Jones.....	East Steuben.
King, A. S.....	A. S. King.....	Sauquoit.

ONEIDA COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Kirkland Branch.....	James Kirkland.....	Florence.
Lee Centre.....	Samuel Kappler.....	Lee Centre.
Lowell.....	F. J. Brill.....	Lowell.
Merry, G.....	G. Merry.....	Verona.
Milk Station.....	Manhattan Dairy Co.....	Hecla.
New London.....	J. J. Senn.....	New London.
North Bay.....	N. Van Horne.....	North Bay.
North Steuben.....	N. H. Folts.....	North Steuben.
Oneida Valley.....	James McAdam.....	Oneida Valley.
Oriskany Creamery.....	Edward Kelly.....	Oriskany.
Porter.....	C. W. Porter.....	North Western.
Private Home Dairy.....	Seward S. Mowers.....	Holland Patent.
Quaker Hill.....	R. G. Jones.....	Glenmore.
Remsen.....	E. E. Jones.....	Remsen.
Ridge Mills.....	Robert McAdam.....	Ridge Mills.
South Trenton.....	George S. Williams.....	South Trenton.
South Western.....	J. R. Davis.....	Big Brook.
Spring Brook.....	W. J. McComb.....	Boonville.
Standard Dairy Co.....	A. W. Prescott.....	Sauquoit.
Star Hill.....	Benjamin L. Coon.....	Remsen.
Steuben Association.....	Nelson N. Wood.....	Steuben.
Steuben Centre.....	P. C. Hille.....	Steuben.
Stittville Co-operative Association.....	James D. Kelly.....	Stittville.
Stone Road.....	William T. Lloyd.....	Richfield.
Taberg.....	George J. Haas.....	Taberg.
Teuscher.....	G. Teuscher.....	Oriskany.
The Finn.....	John Finn.....	Point Rock.
Thomas, G. D.....	G. D. Thomas.....	Canroden.
Tuttle.....	Joseph Burch.....	Rome.
Union.....	J. Gantner.....	Boonville.
Vernon Dairy Co.....	Edgar Hills.....	Vernon.
Verona Landing.....	H. S. Stark.....	Higginsville.
Vienna.....	Albert Brown.....	Vienna.
Walworth.....	David Blum.....	Ridge Mills.
Waterbury.....	James Kirkland.....	Florence.
Waters.....	Samuel Kappler.....	Lee Centre.
West Ava.....	P. E. Adams.....	Ava.
West Branch.....	David Karlen.....	West Branch.
West Camden.....	Lillie C. Smith.....	Camden.
West Vienna.....	J. H. Meays.....	Vienna.
Westernville.....	John McCurn.....	Westernville.
Wilson, C. R.....	Charles R. Wilson.....	Glenmore.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Brewerton.....	William Moorhead.....	Brewerton.
Cicero.....	Dennis Smith.....	Cicero.
Cicero Centre.....	O. J. Daniels.....	Cicero Centre.
Clay Centre.....	F. M. Burlis.....	Euclid.
Riverside.....	C. J. Church.....	Belgium.
Staring.....	Benjamin F. Staring.....	Kirkville.
Tully.....	C. J. Cummings.....	Tully.
Vesper Creamery Association.....	G. L. Brown.....	Vesper.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Honeoye Valley Co.....	J. Lixendof.....	Honeoye.
Naples.....	C. H. Garnsley.....	Naples.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Barre.....	W. H. Stoney, Jr.....	Albion.
Holly.....	F. W. Church.....	Holly.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion.....	E. H. Burch.....	Salmon River.
Amboy Centre.....	Robert Foils.....	Amboy Centre.
Battle Island.....	C. L. Porter.....	Fulton.
Castor.....	Salisbury & Peach.....	Pulaski.
Castor No. 2.....	George L. Castor.....	Pulaski.
Central Square.....	H. E. Beeby.....	Central Square.
Cold Bro.....	Fred Jamieson.....	Amboy Centre.
Cold Spring.....	G. G. Simons.....	Redfield.
Colosse.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.
Colosse.....	C. H. Burlis.....	Colosse.
Dugway.....	Emile George.....	Dugway.
East Boylston.....	George D. Eggleston.....	Lorraine.
East Scriba.....	G. S. Cole.....	North Volney.
Empire.....	H. D. Scoville.....	Constantia.
Granby Centre.....	Charles Stevens.....	Granby Centre.
Greenboro.....	B. F. Clemons.....	Granboro.

OSWEGO COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Hannibal.....	E. B. Tucker & Son.....	Hannibal.
Hastings.....	N. W. Wright.....	Hastings.
Hees.....	Homer Beaupre.....	West Amboy.
Henderson.....	C. P. Busch.....	Salmon River.
Hinmanville.....	E. J. Buckley.....	Hinmanville.
Howardville.....	Fenton & Shaver.....	Howardville.
Huntington.....	Ralph A. Stevens.....	Kasoag.
Ingersoll, E. M.....	E. M. Ingersoll.....	Lacona.
Johnson, G. T.....	Mrs. Alice Johnson.....	Williamstown.
Mallory.....	Jared Mallory.....	Mallory.
Mayflower.....	H. E. Potter.....	West Monroe.
Mayflower.....	Melvin Sergeant.....	Redfield.
McKinney, A. C.....	A. C. McKinney.....	Orwell.
Mount Pleasant.....	Elijah Hale.....	Mount Pleasant.
Nestle, Henri.....	Henri Nestle.....	Fulton.
New Haven.....	George Porter.....	New Haven.
North Road.....	W. A. Clark.....	Scriba.
North Scriba.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.
North Volney.....	G. S. Cole.....	North Volney.
North Williamstown.....	E. S. Hutt.....	Ricard.
Olmstead, A. E.....	A. E. Olmstead.....	Orwell.
Oneida River.....	Fred Jarvis.....	Caughdenoy.
Palermo.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.
Parish Centre.....	Leroy Washburn.....	Parish.
Parish Cheese and Butter Co.....	W. B. Harter.....	Parish.
Peets Corners.....	Anthony Sauter.....	East Palermo.
Pennellville.....	C. F. Barnaskey.....	Pennellville.
Phoenix No. 1.....	A. P. Merriam.....	Phoenix.
Pulaski.....	W. C. Holmes.....	Pulaski.
Salisbury No. 1.....	Brayton Salisbury.....	Pulaski.
Salmon River Valley.....	G. G. Simons.....	Redfield.
South Albion.....	Benjamin F. Pierce.....	South Albion.
South Hannibal.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.
South Mexico.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.
South Richland No. 2.....	Frank W. Ewart.....	Daysville.
Stevens, Allen M.....	Allen M. Stevens.....	Orwell.
Southwest Oswego.....	C. E. Woolworth.....	S. W. Oswego.
The Star.....	G. S. Fitzgerald.....	West Monroe.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Allen's Lake.....	John McNamara.....	Richfield Spa.
Brainards Corners.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield Spa.
Brockway, H. C., No. 1.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield Spa.
Burke, George F.....	George F. Burke.....	West Burlington.
Clarkeville.....	G. McRorie.....	Middlefield.
East Springfield.....	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.....	East Springfield.
East Worcester.....	Charles Hanor.....	East Worcester.
Edmeston.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Edmeston Creamery.....	August L. Weilage.....	New York city.
Eldred, E.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mt. Vision.
Elk Creek.....	C. L. Murphy.....	Westford.
Fall Brook.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mt. Vision.
German.....	August Aufmuth.....	Fly Creek.
Gilbertsville.....	J. H. Gilbert & Co.....	Gilbertsville.
Gilmore.....	H. A. Gilmore.....	Schuyler Lake.
Gregory, S. C.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.
Harris.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.
Harrison, J. H.....	J. H. Harrison.....	Cherry Valley.
Hinman Hollow.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mt. Vision.
Holdredge.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mt. Vision.
Huntley.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Hyder.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Johnson.....	D. C. Johnson.....	Burlington Flats.
Kiley.....	Clifford J. Hinds.....	East Springfield.
Kinney, J. P.....	Mrs. J. P. Kinney.....	Snowdon.
Lena.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mt. Vision.
Lentsville.....	Edgar Talbot.....	Lentsville.
Lloydsville.....	K. J. Wing.....	Unadilla Forks.
Manle Grove.....	J. H. Gilbert & Co.....	Gilbertsville.
Milford Centre.....	L. W. Seeger.....	Portlandville.
Morris.....	E. R. Hunt.....	Morris.
Oakville.....	John J. Rider.....	Schuyler Lake.
Pashley, G. C.....	G. C. Pashley.....	Burlington.
Patent.....	H. L. Harrington.....	Patent.
Pine Apple.....	O. A. Wetherly.....	Milford.
Plainfield Union.....	D. D. Lamb.....	Plainfield Centre.
Pleasant Valley.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Rider, J. J.....	J. J. Rider.....	Schuyler Lake.
Rock Spring.....	C. J. Hinds.....	East Springfield.
Root's.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.

OTSEGO COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Roseboom.....	J. H. Harrison.....	Cherry Valley.
Schuyler Lake.....	John J. Rider.....	Schuyler Lake.
Shamrock.....	C. F. Freer.....	Gilbertsville.
Shoecraft.....	M. E. Shoecraft.....	Lacona.
South Hartwick.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.
Sponable, G. A.....	G. A. Sponable.....	Burlington Flats.
Sponenburg, W. H.....	W. H. Sponenburg.....	Fly Creek.
Stanley.....	Clifford J. Hinds.....	Springfield.
State Brand No. 1615.....	E. W. Wright.....	Burlington Flats.
State Brand No. 1716.....	E. W. Wright.....	Burlington Flats.
State Brand No. 1728.....	E. W. Wright.....	Burlington Flats.
Stevens Corners.....	Theron Miller.....	Garrattsville.
The Branch.....	D. D. Lamb.....	Plainfield.
Unadilla Centre.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mt. Vision.
West Exeter.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Westford.....	C. E. McRorie.....	Westford.
Westville.....	M. A. Stackel.....	Westville.
Wilber Lake.....	J. W. Taylor.....	Oneonta.
Willmarth.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.
Young, L. D.....	L. D. Young.....	Warren.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Spring Brook.....	W. H. Gage.....	Johnsonville.
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ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Beach Grove.....	Richard M. Mills.....	Harmon.
Belleville.....	E. A. Sheffner.....	Edwards.
Biche.....	Frank Biche.....	Bigelow.
Brasie Corners.....	E. C. Curtis.....	Brasie Corners.
Calaboga.....	C. J. Shoulette.....	Hammond.
Chub Lake.....	Charles Bush.....	Gouverneur.
Cold Spring.....	E. A. Hurst.....	Macomb.
Cook's Corners.....	Josiah Walrath.....	Golden.
Cream of the Valley.....	A. W. Overacker.....	Gouverneur.
De Kalb.....	W. H. McAdam.....	Rensselaer Falls.
De Peyster No. 1.....	C. E. Griffin.....	De Peyster.
De Peyster No. 2.....	C. E. Griffin.....	De Peyster.
DuPontville.....	C. J. Shoulette.....	Hammond.
Elm Creek.....	Frank E. Goodison.....	Stalbird.
Elmdale.....	John Dugan.....	Elmdale.
Elm Grove.....	F. A. Cameron.....	Simpson.
Fairview.....	Merrill M. Mayne.....	Heuvelton.
Fish Creek.....	Griffin & Hazelton.....	De Peyster.
Gouverneur No. 1.....	Jesse Wood.....	Gouverneur.
Heuvelton, Village.....	J. F. Hodgkin.....	Gouverneur.
Heuvelton.....	A. B. Hargrave.....	Heuvelton.
Howard.....	Thomas Dickinson.....	Rensselaer Falls.
Island Branch.....	Goodison & Grey.....	Gouverneur.
Jenny Creek.....	P. G. Kinwin.....	Pitcairn.
Maple Ridge.....	Frank Fanning.....	De Kalb Junction.
Plum Creek.....	A. D. Frewley.....	South Russell.
Red Star.....	C. F. Woods.....	Bigelow.
Rock Island.....	D. Cameron.....	Gouverneur.
Rossie.....	C. J. Shoulette.....	Hammond.
Royal.....	Lester N. Rickett.....	Heuvelton.
Ruby.....	George H. Charter.....	Brasie Corners.
Scotfield.....	J. L. Wood.....	De Kalb Junction.
Scotch Settlement.....	C. C. Dugan.....	Rossie.
South Gouverneur.....	Ranford Stevenson.....	Gouverneur.
St. Lawrence.....	Frank Northup.....	Brier Hill.
West Fowler.....	C. W. Fenner.....	Spragueville.
West Howard.....	Jesse Wood.....	Rensselaer Falls.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Conesville Cheese Company.....	Conesville Cheese Co.....	Conesville.
Enterprise.....	Gray, Proper & Co.....	Proper.
Schoharie Valley.....	Henry J. Borden.....	Schoharie.
Seward.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mount Vision.

STEBEN COUNTY.

Bennett's Creek.....	W. C. Bassett.....	Canistota.
Big Creek.....	Charles M. Burdette.....	Big Creek.
Borden.....	Charles W. Carpenter.....	Elkland, Pa.
Call Hill.....	Adrian D. Oakes.....	Purdy Creek.
Cold Spring.....	George M. Grow.....	Alfred Station.
Dryden Ridge.....	J. Melvin Hartrum.....	Andover.
East Troupsburg.....	James McKinley.....	Troupsburg.
Greenwood Creamery Company.....	L. E. Ersley.....	Greenwood.

STEBEN COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Haskinville.....	Leslie Roberts.....	Haskinville.
Hedgesville.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
Highup.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
Hopper.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
Jasper.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
Lindley.....	Charles W. Carpenter.....	Elkland, Pa.
Mud Creek Valley.....	Thomas Anderson.....	Bradford.
Murray.....	Bernard Murray.....	Andover.
Neil's Creek.....	E. P. Clymo.....	Avoca.
New Monarch.....	E. C. Henry.....	Purdy Creek.
North Jasper.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
Pond.....	George W. Ferris.....	Avoca.
Presto.....	Charles W. Carpenter.....	Elkdale, Pa.
Rexville.....	F. A. Millett.....	Rexville.
Shovel Hollow.....	L. Kellenberger.....	Andover.
Spaulding, Hiram.....	Hiram Spaulding.....	Wallace.
Squab Hollow.....	W. H. Cooper.....	Leila.
The Howard.....	J. W. Bennett.....	Howard.
Troupsburg.....	James McKinley.....	Troupsburg.
Wallace.....	I. F. Barnes.....	Wallace.
West Jasper.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
West Union.....	H. E. Austin.....	Whitesville.
West Union.....	W. L. Jones.....	Saunders.
White Clover.....	William Wildrick.....	Woodhull.
Woodhull.....	Searl & McStay.....	Woodhull.
Young Hickory.....	James H. Johnson.....	Young Hickory.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Cold Spring.....	O. C. Smith.....	Hurleyville.
Wierok, J. P. & Company.....	The Empire State Dairy Co.....	Brooklyn.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Catatonk Dairy Company.....	A. Christien.....	Catatonk.
Fairfield.....	A. Christien.....	Catatonk.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Caroline.....	R. G. H. Speed.....	Ithaca.
Cornell University Dairy.....	H. H. Wing.....	Ithaca.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

South Easton.....	E. J. Skiff.....	South Easton.
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WAYNE COUNTY.

Eureka.....	Willis F. Merrill.....	Wolcott.
Huron Crystal Spring Creamery Co.....	E. B. Dowd.....	Wolcott.
Red Creek.....	G. W. Brinkerhoff.....	Red Creek.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Arcade.....	George E. Hogue.....	Arcade.
Arcade Centre.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Cluney.....	T. E. Cluney.....	Attica.
East Koy.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Gainesville.....	A. L. Tuller.....	Gainesville.
Greene, C. A.....	C. A. Greene.....	Warsaw.
Griffith's Corners.....	F. L. Griffith.....	Castile.
Hermitage.....	H. E. Dolph.....	Hermitage.
Java Centre.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora.
Johnsonburg No. 1.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Johnsonburg No. 2.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Johnsonburg No. 3.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Johnsonburg No. 4.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Johnsonburg No. 5.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Johnsonburg No. 6.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
North Sheldon.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora.
Orangeville Valley.....	Norton & Ahl.....	Orangeville.
Park.....	R. Norton & Co.....	Attica.
Pike Centennial.....	Mrs. E. B. Willard.....	Pike.
Punkahire.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.
Queen of the Valley.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora.
Sandusky No. 4.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 6.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 7.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Sandusky No. 11.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
South Sheldon.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora.
Star No. 1.....	T. J. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield.
Star No. 2.....	T. J. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield.

WYOMING COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Star No. 4.....	T. J. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield.
Tozier.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora.
Wethersfield Springs.....	G. R. Safford.....	Wethersfield Spa.
Yorkshire Centre No. 5.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 9.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 10.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 11.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 12.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 13.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 16.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.
Yorkshire Centre No. 18.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delavan.

VINEGAR.

The Agricultural Law relative to vinegar as amended to date reads as follows:

ARTICLE III.

ADULTERATED VINEGAR.

Section 50. Definition of adulterated vinegar.

51. Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited.

52. Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded.

53. Penalties.

SECTION 50. *Definition of adulterated vinegar.*—All vinegar which contains any proportion of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health, or any artificial coloring matter or which has not an acidity equivalent to the presence of at least four and one-half per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, or cider vinegar which has less than such an amount of acidity, or less than two per centum of cider vinegar solids on full evaporation over boiling water, shall be deemed adulterated. The term cider vinegar, when used in this article means vinegar made exclusively from pure apple juice. Provided, however, that cider vinegar made by a farmer in this state, exclusively from apples grown on his land, or their equivalent in cider taken in exchange therefor, shall not be deemed adulterated, if it contain two per centum solids and sufficient alcohol to develop the required amount of acetic acid. (*As amended by chapter 308, Laws of 1901.*)

SEC. 51. *Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited.*—No person shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale or offer for sale:

1. Any adulterated vinegar.
2. Any vinegar or product in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, which is not cider vinegar.
3. As or for cider vinegar, any vinegar or product which is not cider vinegar.

SEC. 52. *Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded.*—Every manufacturer or producer of cider vinegar shall plainly brand on the head of each cask, barrel, keg or other package containing such vinegar, his name and place of business and the words "cider vinegar." And no person shall mark or brand as or for cider vinegar any package containing that which is not cider vinegar.

SEC. 53. *Penalties.*—Every person violating the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each violation.

During the year, in enforcing this statute, a number of cases have been prosecuted in which a new question has been raised. We found vinegar upon the market that had the required amount of acidity and required amount of total solids, which was manufactured in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar and which the chemists reported was not made from pure apple juice. In some of these cases the defendants have admitted that the vinegar was made from sliced apples or a portion thereof, from which the water or moisture had been taken out by drying or other process for the purpose of preserving the main part containing the solids in that form so that they would not spoil until a more convenient time for manufacture; that, thereafter, they were remoistened by returning to them the same amount of moisture or water that had been evaporated therefrom and then vinegar was made from this product. The defendants in these cases claim that such a vinegar is vinegar made from pure apple juice. The cases involving this question were referred by the Attorney-General to Messrs. Risley & Love of Utica, N. Y., as attorneys for the State for the purpose of determining whether the manufacture and sale of this commodity was a violation of the provisions of the agricultural law. Many instances of the sale of such goods have been found among retailers and the facts have been laid before the Attorney-General who has deemed it wise not to prosecute the retailer until such time as the courts determine in the cases against the manufacturers and wholesalers whether the sale of such goods is a violation or not.

The first case brought by Messrs. Risley & Love was against the Niagara Fruit Company, of Tonawanda, N. Y., where it was established and found by the court that the defendant corpora-

tion was manufacturing vinegar from evaporated apples with water and coloring matter added, the water being taken from the Niagara river. This company had manufactured and sold large quantities of this manufactured product as and for cider vinegar and shipped the same in quantities out of the State to purchasers. The court found in favor of the people and the judgment of the trial court was affirmed by the Appellate Division and the case is now on appeal in the Court of Appeals, the argument set down for the 26th day of January, 1903.

The second suit was brought against the Albion Cider Vinegar Company, of Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. This company manufactured and sold a manufactured compound produced from decayed apple pulp, stored in large tanks or reservoirs, by the addition of water and other substitutes and sold and shipped out of the State, although some of this vinegar was sold in the State. This case was tried before Hon. Geo. F. Yoemans of Rochester, as referee, who died before the case was decided and on application of the people a new referee, Hon. Abner T. Hopkins of Lockport, N. Y., has been substituted as referee and is to decide the case on the evidence previously taken. The case is set down for argument for the 6th day of January, 1903.

A suit was brought against H. J. Heinz & Co. of Pittsburg, who manufactured a so-called pure cider vinegar in which about seven per cent. of acetic acid was developed. This vinegar was adulterated by the addition of between twenty and twenty-five per cent. of water as testified to by both of the defendant's witnesses, and that all of the cider vinegar which Heinz & Company manufactured and sold, amounting to between two and three million gallons, had been thus adulterated by the addition of water to reduce the strength of the acid to the statutory requirements. The court in this case dismissed the complaint holding that the addition of water to pure cider vinegar was not an adulteration.

A suit has been brought against Lewis Windholz et al., jobbers in Syracuse. This vinegar is a manufactured compound not produced exclusively from apple juice. The case is at issue and is on the calendar of the Supreme Court at Utica, January, 1903.

Other suits have been brought against jobbers of vinegar in Buffalo who have purchased and resold the vinegar of the Albion

Cider and Vinegar Company and the Niagara Cider and Vinegar Company. In these cases considerable controversy has arisen over the form of pleading, bills of particulars and the joinder of parties as defendants. Many of the cases are not at issue, the controversies being over minor questions not affecting the merits, except incidentally.

The following cases have been referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution during the year for violation of this law:

PROSECUTIONS.

VINEGAR.

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People v. Schniser.....	2233
People v. Stangel.....	2246
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People v. Granger & Company.....	2402
People v. Granger & Company.....	2403
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People v. Niagara Fruit Company.....	2371
People v. Niagara Fruit Company.....	2372
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People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2382
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2281
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2380
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2377
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People v. Bishop & Company.....	2413
People v. Bishop & Company.....	2414
People v. Bishop & Company.....	2415
People v. Heins & Company.....	2422
People v. Klipfel Vinegar Company.....	2420
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People v. Boeheur.....	25A

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People v. Klipfel Vinegar Company.....	2406
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People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2411
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2410
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2409
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2408
People v. Albion Cider and Vinegar Company.....	2407
JANUARY 8, 1902.	
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JANUARY 13, 1902.	
People v. Crounse & Son.....	1420
People v. Head.....	1421
JANUARY 15, 1902.	
People v. Field & Start.....	1422
People v. Hawer.....	1423
People v. Hawer.....	1424
People v. Ettridge & Company.....	1425
People v. S. B. Pruyn.....	1426
People v. S. B. Pruyn.....	1427
FEBRUARY 26, 1902.	
People v. Banton.....	3453
People v. Craddock.....	3456
FEBRUARY 28, 1902.	
People v. Sawyer.....	1729
People v. Conivan.....	1728
People v. Maltby & Company.....	1731
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People v. Genesee Fruit Company.....		2965

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People v. Amos.....		1758
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People v. Scharenn.....		943
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People v. Molloy & Company.....		3081
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People v. Moore & Pendergast.....		3154
People v. Hudson & Hudson.....		3273
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People v. Smiley.....		2823
People v. Duffy, Montford & Green.....		2825
People v. Farrell.....		2826
People v. Gray.....		2827
People v. Garrison & Keyes.....		2828
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People v. Race & Kinsley.....	2883
People v. Becker & Company.....	2884
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People v. Gentsch Sons.....	2886
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People v. Smith.....	3319
People v. Faxon, Williams & Faxon.....	3313
People v. Faxon, Williams & Faxon.....	3314
SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.	
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People v. Baldauf & Markham.....	3321

VEAL.

The provisions of the Agricultural Law relative to the slaughtering, selling, offering for sale or bringing for sale into any city, town or village in this State calves under four weeks of age or calves in an unhealthy condition reads as follows:

CHAPTER 30.

AN ACT to amend article four of the agricultural law, by adding thereto three sections in relation to the slaughtering, sale and transportation of calves and veal.

Became a law, February 19, 1902, with the approval of the Governor.
Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article four of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled

"An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws" as amended by chapter four hundred and ninety-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, chapter one hundred and eighteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and chapter three hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and one is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof three new sections to be numbered respectively sections seventy-e, seventy-f and seventy-g, to read as follows:

SEC. 70-e. *Slaughtering and selling veal for food.*—No person shall slaughter, for the purpose of selling the same for food, or expose for sale or sell within this state, or bring or cause to be brought into any city, town or village within this state for food any calf or carcass of the same, or any part thereof except the hide, unless it is in good healthy condition and was at least four weeks of age at the time of killing. Any person or persons duly authorized by the commissioner of agriculture, may examine any calf or veal found within this state offered or exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell as food, and if such calf is under four weeks of age, or the veal is from a calf killed under four weeks of age, or from a calf in an unhealthy condition when so killed, he may seize the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as to make it impossible to be thereafter used as food.

SEC. 70-f. *Shipping veal.*—On and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any corporation, partnership, person or persons to ship to or from any part of this state any carcass or carcasses of a calf or calves or any part of such carcass except the hide, unless they shall attach to every carcass or part thereof so shipped in a conspicuous place a tag, that shall stay thereon during such transportation, stating the name or names of the person or persons who raised the calf, the name of the shipper, the points of shipping and the destination and the age of the calf.

SEC. 70-g. *Receiving veal for shipment by common carriers.*—On and after the passage of this act, no railroad company, express company, steamboat company, or other common carrier, shall carry or receive for transportation any carcass or carcasses of calves, or any part of the same except the hide, unless the said carcass or carcasses or parts thereof shall be tagged as herein provided.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

This portion of the agricultural law has been, during the year, full and fairly enforced so that the sale of the number of calves that would come within the terms of the prohibitions of the

above statute has been reduced to the minimum. The average dealer in meats is not violating the provisions of this statute. There are a few, however, in some localities in the State who occasionally violate the same. Some plead ignorance of the terms of the statute and others attempt to deceive on the ground the calves were not within the prohibitions with this class of goods. We have been quite successful and the number of violations is continually growing less. There is one difficulty, however, that is concerning the Department at the present time, viz.: Certain dealers ship calves (the sale of which in this State for consumption as food would be a violation of the statute) out of the State of New York into the State of New Jersey consigned in some cases to firms which do not exist in that city when there is a firm existing in New York city of like name, and oftentimes the places of business indicated our agents are unable to find. This we believe to be a direct attempt to avoid the veal statute of this State, i. e., by attempting to make the goods interstate commerce goods for the purpose of stopping this Department from seizing the said goods before they have reached New Jersey, on the ground that they are consigned to a point without the State. This, if successful, compels the agent of this Department to look for the goods when they shall be, if at all, brought over to New York for sale. Here the difficulty is very great and becomes purely a question of fine detective work to follow and locate these carcasses, yet many such cases have been made. The interstate commerce question is being raised by the defendant in some of these cases, evidently with the object that the court will declare the law unconstitutional as to such goods. Another method of attempting to violate this statute is to expose the carcasses for sale, or rather hang them up with other carcasses of veal, in an establishment where trade is carried on, but to hang on each carcass which is doubtful a card on which appears the words "not for food," on the theory that such a sale of these carcasses would not be a violation of the statute. Another card is often hung on the carcass on which appear the words "for animal food," the theory being that the carcasses are sold as food for wild animals, dogs, cats, etc. Notwithstanding these many peculiar attempts to evade this statute the number of such calves

offered for sale has been reduced to the minimum and none are openly sold that are below the age or diseased. All that are exposed for sale are exposed in one of the ways above mentioned.

The following cases have been made for violation of the statute and referred to the Attorney-General during the year past, viz.:

PROSECUTIONS.

BOB VEAL.

MARCH 10, 1902.

People v. Baginski.

MARCH 13, 1902.

People v. Odell.

People v. Ward.

People v. Carroll.

People v. Roof.

People v. Holdridge.

People v. Sawyer.

People v. Heislen.

People v. Rodman.

MARCH 27, 1902.

People v. Feely.

People v. Mason.

People v. Heislen.

People v. Bryant.

MARCH 31, 1902.

People v. Walton.

APRIL 3, 1902.

People v. Stowell.

APRIL 11, 1902.

People v. Aron.

People v. Henrich.

People v. Foley & Company.

People v. Nelson Morris & Company.

People v. Williamson & Brother.

People v. Young & Company.

People v. Swift & Company.

People v. Kloeblen.

People v. Mattiole.

People v. Guggenheim.

APRIL 15, 1902.

People v. Walton.

People v. Dean.

People v. Martin.

People v. Mason.

People v. Vrooman.

People v. Bonacker & Zimmerman.

APRIL 16, 1902.

People v. Golantowics.

People v. Ziebarth.

APRIL 18, 1902.

People v. Gleasman.

APRIL 23, 1902.

People v. Miller.

APRIL 28, 1902.

People v. Bedell.

People v. Benedict.

People v. Evans.	APRIL 29, 1902.
People v. Ainesworth.	MAY 8, 1902.
People v. Dean.	MAY 16, 1902.
People v. Williams.	MAY 19, 1902.
People v. Martin.	
People v. Jones.	
People v. Miller.	
People v. McDonald.	MAY 22, 1902.
People v. La Quay.	MAY 24, 1902.
People v. Rosenberg.	MAY 26, 1902.
People v. Foley.	
People v. Miller.	JUNE 23, 1902.
People v. Bonacker & Zimmerman.	JUNE 27, 1902.
People v. Schintsins.	JULY 29, 1902.

LINSEED OIL.

That portion of the Agricultural Law relative to linseed oil reads as follows:

CHAPTER 412.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of and deception in the sale of linseed or flaxseed oil.

Became a law, April 22, 1898, with the approval of the Governor.
Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture or mix for sale, sell, or offer for sale, under the name of raw linseed oil, any article which is not wholly the product of commercially pure linseed or flaxseed. Nor shall any person, firm or corporation manufacture or mix for sale, sell, or offer for sale, under the name of boiled linseed oil, any article, unless the oil from which said article is made be wholly the product of commercially pure linseed or flaxseed, and unless the same has been heated to at least two hundred and twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the sale or manufacture of any compound of linseed or flaxseed oil;

provided that such compound, if it imitates in appearance and is designed to take the place of linseed or flaxseed oil, shall not be manufactured or mixed for sale, sold or offered for sale, under a name or description containing the words "linseed oil" or "flaxseed oil."

3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, for each and every such violation, with a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and in default of the payment of such fine shall be committed to the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days.

4. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to enforce the provisions of this act. The said commissioner and his assistants, experts and chemists, and other appointed by him, shall have access, ingress and egress to and from all places of business and buildings where linseed or flaxseed oil is kept for sale or stored. They shall also have the power and authority to open any tank, barrel, can or other vessel containing such oil, and may inspect the contents thereof, and take samples therefrom for analysis.

5. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the fines herein previously described for each offense forfeit and pay a fixed penalty of one hundred dollars. Such penalty shall be recovered with costs, in any court of the state having jurisdiction thereof, in an action to be prosecuted in the name of the people, by the commissioner of agriculture, or any of his assistants, and shall be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the department of said commissioner. In any action commenced in the supreme court for the recovery of such penalties, an application may be made on the part of the plaintiff to said court or any justice thereof for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his agents, servants and employes, from the further violation of this act during the pendency of the action, and it shall be the duty of such court or justice to grant the injunction, in the same manner as injunctions are usually granted under the rules and practice of such court, upon proof by affidavits that the defendant has been guilty of such violation, either before or after the commencement of the action. In case the plaintiff shall recover judgment for the penalty or penalties demanded in the complaint, the judgment shall contain a permanent injunction, restraining the defendant, his agents, servants and employes, from any further violation of the section or sections on which the recovery is obtained.

6. This act shall take effect immediately.

During the year I have made only one case for violation of this law. Complaints for the sale of oil in violation of this statute have been very few during the year and all indications are to the effect that the violations of this statute are few. The one case referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution for violation of this law is against the Pennsylvania Oil Works (S. E. Bradley and W. A. Miller), Hudson, N. Y. The goods manufactured by this firm were found on sale in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y. It was ascertained where they were procured and manufactured and agents of this Department then visited the works of the manufactory at Hudson, N. Y., examined the oil, took samples which was analyzed and its manufacture and sale was found to be in violation of the statute. Two cases were made against the firm and referred to the Attorney-General. Action was begun against said firm and an injunction procured to stop the manufacture and sale of these goods pending the result of this trial.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The existence of contagious and infectious diseases among the domestic animals of this State during the year has not at any time been such as to be an epidemic. There have been, however, cases of different contagious and infectious diseases in different parts of the State which we have so handled that they have not spread but have been practically suppressed.

The following named diseases have broken out in some portions of the State during the year, viz.: Tuberculosis, glanders, anthrax, verminous bronchitis, black leg, swine plague, rabies, catarrhal fever, actinomycosis, cerebro spinal meningitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease has been found to exist during the year in the following counties of this State: Albany, Erie, Chenango, Schoharie, Putnam, Sullivan, Oswego, Onondaga, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Broome and Madison.

The veterinarians connected with this Department have examined 1,890 animals during the year to ascertain whether

they were or were not suffering with this disease. Out of this number of examinations they have found 179 affected with the disease. This number of animals was found in 151 herds. We have killed during the year 155 animals believed to be suffering with the disease, upon all of which post-mortem examinations were made, the result of which showed that 154 animals were suffering with the disease; one was not suffering with tuberculosis but was suffering with chronic catarrh. This animal was upon the farm of W. H. Baker of Otego, Otsego county, N. Y. During the year it has been found necessary to quarantine the following farms upon which this disease was believed to exist, viz.: the farm of W. H. Baker, Otego, and the farm of the Shaker Family, situated in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. Upon the latter farm the entire herd was believed to be affected. The cattle, upon examination with tuberculin, which test was applied with full understanding and agreement of Mr. Ernest Pick, the head member of the said Shaker Family, were found to be probably suffering with this disease. The Family concluded they did not want them any longer on the farm and Mr. Pick requested us to take the cattle from his farm and do as we pleased with them. In the interest of the work we are doing it was concluded to take the cattle to some place and seclude and treat them by the latest and best recommended methods to see if they could be cured. To this end I caused the cattle to be brought into the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., and placed upon the Hunt farm where they were securely kept for a period of three months. They were fed under ordinary conditions, and the barn in which they were kept was in a first-class sanitary condition. Some of the animals were treated with the administration of air direct into the abdominal and thoracic cavity, others were treated with the administration of oxygen direct into the abdominal and thoracic cavity, others were used as control cattle, viz., were not treated only from a hygienic standpoint. The result of this treatment upon these animals is set forth in detail in the report of Professor V. A. Moore, Bacteriologist and Pathologist, at the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y., who had general charge of this treatment. He was as-

assisted by W. H. Kelly, V. S. of Albany, N. Y. and H. B. Ambler, V. S. of Chatham, N. Y.

The animals on the Baker farm, heretofore referred to, were 30 in number, of which number 10 upon physical examination proved to be suffering from tuberculosis. The above named farm was quarantined on the 22d day of May, 1901. On the 29th day of May, Dr. W. H. Kelly of this Department, went to the said farm for the purpose of a second examination and appraisal of said animals preparatory to killing them. He was accompanied by Professor V. A. Moore of Cornell University. The animals could not be found. The quarantine had been apparently disobeyed or at least unheeded and the man who was in charge of the said farm said he was the son of the owner, Mr. W. H. Baker, and refused to tell where the cattle were or assist in finding them. He also refused to allow Dr. Kelly and Prof. Moore to examine the premises or to come upon them, whereupon these gentlemen returned, Dr. Kelly to Albany and Prof. Moore to Ithaca, N. Y. to await instructions. On the 25th day of June, Dr. Kelly and Prof. Moore again visited the farm and found the owner, Mr. W. H. Baker; also found the animals had been running in the meantime with the rest of his herd; two had died, one between this time and the time the quarantine was laid, and a third was dying. When Dr. Kelly and Prof. Moore arrived the animals still alive that were suffering with this disease were duly appraised, after which they were killed and a post-mortem examination held. All of these animals were found to be suffering with tuberculosis except the one, above referred to in this report, which was found to be suffering with chronic catarrh. The carcasses of said animals after post-mortem were buried in lime upon the premises.

GLANDERS.

During the year there have been twenty-five complaints made to this office that glanders existed or was believed to exist in different localities. All these cases have been carefully examined and of that number of complaints we have found the disease to exist in 20 places. The number of animals examined, under complaints and otherwise, for the purpose of determining whether

they were affected or not was 300. It was found that 45 animals were affected. All these animals were properly examined, appraised and killed, and, without exception, were found to be suffering with the disease. The following is a list of the counties and number of outbreaks:

Delaware county	3
Columbia county	4
Sullivan county	4
Cattaraugus county	2
Franklin county	1
Rockland county	2
Orange county	2
Wayne county	2

The disease has been largely found among horses that have come from the city of New York.

ANTHRAX.

This disease is a virulent disease affecting nearly all warm blooded animals and is caused by a specific bacteria, bacillus anthracis. This bacillus takes on the spore or egg form. In this state it is liable to live indefinitely under various conditions and will spread or be conveyed to the animal by the hay, straw, grass or vegetables grown upon the soil where it exists, or the soil itself or by polluted water. When the disease attacks the animals, in the majority of cases, they die within a few hours so that treatment, in order to be effective, if at all, must be had immediately. When the animals suffering with this disease die their carcasses should never be buried but should be burned as the spore of this disease is very difficult to destroy. It may live in the ground for years and then be brought to the surface by some means, and upon coming to the surface may impart the disease to another animal. The precaution of burning the carcasses of animals dying should also be taken, in my judgment, with all animals dying of disease when it is not known specifically what was the cause of death, particularly when death

ensues after a few hours of sickness, as this will prevent any possibility of the disease recurring from this particular animal.

Thirty-five complaints have been made to this office during the year to the effect that anthrax existed in a given locality. These complaints were examined into with care. The method of treating the disease has been invariably to vaccinate the animals with anthrax vaccine which invariably prevents any further spread. During the year our veterinarians have vaccinated 963 animals for this disease, of which 10 have died after vaccination. At the present time I do not know of a case of anthrax within this State. The vaccine used for this disease I have had heretofore to purchase. Prof. V. A. Moore of the New York State Veterinary College, who has taken a very active interest in this work, has been preparing vaccine to be used for this disease since the month of September, 1902. This vaccine now costs this Department nothing except for the bottles or case containing it, and the expressage thereon.

I have found the disease to exist in the following counties in the State: Delaware, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence and Ulster.

BLACK LEG OR BLACK QUARTER.

My annual report of last year contains a statement as to the nature, cause and preventives of this disease. The disease has been found to exist by our veterinarians in twenty different herds of cattle in the State of New York. The herds are located by counties as follows: Delaware, Wyoming, Otsego and Herkimer.

Of the cases above referred to, forty have died. The method by which the disease was handled was to vaccinate with black leg vaccine furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. While the particular animals affected did not all recover, the vaccination prevented new cases. This disease is almost entirely confined to cattle under three years of age, hardly ever affecting them while they are being fed on milk.

RABIES.

Rabies has existed, to some extent, in the State during the year, being mostly in the southwestern portion of it. Our agents have, however, traced all these cases to their source and done what they could to prevent its spread. At the present writing I do not know of its existence within the State. It is fair, however, to say that this disease has given the people of this State more trouble the past year than any prior year to my knowledge, resulting in greater loss of life.

DISEASES OF SWINE.

During the year out of the cases of sickness affecting hogs, to which the attention of this Department has been called, 100 have died. The affectations have been due mostly to improper feeding. In the majority of cases the feed was the waste matter from hotels. The symptoms of sickness produced from this feeding are very much the same as those of swine plague or hog cholera. These two diseases have not affected the hogs in the State during the past year, except in one possible case, but the fact that the symptoms were so characteristic of the two diseases has led to many complaints and compelled much labor on the part of the Department in investigating to ascertain whether the disease really did or did not exist. For a specific statement of the symptoms, treatment and remedies for this disease, see report of Prof. V. A. Moore, published in the fifth annual report of this Department.

VERMINOUS BRONCHITIS.

Verminous bronchitis is considered a contagious disease. It has existed in five different herds during the year within the State, to which the attention of this Department has been called. The symptoms are such that the complaints were made, believing it to be tuberculosis. All the cases above referred to were in calves, and were treated successfully, the calves all recovering.

TEXAS FEVER.

There have been many Southern cattle unloaded within the State of New York during the year that carried with them, from

the quarantined and infected district where they had been, the ticks by means of which this disease would spread. Immediately upon discovering that such animals had been unloaded within the State proper precautions were taken. I caused the premises where they were unloaded to be quarantined and disinfected so that the disease has not existed within the State.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

There have been a number of cases of this disease brought to the attention of the Department. They have been found to exist in the following counties within the State: St. Lawrence, Albany and Rensselaer.

Thirty animals have been affected with it. It is a disease that does not necessarily kill the animal affected with it, but it impoverishes the health and the animal is unable to masticate food properly. It is a disease that is transmissible from the animal to man. All these cases have been successfully treated by the veterinarians of this Department. The remedy is the use of iodide of potash. In some cases the disease yields readily. There are no cases in existence at the present time in the State to the knowledge of this Department.

MALIGNANT CATARRH.

There has been but one case of this disease that has come to the knowledge of the Department. One of the animals affected died and the remainder of the herd, numbering fifteen, were treated and did not suffer from the disease.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

This disease has been found to exist in the county of Onondaga. During the year animals on two farms were affected. They were horses. In one case eight horses died, in the other case two horses out of four died. I am informed that the cause of this disease is not yet specifically known, and in dealing with it veterinarians meet with many difficulties, owing to the fact that specific remedies have not been found. The best information we have been able to obtain as to the cause of this disease

existing in these cases is that the horses were fed from a particular mow of hay, and that after the removal of this mow of hay and other hay being substituted the horses kept in the same barn did not take the disease. Samples of this hay were sent to Washington for examination for the purpose of discovering, if possible, whether a particular form of fungi existed there which would produce the disease. The report showed that a number of particular different fungi were found, but they were not able to isolate any of them in a way whereby the experiment performed could satisfactorily determine whether they were or were not the cause.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

I am informed that this disease, which is highly contagious, has not existed in this country since the year 1870 until the present year. During the present year, sometime in August, 1902, a disease, which was not recognized at first, broke out in the State of Massachusetts, near Brighton. It spread rapidly and was finally recognized as the foot and mouth disease by a veterinarian in Rhode Island, who reported the matter to the Massachusetts authorities and they reported it to the national government. It was also reported to this Department by Dr. Austin Peters, veterinarian for the State of Massachusetts. I sent two veterinarians from this Department to that State to examine into the disease, as I was informed it was one which the present practicing veterinarians of this State probably had never come in contact with. Reports to me showed that this was highly contagious and that if it once secured a foothold in this State, it would be a very difficult matter to check it. I, therefore, immediately placed a strong patrolling line of agents on the eastern and northern borders of this State, between this State and Canada, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, with instructions that any and all animals that split the hoof, or the hides, hair, horns or other parts of the same, except hogs that have been scalded in dressing, that were coming or being brought into this State should be stopped immediately upon entering within the borders of the State, subject to such inspection and treatment as conditions would require to prevent the

spread of the disease or its getting a foothold within our borders. Up to the present time no case has been reported within our State. I am still exercising the same police power to be sure that the disease may not be introduced within our State. The national government reports to us that it quarantined the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont; that it subsequently raised the quarantine from New Hampshire and then from Connecticut. I have continued to exercise vigilance against the possible importation of the disease from those States. I am now of the opinion that with a continuance of this surveillance I shall succeed in preventing its importation.

DIETETIC ERRORS.

There have been quite a number of cases reported to this office in which it was asserted that a contagious and infectious disease existed, or was believed to exist, from the fact that a number of animals in herds had died successively. An examination into these cases showed it was not the result of a contagious or infectious disease, but from improper feeding. Upon this being made clear to the owners of the stock the error was corrected and no further troubles reported.

POISON.

One case has been reported during the year to this Department which was believed to be contagious and infectious, which, upon investigation, proved the animals had been poisoned. Five out of seven died.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

During the year we have examined from time to time in different portions of the State barns where animals have been kept for the production of milk for sale or delivery to butter and cheese factories, and have found a number of cases in which the sanitary conditions and surroundings of the animals are not good. In most of these cases the corrections have been made without litigation or prosecution, the existence of such condition being largely the result of lack of proper knowledge on the part of the owners or occupants. We have had, however, cases in which

prosecutions have been brought against the owners or occupants for unhealthy conditions.

The cases referred to the Attorney-General for violation of the Agricultural Law in this respect are as follows:

UNSANITARY BARN

JUNE 2, 1902.

Case No.

People vs. Vosburgh	21
People vs. Owsioits	23
People vs. Gordon Brothers	20

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES, AND THE PESTS THAT INFEST THE SAME.

During the year I have had employed in this work thirteen agents examining the nurseries and doing work for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases of fruit trees. There are in this state about 450 nurseries. That portion of the Agricultural Law by virtue of which the power is conferred upon this Department to examine nurseries and issue certificates and exercise authority for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases reads as follows:

CHAPTER 519.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law, in relation to the prevention of disease in fruit trees, and the pests that infest the same.

Became a law, April 10, 1902, with the approval of the Governor.
Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled, "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," as amended by chapter four hundred and eighty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and chapter four hundred and seventeen of the laws of nineteen hundred and one and chapter twenty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, are amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 82. *The prevention of disease in fruit trees and the extirpation of insect pests that infest the same.*—No person shall knowingly or wilfully keep any peach, almond, apricot or nectarine trees affected with the contagious disease known as yellows. Nor shall any person knowingly or wilfully keep any plum, cherry or other trees affected with the contagious disease or fungus known as black knot, nor any tree, shrub or plant infested with or by the San Jose scale or other insect pest dangerously injurious to or destructive of the trees, shrubs or other plants; every such tree, shrub or plant shall be a public nuisance and as such shall be abated and no damage shall be awarded for entering upon premises upon which there are trees, shrubs or plants infected with yellows or black knot or infested with San Jose scale, for the purpose of legally inspecting the same nor shall any damage be awarded for the destruction by the commissioner of agriculture, or his duly authorized agents or representatives of such trees, shrubs or plants, or altogether destroying such tree if necessary to suppress such disease, if done in accordance with the provisions of this article, except as otherwise herein provided. Every person, when he becomes aware of the existence of such disease or insect pest in any tree owned by him, shall forthwith report the same to the commissioner of agriculture at Albany, New York, and the said commissioner shall take such action as the law provides. If in the judgment of said commissioner of agriculture or the person or persons representing him the trees, shrubs or other plants so infected, infested or diseased should be destroyed, then such destruction shall be carried on and completed under the supervision of the commissioner of agriculture or the person or persons duly appointed by him and authorized so to do, without unnecessary delay, but the owner of the trees, shrubs or plants shall be notified immediately upon its being determined that such trees, shrubs or plants should be destroyed by a notice in writing signed by said commissioner or the person or persons representing him, which said notice in writing shall be delivered in person to the owner of such trees, shrubs or plants, or left at the usual place of residence of such owner, or if such owner be not a resident of the town, by leaving such notice with the person in charge of the premises, trees, shrubs or plants or in whose possession they may be; such notice shall contain a brief statement of the facts found to exist whereby it is deemed necessary to destroy such trees, shrubs or plants, and shall call attention to the law under which it is proposed to destroy them, and the owner shall within ten days from the date upon which such notice shall have been received, remove and burn all such

diseased or infested trees, shrubs or plants. If however, in the judgment of the commissioner of agriculture, any trees, shrubs or plants infected with any disease or infested with dangerously injurious insects can be treated with sufficient remedies, he may direct such treatment to be carried out by the owner under the direction of the commissioner's agent or agents. In cases of objection to the findings of the inspector or agent of the commissioner of agriculture an appeal may be made to the commissioner of agriculture whose decision shall be final. An appeal must be taken within three days from service of said notice, and shall act as a stay of proceedings until it is heard and decided. When the commissioner of agriculture, or the person or persons appointed by him, shall determine that any tree or trees, shrubs or other plants must be treated or destroyed forthwith, he may employ all necessary assistance for that purpose, and such person or persons, agent or agents, employee or employees, may enter upon any or all premises in any city or town necessary for the purposes of such treatment, removal or destruction.

SEC. 83. *Appointment and duties of the agent of the commissioner of agriculture.*—When the commissioner of agriculture knows or has reason to believe that any such contagious disease exists, or that there is good reason to believe it exists, or danger is justly apprehended of its introduction in any town or city in the state, or that any dangerously injurious insect pest exists within this state, and has reason to believe that danger may be justly apprehended from its existence, he shall forthwith send some competent person and such agent or agents as he may deem necessary to assist extirpating said pest or pests, disease or diseases, and the said commissioner of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to take such steps and do whatever may be deemed necessary to so control or prevent the spread or extirpate said pest or pests, disease or diseases, and he shall cause an examination to be made at least once each year, prior to September first, of each and every nursery or other place where trees, shrubs or plants, commonly known as nursery stock, are grown for sale, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trees, shrubs or plants therein kept or propagated for sale are infected with any such contagious disease or diseases, or infested with such pest or pests. If after such examination it is found that the said trees, shrubs or other plants so examined are free in all respects from any such contagious or infectious disease or diseases, dangerously injurious pest or pests, the said commissioner or his duly authorized agent or other person designated to make such examination, shall thereupon issue to the owner or proprietor of the said stock thus examined a certificate setting

forth the fact that the stock so examined is apparently free from any and all such disease or diseases, pest or pests. Should any nurseryman, agent or dealer or broker send out or deliver within the state, trees, vines, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings, commonly known as nursery stock, and which are subject to the attacks of insects and diseases above provided for, unless he has in his possession a copy of said certificate, dated within a year thereof, deface or destroy such certificate, or wrongfully be in possession of such certificate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All nursery stock consigned for shipment, or shipped by freight, express or other means of transportation, shall be accompanied by a copy of said certificate attached to each car, box, bale, bundle or package. Any person consigning for shipment or shipping nursery stock as above without such certificate attached shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All transportation companies within this state receiving or carrying nursery stock from any point without the state to any point within the state shall immediately, upon receiving such consignments, notify the commissioner of agriculture of the fact that such consignment is in their possession, giving the name of the consignor and consignee, and the point of destination of such consignment. All trees, plants, shrubs, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, grown in any nursery in this state, in which San Jose scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock or grown in said nursery within one-half a mile of where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state, disseminated or planted in this state, after the first day of July nineteen hundred and two, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of agriculture of this state. Such fumigation must be done by the grower, consignor or consignee of such stock before planting, dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings grown in this state as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself, or such as from its nature or state of growth would be exempt; in such cases the said commissioner shall declare such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment. All nursery stock brought into this state from outside of this state must be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock arrive without such certificate, the transportation company delivering it shall at once notify the said commissioner to that effect. The consignee shall also at once notify him of that fact, and shall proceed to fumigate said stock, as directed by the commissioner of agriculture without delay. Should any nursery stock purchased within one year be found infested with San Jose scale on the premises

of any nurseryman, it shall not be considered such an infestation as to require the fumigation of other stock not so purchased. The words "nursery stock" wherever used in this article shall apply to and include all trees, shrubs, plants, buds, willow grown for nursery, baskets, or other commercial purposes or cuttings, whether grown in a nursery or elsewhere so far as it relates to fumigation. The provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to florists green house plants, flowers or cuttings commonly known as green house stock, and no certificate shall be required for shipment of native stock collected in the United States, not grown in nurseries, nor to stock so shipped into the state that its sale and shipment become either inter-state commerce traffic or commerce with foreign nations.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Under the provisions of the above sections I have caused the nurseries of this State to be examined during the year, issuing certificates wherever we found nurseries that were free or "apparently free" from infectious or contagious diseases. During the year we have examined all the nurseries in the State and I have caused 450 certificates to be issued as above stated.

The law above quoted was first passed by the Legislature of 1898 and was known as chapter 482 of the Laws of that year. Since that time the nurseries have been examined by the agents of this Department and certificates issued upon the result of those examinations to owners whose nurseries were found free from infectious or contagious diseases. The number of certificates granted and the aggregate number of acres in the nurseries during each year since 1899 follow:

Year.	No. of certificate.	Acres.
1899	338	6,750
1900	399	6,015
1901	439	7,157
1902	450	7,884

The following is an estimate of the various number of trees growing in New York nurseries for the year 1902 as reported by the agents, from information obtained at time of inspection, also the same information in the table that follows relative to the years 1900-1901, from a comparison of which a fair idea may be drawn as to the trend of this business.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Number of acres in nursery...	6,005	7,156	7,844
Apple trees	8,830,217	10,258,166	12,073,305
Pear trees	4,755,133	6,162,537	6,004,170
Dwarf pear trees		439,716	2,086,320
Plum trees	4,495,122	5,651,289	5,637,135
Cherry trees	3,955,892	5,532,815	7,253,220
Peach trees	2,823,363	3,473,297	5,982,445
Quince trees	718,565	587,966	571,035
Apricot trees	77,016	56,821	68,715
• Total number fruit trees....	<u>25,655,308</u>	<u>32,162,607</u>	<u>39,676,345</u>
Ornamental trees	3,521,606	2,163,670	5,255,960
Shrubs	4,815,868	5,488,076	6,143,635
Currants	4,263,224	3,438,834	3,123,265
Grape vines	11,795,139	21,433,966	23,892,105
Gooseberries	80,188	626,710	923,930
Acres in raspberries	234	214	237
Acres in blackberries	80	111	90
Acres in strawberries	138	159	135
Acres in vineyards	896	294	515
Number of rooms or houses for fumigating nursery stock... .		23	66

Since 1898, at which time there was a general demand for the suppression of the San José scale in the nurseries of the State, much has been learned of the situation.

The first season's work showed that a few nurseries had become badly infested with San José scale in portions of their stock, principally in pears, peaches, plums and apples. Work was begun with the hearty cooperation of the owners to eradicate all infested stock; some smaller nurserymen went so far as to dig out and burn all their fruit trees and have not replaced in their nurseries any stock susceptible to injury from this scale.

Increased appropriations in 1899 permitted the employment of more inspectors so that considerable work was done in orchards that had been planted since the advent of the scale. The season's work of 1899 developed two facts of much importance. First, it was found that the great orchard sections were not seriously affected, but wherever new orchards had been planted or where young trees were planted into orchards to replace trees that had failed, infested trees were found in numbers sufficient to ultimately lead to serious infestations. Second, the records showed the sources from whence infested nursery stock came and the knowledge of the infested variety led easy tracing to the origin. But the most serious feature appeared in the volume of nursery stock brought into the State, by both those engaged in the nursery business and the orchardists themselves, from States that are infested with San José scale and other serious orchard pests. It was found that many States from whence nursery stock came had no laws governing the transportation and inspection of nursery stock. Under the provisions of chapter 417, Laws of 1901, "All transportation companies within the State receiving or carrying nursery stock from any point without the State to any point within the State shall immediately, upon receiving such consignments notify the Commissioner of Agriculture of the fact that such consignment is in their possession, giving the name of the consignor and consignee, and point of destination of such consignment." Work under this provision of the law was done during the fall shipping season of 1901 as appears in a table following. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of this feature of the work. It was followed up diligently during the spring and fall seasons of 1902. The tabulated statements following show the great number of trees brought into the State, and especially the large number infested, all of which might have been planted without discovering the diseased condition, thus proving a very serious source of loss to growers.

The inspection of every nursery in the State has been done with much thoroughness; each inspector has kept the same division that he has worked in in previous years so that he has become familiar with existing and changing conditions thus enabling him to be of much assistance to the nurserymen in sup-

pressing not San José scale alone, but the other pests of the nursery.

The nurserymen of the State have shown their appreciation of the work of the inspectors by constantly calling them to their assistance for extra and special inspections of their stock. Our statistics do not show the number of examinations of scions, bud-sticks, new varieties and suspicious consignments scrutinized, or the many reinspections of nurseries deemed necessary. Attention is called to what is required of the nurserymen in cases of infestation of woolly aphis, philoxera of the grape and crown gall; as these troubles show mostly after the trees are dug, a season when an expert may not be present, many nurserymen must be taught the importance of rejecting all diseased trees and plants; on the promise of the nurserymen to do so, certificates are issued if the summer inspection shows slight signs of these diseases; if however the infestation or infection is severe, whole blocks are condemned and an inspector is sent to examine shipments at digging time.

The following shipments were inspected in the years 1901 and 1902:

	1901.	1902.
Carloads	36	120
Boxes	376	1,997
Bales	83	614
Fruit trees	290,038	1,555,861
Fruit seedlings . . . . .	.....	4,080,400
Ornamental trees	74,076	93,820
Ornamental seedlings	478,000	165,500
Shrubs	132,994	862,928
Currants	44,915	19,040
Gooseberry	3,690	56,515
Berries	19,275	137,276
Vines . . . . .	.....	19,500

In the above shipments 5,818 trees were found infested with San José scale, 17,630 with wooly aphis and 5,000 with "crown gall," all of which were destroyed.

Close attention has been given to the provision of the law relative to nursery stock, "grown in any nursery in this State,

in which San José scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock or grown in said nursery within one-half mile of where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside the State, disseminated or planted in the State, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas." Under the rule a nurseryman must fumigate all stock grown within a half mile limit even though no scale was ever found on his premises. Many nurserymen fumigate everything they ship to their customers or plant themselves.

The efficiency of proper fumigation for the destruction of San José scale on nursery stock is fully established, and those who fumigate in suitable buildings of convenient form of construction for the amount of stock they handle do not find the cost an excessive burden.

ORCHARD INSPECTION.

Something over one-half of the time of the inspectors has been spent in orchard work, which has been very satisfactory to all concerned. In the early part of the year arrangements were made to carry on a number of experiments with different insecticides to ascertain the best remedy to use on orchard trees for the control of the San José scale in the State. The results of this work may be summed up as follows, viz.: Proper application of known formulas may exterminate the scale in a single season in orchard trees small enough to be perfectly treated with either petroleum, lime-sulphur-salt, or hydrocyanic acid gas. Fruit grown on badly infested trees may be kept free enough from scale to make it marketable; both fruit and the trees themselves can be saved. Considerable difficulty attends treatment of large apple trees and results have not been fully satisfactory, but a remedy will be found when the application of insecticides can be made with powerful pumps, or large tents, to large trees as thoroughly as is now done to small ones.

Peach yellows is destructive in portions of the State but is little feared by progressive growers. Neglected orchards soon lose all value. While the cause of this disease remains obscure the remedy may always be to burn infected trees at the first appearance of yellows. The disease can be kept out, and as the industry of peach growing is so profitable it would seem that

growers who go to the expense of starting an orchard would keep their own investments secure by proper care without being forced to by statute. Parallel with the peach industry may be considered the growing of plums; the uninterrupted spread of black knot has ruined the business of growing plums for market in the great Hudson Valley where a few years ago it was successful, and as we look back we see that if black knot had been carefully cut out at its first appearance an immense industry would have been saved.

The known facts relative to the rapid spread of peach yellows in the great peach belts of the United States should be a warning to peach growers of our own State, and the fact that the orchards can be saved a stimulant to vigilance; otherwise as went the plum business so will go the peach industry.

There is a disposition to grow cherries and more plums in the State, and the demand of the orchardists that the Department shall enforce the laws against black knot in the orchards and in the wild cherries adjoining must be met.

A few cases of "little peach" have been found in the State. This disease should be watched carefully in 1903.

Vineyardists have received inspection of their fruiting vines as in previous years; they make cuttings for shipment and the transportation companies classify such cuttings as nursery stock.

Eight hundred and seventy orchards were inspected in 1902. The following shows the trees inspected for the years 1900, 1901, 1902:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Apple	42,637	215,029	148,838
Pear	53,062	220,428	159,022
Dwarf pear	3,030	21,133	43,300
Plum	21,068	96,640	117,977
Peach	260,875	247,949	462,644
Cherry	17,590	40,344	29,242
Apricot	284	1,001	1,539
Quince	725	10,109	6,751
Currants	872,700	387,094	186,707
Total trees inspected	399,271	852,633	969,312

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Acres in strawberries.....	143	85	121
Acres in raspberries.....	67	119	76
Acres in blackberries	22	26	17
Acres in gooseberries	5	11	6
Acres in vineyards.....		595	271

In 1901, 1,211 orchard trees and 26,300 currants were destroyed. In 1902, 8,532 orchard trees were found infested with San José scale and burned or treated with some insecticide; 13,439 peach trees were burned because of "yellows."

To show the extent of the fruit industry in the State of New York the following statistics are taken from the reports of the twelfth census of the United States.

The total value of all fruit produced in the United States is \$131,423,517, of which New York is credited with \$15,844,346 as follows:

Orchard fruits.....	\$10,542,272
Grapes.....	2,763,711
Small fruits.....	2,538,363
	<u>\$15,844,346</u>

By this it will be seen that New York State produces 12.1 per cent., thus ranking second in the Union, exceeded only by California with 21.5 per cent., nearly \$8,000,000 of which is for tropical fruits.

The year 1899 was a normal apple year; the product in bushels of the State was:

Apples.....	24,111,257
Peaches.....	466,850
Plums.....	303,688
Cherries.....	218,642
Pears.....	960,170
Apricots.....	15,710

Strawberries (quarts).....	13,849,860
Raspberries (quarts).....	17,575,530
Blackberries (quarts).....	3,167,090
Currants (quarts).....	4,584,080
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Grapes (pounds).....	247,698,056
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The total number of trees and vines of "bearing age" was reported as follows:

	Trees.
Apple	15,054,832
Peach	2,522,729
Plum	988,147
Cherry	539,742
Pears	2,183,909
Apricot	25,606
Grape vines	29,636,216
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BEES AND HONEY.

That portion of the Agricultural Law which refers to diseases among bees and honey reads as follows:

CHAPTER 214.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law, relative to prevention of disease among bees and to add two sections thereto relative to honey, to be known as sections eighty-a and eighty-b.

Became a law, March 26, 1902, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eighty of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws", as amended by chapter two hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 80. *The prevention of disease among bees.*—No person shall keep in his apiary any colony of bees affected with a con-

tagious malady known as foul brood or black brood; and every beekeeper when he becomes aware of the existence of either of such disease among his bees, shall immediately notify the commissioner of agriculture of the existence of such disease.

SEC. 2. Said chapter three hundred and thirty-eight is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section eighty thereof, two new sections, to be known as sections eighty-a and eighty-b, and to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 80-a. *Defining honey.*—The terms “honey,” “liquid or extracted honey,” “strained honey,” or “pure honey,” as used in this act shall mean the nectar of flowers that has been transformed by, and is the natural product of the honey-bee, taken from the honeycomb and marketed in a liquid, candied or granulated condition.

SEC. 80-b. *Relative to selling a commodity in imitation or semblance of honey.*—No person or persons shall sell, keep for sale, expose or offer for sale, any article or product in imitation or semblance of honey branded as “honey,” “liquid or extracted honey,” “strained honey” or “pure honey” which is not pure honey. No person or persons, firm, association, company or corporation, shall manufacture, sell, expose or offer for sale any compound or mixture branded or labeled as and for honey which shall be made up of honey mixed with any other substance or ingredient. There may be printed on the package containing such compound or mixture a statement giving the ingredients of which it is made; if honey is one of such ingredients it shall be so stated in the same size type as are the other ingredients, but it shall not be sold, exposed for sale, or offered for sale as honey; nor shall such compound or mixture be branded or labeled with the word “honey” in any form other than as herein provided; nor shall any product in semblance of honey, whether a mixture or not, be sold, exposed or offered for sale as honey, or branded or labeled with the word “honey”, unless such article is pure honey.

SEC. 3. Section eighty-one of said chapter three hundred and thirty-eight, as amended by chapter two hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 81. *Duties of the commissioner.*—The commissioner of agriculture shall immediately upon receiving notice of the existence of foul brood or black brood among the bees in any locality, send some competent person or persons to examine the apiary or apiaries reported to him as being affected, and all the other apiaries in the immediate locality of the apiary or apiaries so reported; if foul brood or black brood is found to exist in them,

the person or persons so sent by the commissioner of agriculture shall give the owners or caretakers of the diseased apiary or apiaries full instructions how to treat said cases. The commissioner of agriculture shall cause said apiary or apiaries to be visited from time to time as he may deem best and if, after proper treatment, the said bees shall not be cured of the disease known as foul brood or black brood then he may cause the same to be destroyed in such manner as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the said diseases. For the purpose of enforcing this act, the commissioner of agriculture, his agents, employees, appointees or counsel, shall have access, ingress and egress to all places where bees or honey or appliances used in apiaries may be, which it is believed are in any way affected with the said disease of foul brood or black brood or where it is believed any commodity is offered or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this act. No owner or caretaker of a diseased apiary, honey or appliances shall sell, barter or give away any bees, honey or appliances from said diseased apiary, which shall expose other bees to the danger of said diseases, nor refuse to allow the said commissioner of agriculture, or the person or persons appointed by him to inspect said apiary, honey, or appliances, and do such things as the said commissioner of agriculture or the person or persons appointed by him shall deem necessary for the eradication of said diseases. Any person who disregards or violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than two months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The special feature of the work of the bee agents is the seeking out and the suppressing of disease among bees. The so-called "black brood" was discovered in Sloansville, Schoharie county; investigation proved it also to be present in Schenectady, Schuyler, Fulton, Montgomery, Herkimer, Saratoga, Greene, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Otsego, Chemung, Delaware and a small section in Onondaga counties. We are not aware that this disease has gained a foothold in any other part of the State. The diseased area has not increased except that its original borders have extended to the south and into Ulster county. The disease in Onondaga county has been cleaned out. The diseases among bees are "black brood," "foul brood" and "pickle brood." To the expert the two first are distinct in appearance, but are in-

fectious diseases and are believed to be caused by a different and distinct bacteria. "Pickle brood" is believed to be of fungus origin; its damage is comparatively unimportant in the State. When disease appears in an apiary it can only be checked by prompt and careful attention along well-known lines of treatment. Care should be taken to prevent healthy bees from coming in contact with diseased honeycomb or material, "shaking off" and consolidating weak swarms, making those that are left strong, and the use of formaldehyde or other antiseptics. Italianizing has proven very helpful in favorable seasons.

When disease appears in a community few, if any, know what course to pursue, therefore, too often nothing is done and results are loss and disaster. If, however, treatment can be applied properly but variously to meet differing conditions, apiaries can be saved as they have been. A strong factor in the cure of disease is plenty of good honey-producing food for the bees.

The four agents of the Department are all expert and practical apiarists. Their season's work has not been confined to the kind of duties represented in statistics, but has been more important in personal consultation and advice to the bee keepers at their homes throughout the State, at the meetings of their associations and at the State and other fairs.

Mr. N. D. West, Middleburg, N. Y., one of the four experts of the Department, reports relative to his observations during 1902 as follows: "I am pleased to say that the bees in Schoharie county are in very much better condition than they have been for several years past so far as disease is concerned. A larger portion of the bees of former years have died, or have been destroyed during the past few years on account of black brood which has been raging in Schoharie county and many other counties. This season the white clover blossom has been abundant. This has been favorable for the bees in diseased apiaries; the young swarms have not carried the disease with them as in former years. Diseased colonies have yielded more readily to treatment than in former years. Many colonies have been cured by treatment. Many apiaries, quite badly affected during the months of May and June, and some portion of July, have by judicious management by the

apiarists kept colonies strong with bees. Buckwheat has not yielded very much honey because of so much wet weather. With a few good honey seasons I believe we could wipe out the disease. Encouraged bee keepers that have lost their apiaries by disease are again purchasing bees and have done well the past season."

Mr. Mortimer Stevens, Pennellville, N. Y., an agent of the Department in charge of the fourth bee division, reports December 2, 1902, as follows: "That the bee industry in the western part of the State, as well as in the northern, is in a prosperous condition although the honey crop was rather short."

Mr. Charles Stewart of the third bee division reports: "In regard to the results of bee inspection during the past season in the third division our work has proved most satisfactory, even better than in former years owing to a more favorable season. While the past summer has not been first class for honey production, it has been very favorable for breeding and building up apiaries, especially in the counties of Fulton, Montgomery and Herkimer where the most disease exists in my division. The apiarists who have followed our instructions carefully have doubled their number of colonies and secured from three to four dollars per colony, spring count. This means much to the struggling bee keeper as it has in some cases saved them homes.

The agent of the first bee division, Mr. W. D. Wright, Altamont, N. Y., says in his report as follows: "There is at present little if any of the disease known as foul brood, however, black brood, which first appeared in Schoharie county, is still quite prevalent in the central eastern portion of the State. While bee keepers on the advance line of the disease infected territory are usually more or less discouraged on account of their apparent inability to cope with this scourge, practical apiarists in the interior of this territory are much more hopeful, as by thorough and well-directed treatment they are enabled to conduct their apiaries with profit in a fairly good season; by Italianizing all black and hybrid stocks, the condition of this disease is much simplified and accelerated. A fact acknowledged by all of the inspectors and many other apiarists, as they have frequently observed, that the Italian race of bees is much more exempt than other races.

"During the past season there has been an abundance of pasturage, especially of white clover, but owing to the excessive rains, the yield of honey has been light in many sections, while in a few localities good yields of surplus have been secured notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions."

The inspectors on this work have made visits in the aggregate in the season of 1902 to 789 apiaries, embracing 27,776 colonies; of these 2,403 colonies were diseased and condemned for treatment, and 370 colonies were entirely destroyed. The figures in 1901 were, 939 apiaries embracing 25,065 colonies, of which 3,949 colonies were diseased and 621 destroyed.

The United States census of 1900 gives the following data relative to the bee industry:

	United States.	New York.
Total farms.....	5,739,657	226,720
Farms reporting bees.....	707,261	22,738
Colonies of bees.....	4,190,626	187,208
Value, dollars.....	10,186,513	593,784
Honey product, 1899, pounds.....	61,196,160	3,422,497
Wax product, 1899, pounds.....	1,765,315	84,075
Value of honey and wax, dollars.....	6,664,904	352,795

New York State is second in the Union in the value of bees, Texas being first. New York is third in the production of honey, exceeded by Texas and California. New York is fifth in the production of wax.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following cases have been referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution for violation of this law:

JULY 12, 1902.

People v. Hermance.
People v. Melius.
People v. Mesick.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for the promotion of agriculture to be distributed to agricultural societies was \$164,000, of which \$66,000 was appropriated by chapter 644 of the Laws of 1901, and \$98,000 was appropriated by chapter 123 of the Laws of 1902.

Under the provisions of sections 88 and 89 of the Agricultural Law, relative to the distribution of moneys to agricultural societies, I have distributed during the year, to the agricultural societies entitled thereto, the following amounts:

Albany County Agricultural Society and Exposition,	\$3,891 95
Allegany County Agricultural Society.....	947 30
Broome County Agricultural Society.....	2,074 00
Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society.....	1,155 45
Cayuga County Agricultural Society.....	1,019 65
Chautauqua County Agricultural Corporation.....	1,135 85
Chenango County Agricultural Society.....	1,254 70
Clinton County Agricultural Society.....	2,442 25
Columbia County Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00
Cortland County Agricultural Society.....	3,101 34
Delaware County Agricultural Society.....	2,458 84
Dutchess County Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00
Erie County Agricultural Society.....	2,698 75
Essex County Agricultural Society.....	916 28
Franklin County Agricultural Society.....	1,968 50
Fulton County Agricultural Society.....	2,279 15
Genesee County Agricultural Society.....	1,941 25
Greene County Agricultural Society.....	646 35
Herkimer County Agricultural Society.....	1,490 58
Jefferson County Agricultural Society.....	3,156 15
Lewis County Agricultural Society.....	1,335 00
Brookfield-Madison County Agricultural Society...	1,063 90
Montgomery County Agricultural Society.....	773 05
Monroe County Agricultural Society.....	2,131 85
American Institute of the City of New York.....	1,835 50
Niagara County Agricultural Society.....	935 20
Oneida County Agricultural Society.....	1,857 50
Ontario County Agricultural Society.....	1,106 45
Orange County Agricultural Society.....	3,448 25
Orleans County Agricultural Society.....	1,841 55
Oswego County Agricultural Society.....	2,023 70
Otsego County Agricultural Society.....	2,039 00

Putnam County Agricultural Society.....	\$983 75
The Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties, Agricultural and Liberal Arts Society of Rensselaer County	4,000 00 2,725 50
Rensselaer County Agricultural and Horticultural Society	777 50
Rockland County Agricultural and Horticultural Association	1,120 45
St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society.....	2,745 00
Saratoga County Agricultural Society.....	2,466 30
Schoharie County Agricultural Society.....	2,198 55
Schuyler County Agricultural Society.....	1,396 50
Seneca County Agricultural Society.....	1,389 00
Steuben County Agricultural Society.....	2,974 70
Suffolk County Agricultural Society.....	2,021 00
Sullivan County Agricultural Society.....	1,401 80
Tioga County Agricultural Society.....	1,268 15
Tompkins County Agricultural Society.....	2,489 60
Ulster County Agricultural Society.....	1,428 37
The Warren County Fair.....	681 00
Washington County Agricultural Society.....	3,920 50
Cambridge Valley Agricultural Society and Stock Breeders' Association	2,000 00
Wayne County Agricultural Society.....	1,126 45
The Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County	4,000 00
Wyoming County Agricultural Society.....	1,207 88
Yates County Agricultural Society.....	1,015 00
Cuba Fair and Racing Association.....	953 25
Wellsville Fair Association.....	1,201 25
Binghamton Industrial Exposition.....	2,923 35
Franklinville Agricultural and Driving Park Asso- ciation	1,995 50
Afton Driving Park Association.....	1,732 20
Riverside Agricultural Society.....	1,534 31
The Columbia Agricultural and Horticultural Asso- ciation	1,465 50

Catskill Mountain Agricultural Society.....	\$909 69
Delaware Valley Agricultural Society.....	2,675 30
Cape Vincent Agricultural Society.....	625 16
Hemlock Lake Union Agricultural Society.....	1,053 05
Boonville Fair Association.....	1,102 75
Phoenix Union Agricultural Society.....	820 70
Gorham Agricultural Society.....	727 30
Naples Union Agricultural Society.....	971 00
Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agri- cultural Society	2,234 00
Morris Fair Association.....	3,110 45
Oneonta Union Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00
Richfield Springs Agricultural Society.....	878 80
Schenevus Valley Agricultural Society.....	1,529 75
Rockland County Industrial Association.....	786 10
Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society..	978 13
Oswegatchie Agricultural Society.....	1,871 25
Racket Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society	2,759 70
Cobleskill Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00
Prattsburg Union Agricultural Society.....	670 30
Southern Steuben Agricultural Society.....	747 95
Northern Tioga Agricultural Society.....	1,781 30
Dryden Agricultural Society.....	2,481 25
Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society....	1,183 32
Newark Fair Association.....	1,448 65
Palmyra Union Agricultural Society.....	1,708 25
Silver Lake Agricultural Association.....	1,420 00
Dundee Fair Association.....	847 35

BEET SUGAR.

There are in this State two beet sugar companies with manufacturing factories erected for the purpose of making sugar from beets; one is located at Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., and is known as the Binghamton Beet Sugar Company's factory, the other is located at Lyons, N. Y., and is known as the Empire State Sugar Company's factory. Both these factories have been in

active operation during this season and from reports made to this office by each, respectively, it is seen that the factory located at Binghamton has sliced 16,944 tons 1,384 pounds of beets from which was manufactured 3,206,728 pounds of sugar, and the factory located at Lyons has sliced 15,661 tons 638 pounds of beets from which was manufactured 3,064,466 pounds of sugar.

The beets from which the above amount of sugar was made were all grown in the State of New York and were not grown by the sugar manufacturers, the growers receiving \$5 per ton net for their beets. All the sugar upon which the factory received its proportionate share of moneys appropriated by the State for the promotion of sugar beet culture contained 90 per centum or over of crystalized sugar. The method of determining the percentage of crystalized sugar was to have a composite sample taken each day by the inspector at the factory from the sugar manufactured, which sample was sent to the State Chemist at Albany, N. Y., who examined the same and made daily reports of the amount of crystalized sugar contained in the sample sent. The reports as made by Dr. E. J. Wheeler, the chemist above referred to, shows the sample to have contained percentages of crystalized sugar for each factory respectively, as will be seen by the following table:

BINGHAMTON BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

Sample No.	Date sample received.		Polarisation per cent.
1.....	October	29.	99.4
2.....	October	29.	99.5
3.....	October	29.	99.5
4.....	October	29.	99.5
5.....	November	5.	99.6
6.....	November	5.	99.4
7.....	November	5.	99.7
8.....	November	6.	99.3
9.....	November	10.	99.6
10.....	November	10.	99.4
11.....	November	11.	99.6
12.....	November	11.	99.6

Sample No.	Date sample received.	Polarisation per cent.
13.....	November 11.....	99.3
14.....	November 12.....	99.6
15.....	November 14.....	99.3
16.....	November 14.....	99.3
17.....	November 15.....	99.3
18.....	November 17.....	99.6
19.....	November 18.....	99.6
20.....	November 20.....	99.3
21.....	November 20.....	99.3
22.....	November 22.....	99.6
23.....	November 22.....	99.4
24.....	November 24.....	99.4
25.....	November 25.....	99.3
26.....	November 25.....	99.3
27.....	November 26.....	99.3
28.....	November 28.....	99.5

EMPIRE STATE SUGAR COMPANY.

Sample No.	Date sample received.	Polarization per cent.
1.....	October 27.....	99.3
2.....	October 28.....	99.3
3.....	October 29.....	99.5
4.....	October 30.....	99.3
5.....	October 31.....	99.3
6.....	November 1.....	99.3
7.....	November 2.....	99.6
8.....	November 3.....	99.6
9.....	November 4.....	99.4
10.....	November 5.....	99.5
11.....	November 6.....	99.5
12.....	November 7.....	99.5
13.....	November 8.....	99.5
14.....	November 10.....	99.5
15.....	November 10.....	99.5
16.....	November 11.....	99.5
17.....	November 12.....	99.4

Sample No.	Date sample received.	Polarization per cent.
18.....	November 13.....	99.4
19.....	November 14.....	99.4
20.....	November 15.....	99.5
21.....	November 17.....	99.5
22.....	November 17.....	90.6
23.....	November 17.....	99.3
24.....	November 17.....	91.5
25.....	November 18.....	99.5
26.....	November 18.....	97.6
27.....	November 19.....	99.3
28.....	November 19.....	96.5
29.....	November 20.....	99.3
30.....	November 20.....	96.3
31.....	November 21.....	99.6
32.....	November 21.....	93.7
33.....	November 22.....	99.6
34.....	November 22.....	93.7
35.....	November 24.....	99.6
36.....	November 24.....	95.2
37.....	November 24.....	99.4
38.....	November 25.....	99.3
39.....	November 25.....	96.5
40.....	November 26.....	99.5
41.....	November 28.....	99.5
42.....	November 28.....	99.5
43.....	November 28.....	93.7
44.....	November 29.....	99.5
45.....	November 29.....	94.6
46.....	December 1.....	99.5
47.....	December 1.....	99.5
48.....	December 2.....	99.5
49.....	December 3.....	99.6
50.....	December 4.....	99.6
51.....	December 5.....	99.6
52.....	December 6.....	99.6
53.....	December 8.....	99.3

Sample No.	Date sample received.	Polarisation per cent.
54.....	December 8.....	99.5
55.....	December 9.....	99.5
56.....	December 10.....	99.6
57.....	December 11.....	99.6
58.....	December 12.....	99.6
59.....	December 13.....	99.6
60.....	December 15.....	99.6
61.....	December 15.....	99.6
62.....	December 15.....	93.0
63.....	December 15.....	96.7
64.....	December 16.....	93.2
65.....	December 16.....	93.2
66.....	December 16.....	99.6
67.....	December 17.....	93.8
68.....	December 18.....	93.8
69.....	December 19.....	93.3
70.....	December 20.....	93.2
71.....	December 23.....	92.7
72.....	December 23.....	90.0
73.....	December 23.....	87.5
74.....	December 26.....	90.0
75.....	December 26.....	90.0
76.....	December 27.....	88.5
77.....	December 29.....	89.5
78.....	December 29.....	89.0
79.....	December 31.....	90.5

1903

80.....	January 1.....	90.2
81.....	January 2.....	91.5

I have distributed to the factories above from the appropriations made therefor under the provisions of section 76 of the Agricultural Law, as amended by chapter 240 of the Laws of 1902, the following sums of money, viz.: To the Binghamton factory, \$16,033.91, and to the Lyons factory, \$15,322.33.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Under section 2 of the Agricultural Law there is a provision to the effect that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a director of farmers' institutes. In accordance with this provision I designated Mr. F. E. Dawley, of Fayetteville, N. Y., as such director of farmers' institutes. Mr. Dawley has had experience as an institute worker for about twelve years, having been associated not only with the work in this State, but with similar work in several of the other States during that period of time. Under this branch of the work during the year there have been held 269 meetings or institutes, which occupied in all 512 days. The reports show these meetings averaged a daily attendance of 141. These institutes were held in 59 of the 61 counties. The two counties in which such meetings were not held were the counties of Richmond and Putnam. While there were but 269 institutes held, there were applications made for 1,140 meetings. It was impossible to hold this number of meetings with the money appropriated for this work, but such demand is a fair illustration of the approval given to these meetings by those interested. This class of meetings is believed to be the one medium with which we can reach the farmer who has passed the age when he can attend an agricultural college or course of lectures of a given duration upon agricultural topics. While the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of to-day are educating the young men for agricultural pursuits, the farmer in the actual work cannot be reached by them, and the institute, therefore, has to be the medium by which this is done. One of the endeavors of the Department in this work is to take the latest discoveries or developments relative to scientific agriculture or agricultural knowledge, as found by the agricultural colleges and stations, and place it before the actual working farmer in these meetings, so that he may understand thoroughly the results or conclusions that have been reached by the different workers.

During the year the following topics have been discussed at the meetings above referred to by men having knowledge qualifying them to speak. The subjects are as follows:

Diseases of domestic animals.
Splints, spavins and ringbones.
Horseshoeing, and the anatomy of the horse's foot and leg.
Care of the horse's foot and teeth.
A rational ration for horses.
Fitting the horse's collar.
Training the colt.
Should New York State farmers raise their own horses?
Profit in swine.
The bacon hog.
The pig as a market for dairy by-products.
Grass fed pork.
Feeding the dairy cow.
Combining rations.
How to figure the nutritive value of cattle foods.
Economy in feeding dairy cows.
Protean crops that can be grown on the farm.
Feeding the land through the animal.
Selection of dairy cows.
Testing cows.
Diseases of the dairy cow.
Diseases of the cow's udder, including parturient apoplexy.
Raising healthy calves.
Raising calves for market.
Stable ventilation.
A sanitary stable.
Constructing and maintaining cement floors.
The advantages of selling milk products instead of the whole milk.
The advantages of co-operative dairying.
Butter-making on the farm.
Making fancy cheeses.
Creamery butter-making.
The relation of the patron to the factoryman.
Care of milk.
The breeding of a herd.
Selection of a dairy sire.

Growing beef in the East.
The silo.
Silo construction.
Economy in filling the silo.
Sheep husbandry.
Raising hot-house lambs.
The breeds of sheep and their adaptability to certain conditions.
Diseases of sheep.
Intestinal parasites in sheep.
The sheep barn.
The advantages of keeping a few sheep on a dairy farm.
Preparing animals for exhibition.
Profit in poultry.
Feeding for eggs.
Building poultry houses.
Feeding for meat.
Care of incubators and brooders.
Line breeding.
Poultry as a side line for farmers.
Poultry as a practical farm crop.
The breeds for business.
Breeding fancy poultry.
Poultry organizations.
Advertising fowls.
The soil.
Tillage.
Farm drainage.
The surroundings of farm buildings, including cesspools and drains.
Chemistry of the soil.
Easy draft and effective work with plows and cultivators.
Cultivation of cover crops.
An ideal mechanical condition of the soil.
Green manuring.
The advantage of cover crops.
Stable manures and their application.
Care of stable manures.

Commercial fertilizers.

Figuring commercial values of commercial fertilizers.

What elements of plant food does your soil need?

Farm experiments.

Chemicals with stable manures.

Grass seed and grasses.

Permanent pastures.

Clover.

Alfalfa.

Preparing the land for alfalfa.

Alfalfa the great protein producer.

Curing alfalfa and clover hay.

Alfalfa silage.

Clover silage.

Corn silage.

Canning factory refuse silage.

Profitable oat production.

When to grow wheat.

Buckwheat as a catch crop.

Care of the corn field.

Selection of seed.

Care of seed grain.

Cleaning seed grain.

Grain smuts, and how to prevent them.

The timothy hay crop.

Awnless Brome grass and other natural fodder plants.

Sorgham, Milo Maise and Tesointe.

Kaffir corn.

Growing sugar beets.

Profit in potatoes.

The advantages of level culture.

How to prevent potato blight and rot.

Holding potato bugs in check.

Cabbage as a farm crop.

Canteloupe as a farm crop.

Market gardening, touching upon all the phases of the work and the various special garden crops.

Growing vegetables under glass.

The production of farm seeds.

Preparing for an orchard.

Laying out and setting an orchard.

Fertilizing orchards.

Cultivation of orchards.

Cover crops for orchards.

Spraying orchards.

All the various orchard fruits have been touched upon as occasion required.

Spraying to prevent scab.

Spraying to hold insects in check.

The preparation of spray mixtures.

Effective spraying machinery.

Grapes as a practical farm crop.

Care of the vineyard.

How to prevent sloughing.

Marketing the grape crop.

Co-operation in selling grapes.

Some results in the pollenization of crops.

Small fruit growing has been touched upon in all its various branches.

The evaporation of fruits.

Fruits for home use.

Growing gensing.

Tobacco growing in all its different phases.

Growing tobacco under cloth.

Growing teasles.

The farmer's garden.

Feeding the farmer's family.

Some thirty different subjects relating to household economics, including demonstrations in cookery, etc., were treated.

What the State is doing for agriculture.

The work of the Department of Agriculture.

What is being done at Cornell University.

What is being done at the State Experiment Station at Geneva.

The farmer as a citizen.

The farmer's relation to the business world.

Farm bookkeeping.

Success.

The value of humane education.

Child life.

Our common schools.

The most useful implement.

The help question.

Agriculture as a profession.

The farm and the boy.

The chemistry of cattle foods.

The chemistry of milk.

The farm home.

The value of organization.

Window gardening.

Forcing vegetables.

Green-house management.

The weed problem.

Plant diseases and their treatment.

Birds and books.

The relation of birds to agriculture.

Insect pests and how to control them.

Gassy and red spot cheese.

Pasteurization.

A talk with children about common plants.

Teaching the children preservation.

The advantages of being born on a farm.

In the topics discussed an endeavor is made at all times to have the theme discussed at the particular meetings one that will be of practical interest to the locality where the meeting is held. In this way we believe that the lectures delivered are doing the greatest amount of good possible and that none of them are wasted.

STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, EXPERTS, AGENTS, CHEMISTS, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1901-2.

	Salary.	Expenses.
Commissioner	\$4,000 00	\$750 00
Assistant Commissioners (including office rents)	17,000 00	7,428 81
Bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.	6,720 00	727 09
Cheese instructors	5,287 50	4,166 60
Special agents	29,969 00	20,667 87
Inspectors	7,628 00	4,579 80
Veterinarians	2,445 00	2,597 31
Chemists	10,476 63	607 02
Detectives, laborers and witness fees,	4,236 34	1,717 89
Postage, expressage and printing		2,637 87
Chemicals, glassware, rent of laboratory, etc.		652 36
Stationery, telegraph and telephone,		790 70
Miscellaneous (other than above enumerated)		2,470 87
Diseases of domestic animals (tuberculosis and glanders)	6,154 68	5,424 49
Nursery inspection (including printing, postage, etc.)	14,594 66	7,897 45
Sugar beet instruction (including printing)	2,184 00	5,581 87

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1903, I respectfully recommend the following appropriations necessary to do the work under the Agricultural Law:

For the general work of the Department	\$150,000 00
For enforcing that portion of the Agricultural Law relative to infectious and contagious diseases of fruit trees	25,000 00
For Farmers' Institutes	20,000 00

For distribution of moneys to agricultural societies and the American Institute of the City of New York.....	\$56,000 00
For maintaining the veterinary college at Cornell University	20,000 00
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Attached hereto are the reports of the several assistant commissioners of the specific work in their divisions, with the exception of the first division which includes the city of Albany; that work has been done from the Albany office and the report is included in my general report.

I take pleasure in reporting to your Honorable Body that the assistant commissioners and all employees of this Department have, during the year, rendered assiduous and efficient services in the enforcement of the provisions of the Agricultural Law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. WIETING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

APPENDIX.

- Report of F. J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of Ebenezer J. Preston, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of T. James Owens, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of S. Brown Richardson, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of Charles T. Russell, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of Verlett C. Beebe, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of William T. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of James P. Clark, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of John H. Grant, Assistant Commissioner.**
- Report of Veranus A. Moore, Pathologist and Bacteriologist.**
- Report of William Henry Kelly, Veterinarian.**
- Financial Reports of Agricultural Societies for 1902.**
- Agricultural Law.**

Report of F. J. H. Kracke.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.—I herewith submit the annual report of the work performed in the Second Division. We have found that in the enforcement of the Agricultural Law fewer violations have been reported this year than in the previous years. This is probably due to two reasons: First, the efficient manner in which the inspection work has been conducted by the agents in this division with the result that it has been preventive rather than corrective, and secondly, the national oleomargarine law increasing the tax upon colored oleomargarine from two to ten cents per pound with the subsequent result that few attempts have been made to place colored oleomargarine on sale in this city, and where such attempts have been made the vendors have been promptly dealt with.

BUTTER.

The fiscal year ending October, 1902, was characterized by a material and unusual increase in the average price of extra creamery butter, amounting to fully three cents per pound compared with the preceding year.

This was the result of an early clearance, at the opening of the year, of nearly all grades of butter in all sections of the country, thus making it necessary to depend almost entirely upon fresh made stock. At times there was the greatest scarcity of supplies and prices were naturally forced to a high pitch and continued to the opening of the new season. The average price of June creamery 1902, was 22 cents compared with 19½ cents for 1901. The fiscal year ending September 30th left the situation of held butter in an unsettled state. Supplies were extremely heavy and sales above 25 cents were exceptions. The receipts in New York of eastern butter

showed an increase of 19,447 packages, which was undoubtedly the result of the high prices offered for favorable brands. The exports of butter showed a decrease in comparison with 1901 of fully fifty per cent. English markets were heavily supplied with Russian butter, and together with liberal shipments from Canada our market was practically shut out of the finest grades, although we had fair demand for renovated and factory butter. The quality of New York State butter was fully up to the standard of former years, in fact the make of some creameries excelled previous years. There has been a constant decrease in the make of dairy butter; creameries have been started in so many sections that the product of dairies has diminished to a very small quantity. There was an increase in the exports of oleomargarine of 976,891 pounds. Manufacturers of this commodity made a strong effort to increase their exports prior to the new law going into effect, which may account for the difference as compared with 1901.

CHEESE.

The high price of butter during the year 1902 reflected a corresponding increased value to its next of kin, cheese. There was a decrease of 161,418 boxes in arrivals in New York of Eastern make, and an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the average price. There was also a decrease in arrivals of western cheese, amounting to 21,827 boxes. Exports from all ports of the United States showed the enormous decrease of 12,836,498 pounds, the heaviest shrinkage reported for many years. September made cheese averaged $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and October $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents against $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents for September, 1901, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ for October, 1901. The extremely high prices that prevailed during the entire year barred home exporters from doing business in the English markets. Canada constantly offered lower prices than it was possible to compete with, consequently a large proportion of the exports drifted to Montreal. It is generally believed in the trade that there was a heavy reduction in the make in New York State on account of the enormous demand for milk for consumption and condensed milk manufacturers. The prices offered by the latter were much higher than in former years, and

farmers were able to secure more money than creameries and cheese factories offered.

MILK.

The milk received in this city during the past year has been of good quality and on the average better than the previous year.

A close inspection has been made of the milk brought into the city by various peddlers from the suburbs, who were selling milk produced at small dairies.

During the months of June, July, August and September inspections of milk arriving over the different railroads and steamboats for consumption in New York and Brooklyn were made after the milk had been delivered by the common carriers to the grocer and peddler. The plan adopted was, as usual, to obtain from the police department a detail of two or more officers for duty at each depot where inspections were made; with their assistance the wagons were formed in line as they came off the ferries or from the railroad depots into the streets. We then inspected the milk found on each wagon before allowing it to leave the line.

The receipts of milk for 1899 showed an increase of six per cent., for 1900 about three per cent., for 1901 about three per cent. and for 1902 about six per cent., being a total of 592,581,080 quarts for the year, representing a daily receipt of 1,623,510 quarts of crude milk.

BOB VEAL.

The work in this line has been pushed with vigor in this division. We have had a number of agents looking wholly after violations of this part of our law, with the result that a large number of calves below the age limit were seized and a number of actions begun.

From eighty-two firms and corporations 641 calves were seized. The estimated number of calves received by various produce dealers in the city during the past year is 165,000, and estimated number of calves slaughtered and disposed of by the various slaughter houses in this city is 176,000.

Mr. J. G. Curtis, President of the Union Stock Yards of New York, places the figure of live calves received at 275,000 at the 60th Street yards and 100,000 at the Jersey City yards. This brings the total of dressed and live calves received in New York to 540,000.

Monthly Average Price of Butter.

	Extra fresh.	Creamery held.	Eastern half- firkins.	Best firkins.	Best Western dairy.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
November, 1901.....	24	21½	22½	.....	.....
December, 1901.....	25	21 3-5	22½	.....	.....
Average two months.....	24½	21 11-20	22½	.....	.....
January, 1902.....	24½	21½	22	.....	.....
February, 1902.....	27½	23 2-5	25½	.....	.....
March, 1902.....	28½	25	26 1-5	.....	.....
April, 1902.....	28 5-6	26½	28½	.....	.....
May, 1902.....	22½	.....	21½	.....	.....
June, 1902.....	22	.....	20½	.....	.....
July, 1902.....	21 3-10	.....	20	.....	.....
August, 1902.....	19 19-20	.....	19 1-5	.....	.....
September, 1902.....	21 3-5	.....	19½	.....	.....
October, 1902.....	24	24 1-5	22½	.....	.....
Average ten months.....	24 1-15	24 3-20	22½	.....	.....

Monthly Average Price of Butter — (Continued).

	Best. imitation creamery.	FACTORY.	
		Fresh.	Held.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
November, 1901.....	18	15	15½
December, 1901.....	18½	15 1-5	15½
Average two months.....	18½	15 1-10	15 3-16
January, 1902.....	18½	16	15½
February, 1902.....	21 1-5	18½	16 3-5
March, 1902.....	23½	21½	19½
April, 1902.....	27	24½	22½
May, 1902.....	20½	19 3-5	.....
June, 1902.....	19½	18 3-5	.....
July, 1902.....	18 4-5	17½	.....
August, 1902.....	17	15½	16½
September, 1902.....	17½	16 2-5	16½
October, 1902.....	19½	18	17½
Average ten months.....	20½	18 3-5	17 11-14

Monthly Average Price of Cheese.

	WHITE.		COLORED.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
November, 1901.....	9½	10½	9½	10½
December, 1901.....	10½	11	10½	11
Average two months.....	10	10½	10	10½
January, 1902.....	10½	11½	10½	11½
February, 1902.....	11	11 4-5	11	12
March, 1902.....	11½	12½	11½	12½
April, 1902.....	12½	13½	12½	13½
May, 1902.....	11	11½	11	11½
June, 1902.....	9 4-5	10½	9½	9½
July, 1902.....	9 3-5	10	9½	10
August, 1902.....	9 2-3	10	9½	10
September, 1902.....	10½	10 4-5	10½	10½
October, 1902.....	11½	12½	11½	12½
Average ten months.....	10½	11 7-20	10½	11 31-80

Receipts.

	BUTTER PACKAGES.		CHEESE BOXES.	
	Eastern.	Western.	Eastern.	Western.
November, 1901.....	18,141	111,199	95,156	14,683
December, 1901.....	10,081	121,068	85,754	12,420
January, 1902.....	10,058	115,410	28,222	9,553
February, 1902.....	11,097	109,953	38,292	5,703
March, 1902.....	11,353	110,488	56,640	9,249
April, 1902.....	20,396	112,076	45,840	9,739
May, 1902.....	19,399	158,349	78,386	10,518
June, 1902.....	24,630	221,917	121,619	15,256
July, 1902.....	28,253	244,101	130,543	16,338
August, 1902.....	19,446	189,454	104,457	11,463
September, 1902.....	16,385	165,150	113,510	15,918
October, 1902.....	17,679	134,924	139,326	21,188
	206,918	1,794,089	1,035,745	152,028

**THE RECEIPTS AND VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS HANDLED
IN NEW YORK CITY DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER
31, 1898.**

BUTTER.

Eastern, 220,313 packages of seventy pounds (average), 15,421,910 pounds, valued at 19 cents per pound	\$2,930,162 90
Western, 1,748,682 packages of fifty pounds (average), 87,434,100 pounds, valued at 18 cents per pound	15,738,138 00
Total 102,856,010 pounds, valued at.....	\$18,668,300 90

CHEESE.

Eastern, 66,812,700 pounds, valued at 8 cents per pound	\$5,345,016 00
Western, 4,072,320 pounds, valued at 7 cents per pound	285,062 40
Total 70,885,020 pounds, valued at.....	<u>\$5,630,078 40</u>

MILK.

Cans of crude milk of forty quarts each.....	8,738,825
Cans of cream of forty quarts each.....	265,761
Cans of unsweetened condensed milk of forty quarts each	<u>78,669</u>

There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market in condensed form in small cans, a large amount of crude milk, estimated to be not less than 50,000 cans of forty quarts each, or 2,000,000 quarts.

Value of crude milk handled.....	\$12,321,451 25
Value of cream handled	1,873,615 05
Value of unsweetened condensed milk handled...	443,693 16
Value of crude milk sold to condensers.....	<u>2,820,000 00</u>
Total value	<u>\$17,458,759 46</u>

Total value of butter handled	\$18,668,300 90
Total value of cheese handled	5,630,078 40
Total value of milk, condensed milk and cream handled	<u>17,458,759 46</u>

Total value of milk, butter and cheese handled during 1898	\$41,757,138 76
Total value of dairy products handled during year of 1897	<u>42,387,906 92</u>

Decrease in total value of dairy products handled compared with 1897.....	<u>\$650,738 16</u>
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The statistics of dairy products handled in New York city in 1897 show, by comparison with 1898, that there has been an increase in quantity of Eastern butter received in this city of 735,351 pounds and an increase of 8,800,470 gallons of milk, cream and condensed milk; also that there was a decrease in the receipts of cheese during the same period amounting to 1,412,360 pounds.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1899 (DAIRY PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 217,299 packages of 70 pounds (average), 15,210,930 pounds, valued at 18 cents per pound.	\$2,737,967 40
Western, 1,773,075 packages of 50 pounds (average), 88,653,750 pounds, valued at 19 cents per pound	16,844,212 50
Total, 103,864,680 pounds, valued at	<u>\$19,582,179 90</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 58,773,330 pounds, valued at 10 cents per pound	\$5,877,333 00
Western, 5,310,560 pounds, valued at 9 cents per pound	477,950 40
Total, 64,083,890 pounds, valued at	<u>\$6,355,283 40</u>

MILK.

Cans of crude milk of 40 quarts each	9,076,769
Cans of cream of 40 quarts each	318,370
Cans of unsweetened condensed milk of 40 quarts each	<u>83,259</u>

There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market in condensed form in small cans, a large amount of crude milk estimated to be not less than 53,000 cans of forty quarts each, or 2,120,000 quarts.

Value of crude milk handled.....	\$12,707,478 60
Value of cream handled.....	2,228,590 00
Value of unsweetened condensed milk handled...	466,250 40
Value of crude milk sold to condensers.....	2,968,600 00
Total value	<u>\$18,370,319 00</u>
Total value of butter handled.....	\$19,582,179 90
Total value of cheese handled.....	6,355,283 40
Total value of milk, condensed milk and cream handled	<u>18,370,319 00</u>
Total value of dairy products handled during the year 1899	\$44,307,782 30
Total value of dairy products handled during the year 1898	<u>757,138 76</u>
Increase in total value of dairy products handled compared with the year 1898.....	<u>\$2,550,643 54</u>

The statistics of dairy products handled in New York city in 1898 show, by comparison with 1899, that there has been a decrease in quantity of Eastern butter received in this city of 210,980 pounds and a decrease in the receipts of cheese amounting to 6,801,130 pounds; also that there was an increase of 5,153,430 gallons of milk, cream and condensed milk during the same period.

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1900 (DAIRY
PRODUCTS).**

BUTTER.

Eastern, 179,990 packages of 60 pounds (average), 10,799,400 pounds, valued at 20½ cents per pound.	\$2,213,877 00
Western, 1,771,544 packages of 50 pounds (average), 88,577,200 pounds, valued at 20½ cents per pound	<u>18,158,326 00</u>
Total, 99,376,600 pounds, valued at.....	<u>\$20,372,203 00</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 66,051,755 pounds, valued at 11 cents per pound	\$7,265,693 05
Western, 7,727,840 pounds, valued at 10 cents per pound	772,784 00
Total, 73,779,595 pounds, valued at	<u>\$8,038,477 05</u>

MILK.

Cans of crude milk of 40 quarts each	9,286,195
Cans of cream and unsweetened condensed milk of 40 quarts each	<u>424,963</u>

There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market, estimated to be not less than 2,183,600 cans of forty quarts each.

Value of crude milk handled	\$14,161,448 00
Value of cream and unsweetened condensed milk handled	3,103,092 00
Value of crude milk sold to condensers	3,329,990 00
Total value	<u>\$20,594,530 00</u>

Total value of butter handled	\$20,372,203 00
Total value of cheese handled	8,038,477 05
Total value of milk, condensed milk and cream handled	<u>20,594,530 00</u>

Total value of milk, butter and cheese handled, 1900	\$49,005,210 05
Total value of dairy products handled during 1899	<u>44,307,782 30</u>

Increase in total value of dairy products handled compared with 1899	<u>\$4,697,427 75</u>
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FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1901.

The receipts and value of dairy products handled in New York city during the year ending October 31, 1901, were as follows:

BUTTER.

Eastern, 187,471 packages of 60 pounds (average), 11,248,260 pounds, valued at 19½ cents per pound	\$2,193,410 70
Western, 1,867,382 packages of 50 pounds (aver- age), 93,369,100 pounds, valued at 19½ cents per pound	18,206,974 50
Total, 104,617,360 pounds, valued at.....	<u>\$20,400,385 20</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 65,843,965 pounds, valued at 10½ cents per pound	\$6,913,616 32
Western, 6,954,200 pounds, valued at 10 cents per pound	695,420 00
Total, 72,798,165 pounds, valued at.....	<u>\$7,609,036 32</u>

MILK AND CREAM.

Cans of crude milk of 40 quarts each.....	9,621,572
Cans of cream and unsweetened condensed milk of 40 quarts each.....	<u>449,332</u>

There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market, estimated to be not less than 2,249,108 cans of forty quarts each.

Value of crude milk handled.....	\$13,662,632 24
Value of cream and unsweetened condensed milk handled	3,030,744 34
Value of crude milk sold to condensers.....	3,887,109 94
Total value	<u>\$20,580,486 52</u>

Total value of butter handled	\$20,400,385	20
Total value of cheese handled	7,609,036	32
Total value of milk, condensed milk and cream handled	20,580,486	52
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Total value of dairy products handled during the year 1901	\$48,589,908	04
Total value of dairy products handled during the year 1900	49,005,210	05
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Decrease in total value of dairy products handled compared with 1900	\$415,302	01
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FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1902.

The receipts and value of dairy products handled in New York city during the year ending October 31, 1902, were as follows:

BUTTER.

Eastern, 206,918 packages of 60 pounds (aver- age), 12,415,080 pounds, valued at 22½ cents per pound	\$2,793,393	00
Western, 1,794,089 packages of fifty pounds (aver- age), 89,704,450 pounds, valued at 22½ cents per pound	20,183,501	25
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Total, 102,119,530 pounds	\$22,976,894	25
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CHEESE.

Eastern, 56,965,975 pounds, valued at 11¼ cents per pound	\$6,408,672	18
Western, 6,081,120 pounds, valued at 10¾ cents per pound	653,720	40
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Total, 63,047,095 pounds, valued at	\$7,062,392	58
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MILK AND CREAM.

Cans of crude milk of forty quarts each	10,089,840	
Cans of cream and unsweetened condensed milk of forty quarts each	488,030	

There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market, estimated to be not less than 2,406,545 cans of forty quarts each.

The above receipts of milk, cream and condensed milk is equal to 14,814,527 cans of crude milk of forty quarts each, or 592,581,080 quarts, representing a daily receipt of 1,623,510 quarts of crude milk.

Value of crude milk handled.....	\$15,336,566	80
Value of cream and unsweetened condensed milk handled	3,523,575	84
Value of crude milk sold to condensers.....	3,657,948	40
	<hr/>	
Total value	\$22,518,081	04
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Total value of butter handled.....	\$22,976,894	25
Total value of cheese handled.....	7,062,392	58
Total value of milk, condensed milk and cream... ..	22,518,081	04
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Total value of dairy products handled during the year 1902	\$52,557,367	87
Total value of dairy products handled during the year 1901	48,589,908	04
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Increase in total value of dairy products compared with 1901	\$3,967,459	83
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Total Yearly Value of Products Handled 1893-1902.

EASTERN.

1893.	\$33,392,740	45
1894.	29,676,395	39
1895.	26,318,395	39
1896.	24,377,020	00
1897.	25,175,252	22
1898.	25,733,938	36
1899.	26,985,617	40
1900.	30,074,100	05
1901.	28,994,136	96
1902.	31,720,146	22

WESTERN.

1893.	\$14,080,562 50
1894.	14,986,521 00
1895.	16,975,456 50
1896.	46,990,668 70
1897.	16,699,737 50
1898.	16,023,200 40
1899.	17,322,162 90
1900.	22,562,775 20
1901.	18,902,394 50
1902.	20,837,221 65

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following statistics, taken from the records of the New York Mercantile Exchange, show the exports of butter and cheese each year since November 1, 1883.

BUTTER.		Pounds
From the port of New York, 1883.		18,811,400
From the port of New York, 1884.		15,865,600
From the port of New York, 1885.		14,601,550
From the port of New York, 1886.		11,677,750
From the port of New York, 1887.		9,933,400
From the port of New York, 1888.		7,000,650
From the port of New York, 1889.		19,941,176
From the port of New York, 1890.		20,623,534
From the port of New York, 1891.		11,115,505
From the port of New York, 1892.		9,083,478
From the port of New York, 1893.		5,336,449
From the port of New York, 1894.		8,288,670
From the port of New York, 1895.		11,133,747
From the port of New York, 1896.		18,540,091
From the port of New York, 1897.		25,757,263
From the port of New York, 1898.		8,646,282
From the port of New York, 1899.		19,106,563
From the port of New York, 1900.		9,285,991
From the port of New York, 1901.		15,833,632
From the port of New York, 1902.		7,746,043

	Pounds.
From all ports in the United States, 1883.	22,375,708
From all ports in the United States, 1884.	21,391,196
From all ports in the United States, 1885.	19,593,372
From all ports in the United States, 1886.	14,404,727
From all ports in the United States, 1887.	12,531,171
From all ports in the United States, 1888.	8,749,366
From all ports in the United States, 1889.	25,983,054
From all ports in the United States, 1890.	23,895,914
From all ports in the United States, 1891.	14,970,538
From all ports in the United States, 1892.	11,351,250
From all ports in the United States, 1893.	6,837,289
From all ports in the United States, 1894.	10,231,417
From all ports in the United States, 1895.	13,935,017
From all ports in the United States, 1896.	23,335,729
From all ports in the United States, 1897.	35,631,967
From all ports in the United States, 1898.	13,160,296
From all ports in the United States, 1899.	28,064,780
From all ports in the United States, 1900.	12,029,435
From all ports in the United States, 1901.	22,283,069
From all ports in the United States, 1902.	10,096,152

CHEESE.

	Pounds.
From the port of New York, 1883.	97,897,850
From the port of New York, 1884.	96,634,256
From the port of New York, 1885.	82,934,750
From the port of New York, 1886.	78,763,400
From the port of New York, 1887.	72,529,500
From the port of New York, 1888.	75,840,700
From the port of New York, 1889.	75,046,326
From the port of New York, 1890.	70,208,270
From the port of New York, 1891.	61,299,205
From the port of New York, 1892.	67,432,651
From the port of New York, 1893.	53,293,060
From the port of New York, 1894.	52,903,719
From the port of New York, 1895.	30,692,702
From the port of New York, 1896.	25,947,401
From the port of New York, 1897.	42,514,776

	Pounds.
From the port of New York, 1898.	24,180,428
From the port of New York, 1899.	18,613,484
From the port of New York, 1900.	30,837,470
From the port of New York, 1901.	20,879,753
From the port of New York, 1902.	10,159,134

	Pounds.
From all ports in the United States, 1883.	111,973,140
From all ports in the United States, 1884.	11,950,686
From all ports in the United States, 1885.	95,047,243
From all ports in the United States, 1886.	86,636,685
From all ports in the United States, 1887.	87,069,804
From all ports in the United States, 1888.	81,595,304
From all ports in the United States, 1889.	98,140,486
From all ports in the United States, 1890.	91,014,571
From all ports in the United States, 1891.	77,148,794
From all ports in the United States, 1892.	81,589,361
From all ports in the United States, 1893.	67,925,712
From all ports in the United States, 1894.	68,607,186
From all ports in the United States, 1895.	40,610,242
From all ports in the United States, 1896.	37,515,798
From all ports in the United States, 1897.	61,176,207
From all ports in the United States, 1898.	39,396,810
From all ports in the United States, 1899.	35,396,810
From all ports in the United States, 1900.	50,825,783
From all ports in the United States, 1901.	32,139,505
From all ports in the United States, 1902.	19,303,007

*Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources
for the month of October, 1901.*

RAILROADS.				Per cent. over each route.
Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.		
Erie.....	137,246	8,247	4,693	16.8
New York and Harlem.....	51,088	434	1,662	6.0
Ontario.....	140,832	7,472	4,784	17.2
Susquehanna.....	57,202	2,259	1,918	6.9
Northern.....	9,897	.....	3,319	1.1
West Shore.....	46,340	.....	1,661	1.1
New Haven.....	33,651	.....	1,086	6.0
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	133,568	2,907	4,402	3.9
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....	119,716	3,886	3,987	16.8
New Jersey Central.....	6,404	198	213	14.3
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....	22,359	607	741	0.8
Lehigh Valley.....	53,477	1,684	1,780	2.7
Other sources.....	18,600	.....	600	6.4
Total cans.....	830,370	32,842	.....	2.1
Total cans crude milk.....				830,370
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....				32,842
Total cans.....				863,212
Daily average crude milk, cans.....				26,786
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....				1,059
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.....				\$0.0275
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....				1.36

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of November, 1901.

RAILROADS.		Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....		135,284	7,921	4,774	17.2
New York and Harlem.....		60,660	3,360	1,701	6.1
Ontario.....		127,992	8,446	4,648	16.5
Susquehanna.....		55,160	1,625	1,893	8.8
Northern.....		10,999	.....	377	1.3
West Shore.....		48,822	3,522	1,745	6.3
New Haven.....		29,927	.....	998	3.6
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....		134,625	2,528	4,572	16.5
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....		116,753	3,240	4,000	14.4
New Jersey Central.....		5,596	194	193	0.7
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....		19,635	630	675	2.4
Lehigh Valley.....		47,550	1,914	1,640	6.0
Other sources.....		18,000	.....	600	2.2
Total cans.....		801,003	30,380	.....	.....
Total cans crude milk.....					801,003
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....					30,380
Total cans all kinds.....					831,383
Daily average crude milk, cans.....					26.367
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....					1.013
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.....					\$0.0308
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....					1.88

*Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources
for the Month of December, 1901.*

RAILROADS.		Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....		122,113	6,860	4,160	15.9
New York and Harlem.....		52,700	518	1,717	6.5
Ontario.....		130,573	9,957	4,533	17.3
Susquehanna.....		54,980	1,682	1,828	7.0
Northern.....		11,517	.....	372	1.4
West Shore.....		51,517	2,547	1,744	6.7
New Haven.....		29,761	.....	960	3.7
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....		123,877	2,587	4,080	15.6
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....		116,731	3,362	3,874	14.8
New Jersey Central.....		5,421	259	183	0.7
Homestead Transportation Company.....		19,178	641	639	2.4
Lehigh Valley.....		46,620	500	1,520	5.8
Other sources.....		18,600	.....	1,600	2.2
Total cans.....		783,588	28,913	.....	.....
Total cans crude milk.....					783,588
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....					28,913
Total cans all kinds.....					812,501
Daily average crude milk, cans.....					25,977
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....					983
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.....					\$0.0360
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....					1.94

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of January, 1902.

RAILROADS.	Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....	127,947	7,967	4,384	16.5
New York and Harlem.....	53,785	496	1,751	6.6
Ontario.....	124,913	7,977	4,287	16.1
Susquehanna.....	55,895	1,904	1,865	7.0
Northern.....	11,731	.....	378	1.4
West Shore.....	50,697	3,667	1,754	6.6
New Haven.....	32,568	.....	1,051	4.0
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	135,604	2,254	4,447	16.6
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....	113,186	2,924	3,745	14.1
New Jersey Central.....	6,121	193	204	0.8
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....	17,783	511	590	2.2
Lehigh Valley.....	47,298	1,392	1,571	5.9
Other sources.....	18,600	.....	600	2.2
Total cans.....	796,128	29,285	.....	.....
Total cans crude milk.....	796,128	.....	.....	.....
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....	.....	29,285	.....	.....
Total cans all kinds.....	.....	.....	825,413	.....
Daily average crude milk, cans.....	.....	.....	25,682	.....
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....	.....	.....	945	.....
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.....	.....	.....	\$0.0338	.....
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....	.....	.....	1.82	.....

*Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources
for the month of February, 1902.*

RAILROADS.		Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Eric.		127,806	7,276	4,824	18.0
New York and Harlem.		47,000	600	1,700	6.3
Ontario.		120,750	7,054	4,564	17.0
Susquehanna.		51,642	1,905	1,912	7.1
Northern.		10,415		1,372	1.4
West Shore.		50,062	4,309	1,942	7.2
New Haven.		30,219		1,079	4.0
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.		113,724	2,057	4,135	15.4
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).		109,635	3,479	4,040	15.1
Hummer Roundell Transportation Company.		3,916	189	147	0.6
Lehigh Valley.		38,754	3,536	1,510	5.7
Other sources.		16,800		600	2.2
Total cans.		720,723	30,405		
Total cans crude milk.		720,723			
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.			30,405		
Total cans all kinds.				751,128	
Daily average crude milk, cans.				25,740	
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.				1,066	
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.				\$0.0325	
Average platform price per can, freight paid.				1.68	

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of March, 1902.

RAILROADS.		Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....		141,357	7,514	4,802	17.1
New York and Harlem.....		54,330	372	1,764	6.3
Ontario.....		159,213	7,790	4,420	15.7
Susquehanna.....		59,588	2,434	2,001	7.1
Northern.....		10,929	.....	353	1.2
West Shore.....		50,699	7,160	1,866	6.7
New Haven.....		33,940	.....	1,095	3.9
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....		137,448	2,783	4,524	16.1
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....		135,718	5,993	4,562	16.2
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....		4,163	195	141	0.5
Lehigh Valley.....		10,490	421	352	1.2
Other sources.....		48,776	1,648	1,627	5.8
Other sources.....		18,600	.....	1,600	2.2
Total cans.....		835,240	38,009	.....	.....
Total cans.....					
Total cans crude milk.....		835,240			
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....			38,009		
Total cans all kinds.....			871,249		
Daily average crude milk, cans.....					
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....				26,943	
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.....				\$0.03	
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....				1.53	

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of April, 1902.

RAILROADS.				
Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.	
Erie.....	133,193	8,444	4,721	16.4
New York and Harlem.....	60,200	800	1,700	5.9
Ontario.....	125,913	10,047	4,532	15.7
Susquehanna.....	57,952	2,205	2,005	7.0
Northern.....	10,615	.....	354	1.2
West Shore.....	47,169	6,165	1,778	6.1
New Haven.....	34,322	.....	1,144	4.0
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	133,060	3,022	4,536	15.7
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....	144,183	5,029	4,974	17.2
New Jersey Central.....	3,790	105	130	0.5
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....	22,810	595	780	2.7
Lehigh Valley.....	45,968	2,242	1,584	5.5
Other sources.....	18,000	.....	1,800	2.1
Total cans.....	826,475	38,654	.....	.....
Total cans crude milk..... 826,475				
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk..... 38,654				
Total cans all kinds..... 865,129				
Daily average crude milk, cans..... 27,549				
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans..... 1,288				
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart..... \$0.0287				
Average platform price per can, freight paid..... 1.41				

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of May, 1902.

RAILROADS.				
Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent. over each route.	
Erie.....	150,121	11,698	16.7	
New York and Harlem.....	45,000	1,472	4.7	
Ontario.....	145,656	13,978	16.5	
Susquehanna.....	65,259	2,800	7.0	
Northern.....	11,207	.....	1.2
West Shore.....	51,766	7,017	6.0	
New Haven.....	40,180	.....	4.1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	145,000	5,040	15.4	
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....	154,581	8,112	16.7	
New Jersey Central.....	4,714	130	0.5	
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....	26,880	749	2.8	
Lehigh Valley.....	58,474	4,149	6.5	
Other sources.....	18,900	.....	1.9
Total cans.....	917,438	54,303	.....
Total cans crude milk.....			917,438	
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....			54,303	
Total cans all kinds.....			971,741	
Daily average crude milk, cans.....			29,595	
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....			1,752	
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart.....			\$0.0263	
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....			1.31	

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of June, 1902.

RAILROADS.		Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....		152,380	12,764	5,504	16.8
New York and Harlem.....		46,849	1,480	1,578	4.8
Ontario.....		143,763	13,268	5,224	16.1
Susquehanna.....		67,824	3,156	2,366	7.2
Northern.....		11,009	.....	367	1.1
West Shore.....		47,033	2,280	1,644	5.0
New Haven.....		41,286	.....	1,376	4.2
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....		146,856	8,387	5,175	15.8
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....		153,159	9,593	5,424	16.6
New Jersey Central.....		4,543	161	156	0.5
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....		24,343	777	843	2.5
Lehigh Valley.....		67,086	8,174	2,509	7.6
Other sources.....		18,000	.....	2,600	1.8
Total cans.....		924,101	59,020	.....	.....

Total cans crude milk..... 924,101

Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk..... 59,020

Total cans all kinds..... 983,121

Daily average crude milk, cans..... 30,803

Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans..... 1,987

Average price crude milk to producer, per quart..... 90.0225

Average platform price per can, freight paid..... 1.16

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of July, 1902.

RAILROADS.				Per cent. over each route.
	Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	
Erie.....	124,920	9,827	4,689	15.7
New York and Harlem.....	124,777	450	1,197	3.4
Ontario.....	164,771	12,272	5,392	18.1
Susquehanna.....	58,123	1,952	1,955	0.6
Northern.....	43,791	.....	231	0.8
West Shore.....	43,923	5,489	1,681	5.3
New Haven.....	23,135	.....	1,039	3.9
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	146,943	6,600	4,894	16.9
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....	153,539	9,896	5,255	17.7
New Jersey Central.....	4,727	117	186	0.6
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.....	20,191	476	667	2.2
Lehigh Valley.....	64,848	3,179	2,194	2.3
Other sources.....	18,600	.....	600	2.0
Total cans.....	874,488	50,318	.....	.....

Total cans crude milk.....	874,488
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....	50,318
Total cans all kinds.....	924,806

Daily average crude milk, cans.....	28,209
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....	1,623
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart.....	\$0.0242
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....	1.36

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of August, 1902.

RAILROADS.	Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....	128,882	7,410	4,533	15.2
New York and Harlem.....	37,906	210	1,271	4.3
Ontario.....	160,532	10,110	5,680	19.2
Susquehanna.....	56,386	1,832	1,906	6.4
Northern.....	8,422	.....	281	0.9
West Shore.....	41,947	5,750	1,590	5.3
New Haven.....	30,927	.....	1,031	3.5
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	142,543	4,635	4,906	16.5
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....	147,746	7,530	5,176	17.4
New Jersey Central.....	5,100	119	174	0.6
Homestead Transportation Company.....	17,783	430	607	2.0
Lehigh Valley.....	57,667	2,342	1,997	6.7
Other sources.....	18,000	.....	1,600	2.0
Total cans.....	852,461	40,368	.....	.....

Total cans crude milk..... 852,461
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk..... 40,368

Total cans all kinds..... 892,829

Daily average crude milk, cans..... 28,415
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans..... 1,346
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart..... \$0.025
Average platform price per can, freight paid..... 1.25

Receipts of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream in New York by the railroads and other sources for the month of September, 1902.

RAILROADS.		Cans crude milk, including bottles.	Cans cream and condensed milk.	Daily aver- age cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent. over each route.
Erie.....		147,724	11,269	5,129	16.1
New York and Harlem.....		37,667	310	1,225	3.9
Ontario.....		156,943	14,459	5,529	17.4
Susquehanna.....		64,826	2,677	2,178	6.9
Northern.....		10,154	.....	328	1.0
West Shore.....		45,119	5,420	1,630	5.1
New Haven.....		36,474	.....	1,176	3.7
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....		149,528	7,983	5,080	16.0
New York Central and West Shore (long haul).....		155,007	10,366	5,335	16.8
New Jersey Central.....		4,906	139	163	0.5
Home Road and Transportation Company.....		22,083	669	734	2.3
Lehigh Valley.....		78,794	4,286	2,680	8.4
Other sources.....		18,600	.....	600	1.9
Total cans.....		927,825	57,533	.....	.....
Total cans crude milk.....					927,825
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....					57,533
Total cans all kinds.....					985,358
Daily average crude milk, cans.....					29,930
Daily average cream and unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....					1,856
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart.....					\$0.0225
Average platform price per can, freight paid.....					1.42

Total receipts over all roads for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

MONTH.	Cans crude milk.	Cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.	Average market price to producer, per quart.	Platform price per can, freight paid.
1901.				
October.....	830,370	32,842	\$0.0275	\$1.36
November.....	801,003	30,380	.0308	1.88
December.....	783,588	28,913	.0350	1.94
1902.				
January.....	796,128	29,285	.0338	1.82
February.....	720,723	30,405	.0325	1.68
March.....	835,240	36,009	.03	1.53
April.....	826,475	38,654	.0287	1.41
May.....	917,438	54,303	.0263	1.31
June.....	924,101	59,020	.0225	1.16
July.....	874,488	50,318	.0242	1.36
August.....	852,461	40,368	.0250	1.25
September.....	927,825	57,533	.0225	1.42
	10,089,840	488,030	\$0.0282	1.51

Total cans crude milk.....	10,089,840
Total cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....	488,030
Estimated value (freight included).....	<u>\$18,860,132.64</u>

Daily average cans crude milk.....	27,975
Daily average cans cream and unsweetened condensed milk.....	<u>1,337</u>

The above amount of milk does not include milk sold to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market in small cans, which is estimated to be equal to 2,406,545 cans.

Estimated value.....	\$3,657,948 40
Estimated value as shown above.....	<u>18,860,132 64</u>
Total.....	<u>\$22,518,081 04</u>

The above receipts of crude milk, cream and condensed milk is equal to 14,814,527 cans of crude milk of forty quarts each, or 592,581,080 quarts representing a daily receipt of 1,623,235 quarts of crude milk.

PROSECUTIONS—OLEOMARGARINE.

Case No.	Court.	Warrant issued or sum- mons served.	Final disposition.
4613	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Nov. 13, 1901	Pending.
4529	Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn.....	Feb. 17, 1902	Withdrawn.
4468	.....	March 23, 1901	Discontinued.
2815	Supreme Court, Kings County.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Pending.
4566	Supreme Court, Kings County.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Pending.
4576	Supreme Court, Kings County.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Pending.
4585	.....	.....	\$25 and costs.
4638	.....	.....	\$25 and costs.
4597	.....	.....	\$25 and costs.

PROSECUTIONS—OLEOMARGARINE—(Continued).

Case No.	Court.	Warrant issued or summons served.	Final disposition.
4616	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Sept. 25, 1901	Pending.
4668	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City..	Nov. 25, 1901	Pending.
4637	Fourth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Oct. 17, 1901	Pending.
4305	Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City.....	Feb. 20, 1901	Absconded.
4618	Third District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City.....	.....	Absconded.
4310	Supreme Court, New York County.....	.....	\$100 and costs.
4340	Supreme Court, New York County.....	.....	Discontinued.
2734	Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City.....	May 20, 1901	\$50.
4342	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Nov. 7, 1901	\$100 and costs.
4390	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	Nov. 11, 1901	\$20 and costs.
4337	Fourth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Dec. 6, 1901	Pending.
4369	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	.....	\$50 and costs.
2743	District Municipal Court, New York City.....	Jan. 24, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4382	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	Jan. 10, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4363	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	April 6, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4392	Second District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn....	Oct. 22, 1901	Fined \$200.
4388	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Feb. 6, 1902	\$100 and costs.
4378	Sixth District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn....	April 18, 1902	Dismissed.
4641	Second District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City..	Oct. 22, 1902	Pending.
4315	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	Nov. 13, 1901	\$50 and costs.
4366	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	Nov. 12, 1901	\$50 and costs.
4397	Sixth District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn....	Dec. 12, 1901	Fined \$50.
4370	Justice Court, Babylon, L. I.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Fined \$50.
4385	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	May 6, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4391	Supreme Court, New York County.....	May 23, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4396	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	April 11, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4306	Supreme Court, New York County.....	May 27, 1902	Pending.
4312	Sixth District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn....	Dec. 12, 1901	Fined \$100.
4368	First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn.....	April 11, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4387	Sixth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Nov. 19, 1901	Pending.
4716	Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn....	Dec. 19, 1901	Fined \$100.
4712	Sixth District City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn....	Dec. 16, 1901	Fined \$100.
2830	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Dec. 23, 1901	Pending.
4726	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Dec. 23, 1901	Pending.
4713	.....	Feb. 26, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4644	Second District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Jan. 10, 1902	Absconded.
4623	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 13, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4718	Supreme Court, Queens County.....	March 17, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4572	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 13, 1902	\$75 and costs.
4373	Supreme Court, New York County.....	April 4, 1902	\$75 and costs.
4384	Supreme Court, Kings County.....	April 26, 1902	\$75 and costs.
4399	Seventh District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Aug. 28, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4377	Seventh District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Aug. 28, 1902	\$50.
4722	Seventh District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Pending.
4645	Seventh District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	June 30, 1902	Pending.
4744	Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City.....	Feb. 12, 1902	Sentence susp.
2730	Second District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Feb. 4, 1902	Fined \$150.
4728	District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Aug. 28, 1902	\$100 and costs.
4652	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Sept. 16, 1902	Pending.
4740	Supreme Court, New York County.....	.....	Discontinued.
4745	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 25, 1902	Pending.
4349	Justice Court, Hempstead, L. I.....	March 15, 1902	Fined \$50.
4663	Justice Court, Hempstead, L. I.....	March 15, 1902	Fined \$50.
4701	Justice Court, Hempstead, L. I.....	March 15, 1902	Fined \$50.
4694	Supreme Court, New York County.....	.....	Pending.
4627	Supreme Court, Westchester County.....	.....	Pending.

PROSECUTIONS—OLEOMARGARINE—(Concluded).

Case No.	Court.	Warrant issued or summons served.	Final disposition.
4698	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 7, 1902	Pending.
4666	Supreme Court, Kings County.....	June 9, 1902	\$100 and costs.
4586	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 11, 1902	Pending.
5055	Fourth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City....	June 6, 1902	Pending.
4693	Supreme Court, New York County.....	June 30, 1902	\$50 and costs.
4611	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 18, 1902	Pending.
4338	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Sept. 2, 1902	Pending.
4690	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 26, 1902	Pending.
4667	Fourth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	April 23, 1902	Fined \$50.
4653	First District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City....	April 7, 1902	Fined \$200.
4654	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City..	March 18, 1902	Pending.
4700	First District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City....	April 30, 1902	Fined \$250.
4729	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Jan. 23, 1902	Fined \$150.
4399	Second District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	Jan. 20, 1902	Abandoned.
4749	Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City....	April 21, 1902	Fined \$100.
5066	First District City Magistrate's Court, L. I. City.....	July 8, 1902	Fined \$200.
4727	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City..	May 3, 1902	Fined \$50.
4670	Second District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	April 17, 1902	Abandoned.
4686	Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, N. Y. City...	May 26, 1902	Abandoned.

PROSECUTIONS—MILK.

Case No.	Court.	Warrant issued or summons served.	Final disposition.
8720	Third District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Oct. 17, 1901	\$100 and costs.
8773	.....	Oct. 20, 1901	\$75.
8714	.....	Oct. 30, 1901	\$50 and costs.
8705	.....	Oct. 16, 1901	\$75.
8748	.....	Nov. 7, 1901	\$50.
8744	First District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Nov. 14, 1901	Pending.
8762	.....	Nov. 6, 1901	\$50 and costs.
8729	.....	.....	\$100 and costs.
8765	Seventh District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Oct. 7, 1901	\$50 and costs.
8791	Seventh District Municipal Court, N. Y. City.....	Oct. 7, 1901	\$50 and costs.
8784	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 3, 1901	\$50 and costs.
8781	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Dec. 3, 1901	\$200 and costs.
8792	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 21, 1901	\$50.
8772	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 15, 1901	\$50 and costs.
8782	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 11, 1901	\$100 and costs.
8764	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 12, 1901	\$100 and costs.
8783	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 12, 1901	Judg. for def.
8777	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 25, 1901	Discontinued.
8775	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 12, 1901	\$100 and costs.
8767	.....	Nov. 7, 1901	\$50.
8780	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 26, 1901	\$50.
8776	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Oct. 12, 1901	\$50.
8786	Supreme Court, Kings County.....	March 1, 1902	\$100 and costs
8766	Municipal District Court, N. Y. City .....	.....	\$75 and costs.
11902	Supreme Court, New York County.....	Aug. 11, 1902	\$100 and costs.
11904	.....	.....	\$100 and costs.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. H. KRACKE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Report of E. J. Preston.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir,— I herewith respectfully present my annual report of the Third Division, covering the period from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902.

The work has been without unusual developments, and of a routine character.

The vinegar and butter offered for sale has been generally satisfactory. Thirteen hundred and thirty-six stores in sixty-five cities and villages have been visited and 5,790 packages of butter and 1,356 barrels of vinegar inspected, while but one violation of the law has been discovered in each article. This is an increase of 179 stores, 326 packages of butter and 793 barrels of vinegar over the amount inspected the preceding year.

The greater part of the time of the three agents assigned for duty in this division has been given to the constantly increasing work of milk inspection. New receiving stations for the handling of fluid milk for the New York market are being erected at every point where a satisfactory amount can be obtained, either in the development of new territory or by drawing from some other already established plant. Inland places, too far from railroads for profitable shipment of milk, are building butter factories for the co-operative manufacture of their product.

In Delaware county, where high grade milk is produced, many co-operative butter factories have been recently built, diverting at certain times of the year, when prices are the lowest, much fluid milk from the market. This has been greatly to the pecuniary advantage of the producer, as well as adding to the tone of the general market.

This increase in the number of places in the division where milk is now offered for sale has greatly added to the work to be done. With a decrease from four to three agents, I now find it impossible to cover the entire ground within the year, and earnestly

request that one or more additional agents be assigned here for work.

There are in this division more than 111 cities and villages where milk is sold by peddlers from wagons, and of these but thirty-two have been inspected during the year.

Of milk shipping plants, butter and cheese factories, we have a record of 264, and of these 188 have been inspected once or more, fifty-two, twice; fourteen, three times, and two, four times.

Milk from 8,050 dairies, representing 27,349 cans, 580 peddlers, with 2,201 cans and 1,669 cans of creamerymen's milk, a total of 31,219 cans, have been inspected, an increase of 1,040 dairies, 118 peddlers and 2,774 cans over last year.

The product of the individual dairyman, who ships direct to the market, and the greater part of the milk shipped by middlemen, we have made but little attempt to inspect, leaving that to the force in the division where offered for sale, for the following reasons: First, insufficient number of agents; second, owing to the necessity of following adulterated milk, if any, to place of sale, in order to procure proper evidence upon which to base a case.

Our endeavor has been to see that the middleman receives pure and unadulterated milk, and when sold to the consumer in our division, that it is in the same condition.

That skimming is still being practiced by some middlemen is believed and undisputed, and effective legislation against this fraud should be enacted.

The total number of cases made during the year was thirty, of which twenty-two were against dairymen, six against creamerymen, and two against peddlers. Two samples were found to be below standard at the herd and no action brought.

The character of the dressed calves shipped from and through this division and consigned to dealers within the State is generally satisfactory. The young and immature veals that are sold or consigned, are to parties outside of the State.

The following is a detailed report of the services performed by the agents of this division from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, both dates inclusive:

PROSECUTIONS.

The following cases which were reported pending September 30, 1901, have been disposed of as follows:

MILK.

- Case No. 2689.— Defendant absconded.
- Case No. 5044.— Pending.
- Case No. 8905.— Pending.
- Case No. 6481.— Pending.
- Case No. 6482.— Discontinued.
- Case No. 6487.— Pending.
- Case No. 5116.— Settled on payment of \$100.
- Case No. 5378.— Inquest taken. Verdict \$50.
- Case No. 6521.— Settled on payment of \$30.
- Case No. 6529.— Discontinued.
- Case No. 5114.— Judgment by default, \$137.61.
- Case No. 6532.— Judgment by default, \$137.61. Execution returned unsatisfied. Defendant arrested and kept in jail for 30 days.
- Case No. 6520.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6533.— Judgment by default, \$137.52.
- Case No. 6534.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6541.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6542.— Defendant dead.
- Case No. 6516.— Pending.
- Case No. 6517.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6543.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6544.— Settled on payment of \$125.
- Case No. 6519.— Pending.
- Case No. 6518.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 8812.— Tried by jury. Verdict for defendant.
- Case No. 6547.— Tried by jury. Verdict for defendant.
- Case No. 6510.— Settled on payment of \$25.00
- Case No. 5156.— Settled on payment of \$25.
- Case No. 11454.— Discontinued.
- Case No. 11453.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 11451.— Discontinued.
- Case No. 11452.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6509.— Settled on payment of \$50.

VINEGAR.

- Case No. 596.— Pending.
- Case No. 628.— Pending.
- Case No. 1866.— Pending.

The following statement represents prosecutions commenced during the year ending September 30, 1902, for violations of the Agricultural Law:

MILK.

- Case No. 11456.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 6549.— Settled on payment of \$50.
- Case No. 5383.— Not assigned to counsel.
- Case No. 5384.— Not assigned to counsel.
- Case No. 5396.— Not assigned to counsel.
- Case No. 5387.— Not assigned to counsel.
- Case No. 5388.— Pending.
- Case No. 8822.— Not yet assigned.
- Case No. 6509.— Pending.

Case No. 5390.— Pending.
Case No. 5391.— Pending.
Case No. 5392.— Pending.
Case No. 5393.— Discontinued.
Case No. 5397.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 6511.— In process of settlement.
Case No. 6506.— In process of settlement.
Case No. 5394.— Settled on payment of \$50.
Case No. 5395.— Settled on payment of \$100.
Case No. 5399.— Not yet assigned.
Case Nos. 11651 and 11652.— Settled on payment of \$50.
Case No. 8819.— Settled on payment of \$100.
Case No. 5161.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 5157.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 11655.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 8815.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 11657.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 11658.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 8814.— Not yet assigned.
Case No. 5398.— Not yet assigned.

VINEGAR.

Case No. 2674.— Case not yet assigned.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Case No. 85.— Case not yet assigned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. PRESTON,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of T. James Owens.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.— I herewith submit to you my fourth annual report as Assistant Commissioner of the Fourth Division of the Department of Agriculture, comprising the counties of Essex, Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Oswego and Warren, for the year ending September 30, 1902.

The seasons of 1901 and 1902 have been unusually prosperous ones for agriculture. The present status of agriculture represents progress in every direction.

Agricultural activity during the past year is equal to that of any preceding year, and it is encouraging to note that the publications of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States represent each year more substantial work of a research nature and less of compilation. The advance already made in this direction is quite noticeable in those sections of the United States where experiment stations have been in vogue for some time.

The amount of renovated butter sold has been large, but not greater than in previous years.

The bob veal law has quite generally been observed but a very material increase of live calves, about two weeks old, have been shipped to the metropolis.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN.

1901.		Factory sample.	Herd sample.
May	10.....	8993.....	No herd sample.
October	8.....	11753.....	1845
October	9.....	11754.....	3201
December	28.....	11752.....	1844
January	16.....	11758.....	3203
January	15.....	11757.....	3202
January	22.....	9115.....	3502
January	22.....	9148.....	3503
April	16.....	11763.....	3004
April	18.....	11701.....	3212

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1902.		Factory sample.	Herd sample.
April	18.....	11762.....	No herd sample.
May	13.....	11751.....	3207
June	3.....	9117.....	3208
July	8.....	11767.....	75
July	2.....	11767.....	3209
July	11.....	11769.....	3218
July	22.....	9118.....	1846
July	31.....	11770.....	3220
July	30.....	11708.....	3217
July	31.....	11707.....	3216
July	31.....	11706.....	3215
August	5.....	11771.....	3219
August	20.....	11772.....	3221
September	22.....	11774.....	3231
September	30.....	11775.....	3230

Respectfully submitted,

T. JAMES OWENS,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of S. Brown Richardson.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.— I have the honor to submit herewith my sixth annual report of the work done in the Fifth Agricultural Division of the Empire State for the year ending September 30, 1902, including also a summary of some of the dairy products of this division, embracing the counties of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton.

There are in the Fifth Division about 430 butter and cheese factories and about twenty-five milk stations and condenseries. The number of milk stations is increasing each year, while the number of cheese factories is growing somewhat less. The tendency is for butter factories to increase in number. This tendency may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the care of butter after it is once made is very much less than that of cheese, and the product can be marketed much sooner after being manufactured, and hence turned into money much quicker. This tendency will, of course, be influenced by conditions of environment and market price.

The number of milk stations in this division is increasing rapidly, and the high price of milk seems to have made appreciable inroads into the butter and cheese sections, with the result that train-loads of crude milk are being shipped to New York daily, while the number of new milk stations now building and projected for the near future, gives a ringing reminder to the butter and cheese interests that their very existence in northern New York is threatened.

The exact amount of crude milk shipped from this section during the last year is not available for this report, but I estimate it at forty per centum increase over that of the year 1901.

There is also a marked increase in the amount of condensed milk and the amount of cream shipped during the past year. Notwithstanding the very observable tendency toward the marketing of milk, the principal products of milk, namely, butter and cheese,

continue to occupy first place among the marketable farm products of this division. I have made some figures upon the amount of butter and, also, on the amount of cheese manufactured in the Fifth Division during the past year. I find that the aggregate amount of butter for this period, made in the factories, approximates 13,000,000 pounds, and that the approximate amount of cheese of all kinds made during the same period is 35,500,000 pounds. This estimate on butter does not take into consideration butter made in farm dairies that during the fall, winter and spring months add quite materially to the total amount. I think that a conservative estimate of the value of the butter and cheese product in the five counties comprising this agricultural division during the past year would be \$7,000,000. If to this amount could be added the sum received for crude milk, condensed milk and cream, also the amount realized from the sale of dairy stock (cows unfit for use in the dairy and young stock not needed for that purpose) and hogs reared largely on the bi-products of the dairy, we might gain a fairly correct impression of the value of the annual output of our dairy farms.

The quality of butter and cheese in northern New York has shown a marked improvement the past season over the average of former years. The flavor and texture of these products are greatly influenced by the character of the weather as to temperature and moisture. The low temperatures and frequent showers that prevailed during the months of June, July and August rendered it much easier to make fine flavored butter and make and cure properly first quality of cheese. Dry pastures and stale or stagnant water is not conducive to the manufacture of fine butter and cheese; in fact, perfect goods cannot be produced under these conditions, and hence it is that plenty of rain, green pastures and cool weather have made it possible for the butter and cheese maker to produce the most desirable results as to quality.

During the past year I have done about the usual amount of work in giving instruction that has been done in this division each year since I have had the honor of acting as your assistant. When dairymen get into trouble they have come to lean upon the Department of Agriculture, and the men connected with the Department in this division have been alert and earnest in their attention to all calls for instruction.

We have examined and inspected milk delivered to nearly every factory in this division and have spent many days in each of the summer months giving practical demonstration of the most approved methods of manufacturing butter and cheese. The matter of examining the milk delivered to factories for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is up to the State standard of purity has been often impeded by the wet weather, as it is often impossible to determine during, or soon after, a rain storm whether water was maliciously added to the contents of the milk can or whether, without guilty intention on the owner's part, it entered direct from the clouds. It has been my practice in such weather to postpone the intended examination until more favorable conditions existed.

I am glad to report fewer cases of watering and illegal skimming than for several years. The diligence and care of the instructors and agents in this division has made the "way of the transgressor very hard," and while the number of cases reported is smaller than usual, I think a greater percentage of people violating the agricultural laws have been detected.

I give below the cases that have been made, with the disposition of each, so far as they have been closed up:

PROSECUTIONS.

- Label No. 10643.— Taken October 2, 1901. Not settled.
- Label No. 10645.— Taken October 11, 1901. Not settled.
- Label No. 4468.— Taken November 27, 1901. Settled, December 28th, for \$100.
- Label No. 4469.— Taken December 21, 1901. Settled, December 27th, for \$100.
- Label No. 4461.— Taken December 21, 1901. Settled for \$100.
- Label No. 6357.— Taken August 29, 1901. Settled, November 19th, for \$100.
- Label No. 10644.— Taken October 11, 1901. Not settled.
- Label No. 6361.— Taken October 31, 1901. Not settled.
- Label No. 7903.— Taken November 4, 1901. Not settled.
- Label No. 10636.— Taken October 2, 1901. Settled, April 11th, for \$100.
- Label No. 4470.— Taken February 1, 1902. Settled, April 9th, for \$100.
- Label No. 10647.— Taken February 28, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 10648.— Taken March 12, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 7912.— Taken May 23, 1902. Settled, June 24th, for \$100.
- Label No. 7915.— Taken August 6, 1902. Settled, August 28th, for \$75.
- Label No. 1611.— Taken August 23, 1902. Settled, September 11th, for \$100.
- Label No. 4546.— Taken July 28, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 6413.— Taken August 11, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 6404.— Taken August 11, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 6403.— Taken August 26, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 6412.— Taken August 29, 1902. Not settled.
- Label No. 7928.— Taken September 30, 1902. Not settled.

I give below a few facts and figures taken from the last annual report of the secretary of the Watertown Produce Exchange. This exchange is the largest interior cheese board in the world, and from May to November, each year, holds weekly meetings. The transactions for the season of 1902 reached the splendid total of \$1,070,997.99, being the amount received by the dairymen who sold their cheese at the Watertown board the past season.

The highest price reached was $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, and the lowest during the season was $9\frac{1}{8}$ cents. The largest number of cheese disposed of in one day was on July second, when 10,851 boxes were sold. I quote from Secretary Allen's report:

"One of the noteworthy changes in the business of the exchange is the steady increase in the home trade demand, which now takes the bulk of the cheese on this market. In ten years Watertown has grown from an export to a home trade market, and in a short time it is probable the export cheese trade will be confined wholly to our Canadian friends."

I desire to add that factories on the American side of the St. Lawrence river, where for years excellent export cheese were made, and from which factories deliveries could be made to river landings, obviating the necessity of paying railroad transportation, have found it necessary to change the character and size of their cheese from "export" to "home trade" cheese, as the difference in price in favor of the cheese made for home consumption paid the difference in the cost of transportation and left such substantial amount in favor of the home product as to justify the extra expense involved in changing from export to home trade cheese. From this and other indications I am of the opinion that the rapidly increasing population of this country, the rich, palatable and nutritious character of our cheese, and its increasing popularity among our people as an economical and healthy article of food, makes it certain that in the near future our entire product will be consumed at home and we shall no longer depend upon the mid-day cable from London and Liverpool to establish the daily price of American cheese.

I wish also to record here my continued confidence in the instructors and agents under my direction. They have exhibited at all times an earnest and persistent purpose to carry out instructions and perform their duties with integrity.

Respectfully submitted.

S. BROWN RICHARDSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Report of Charles T. Russell.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.— Herewith is respectfully submitted my fifth annual report as Assistant Commissioner of the work performed in the Sixth Division of the Agricultural Department of the State, comprising the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Tioga and Tompkins.

Though there are but two agents now regularly employed in the work of this division, the Agricultural Law has been successfully enforced.

MILK.

The extent of the dairy interests of this division are such as demand a large share of our attention in the inspection of milk and dairy products, and, as usual in years past, we have necessarily been principally occupied with this line of work. The past year has been one of prosperity and encouragement to dairymen in the more remunerative prices realized from the sale of milk and its manufactured products. At nearly every shipping point in this division there is a local organized branch of the Five States Milk Producers' Association, many of whom have built or are in process of building shipping plants of their own, at which they manufacture butter and cheese or lease the plants to such shippers as are prepared to make favorable contracts with them for the sale of their milk. The result of this has been an increase in the membership of that association, with a corresponding increase in milk shipments to the New York market. In this connection it would perhaps be not improper for me to say that this association of producers is as an organization an earnest advocate of the purity of the public milk supply. Through organization they have become educated on market conditions, so that they now realize

that it is through the operations of the Agricultural Law that their markets have been preserved for the milk from their dairies instead of being displaced by the adulterated mixtures of city dealers and consequent demoralization of dairy interests; that without this law in preservation of their markets even their very organization could never have had existence. As one engaged in the enforcement of the law against the adulteration of this most common of food products, speaking from the standpoint of practical methods of such enforcement, I cannot forbear expressing disappointment relative to a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, wherein it is held that where several cans of milk are conveyed or delivered to a creamery, and only a portion of the same suspected of being adulterated, that the official sample of such suspected milk for chemical analysis must be taken from the mixed milk of all the cans so delivered. We have found numerous instances where the night's and morning's milk in separate cans are delivered once a day, the night's milk being skimmed and the morning's milk not adulterated and of sufficiently good quality, so that if mixed with the night's milk, such milk would be above the State standard.

In taking samples of milk for analysis for the purpose of establishing the fact that the same is skimmed, if we are first required to mix such skim milk with other milk not skimmed or adulterated, such requirement would seem to us in its practical application to be inconsistent and illogical and tending to defeat the very purpose for which the law was intended, to the detriment of the real interests of producers as a class and also the consuming public, only the dishonest individual benefiting thereby. This seems to us an illogical condition which should be corrected by remedial legislation.

VEAL.

Violations of the veal law are steadily decreasing in this division. We have seized during the year twenty-nine veals, being about one-fourth of the number that were seized the year previous. The effective crusade by Department inspectors in the markets of the city of New York has caused commission merchants to urge

shippers from this division against shipping to them bob veals in violation of the law, which has resulted in making shippers very cautious. We observe that the few violations now committed are mostly by shippers who seek to evade the consequences through interstate commerce by shipping the veals into another State, generally New Jersey, and of this method of evasion we are now finding but very little.

RENOVATED BUTTER.

Regarding the State law in relation to the sale of renovated butter, the difficulty occasioned in chemically identifying it as such is largely obviated by reason of the provisions of the national revenue law in relation to the same, as such national law requires that the package containing renovated butter shall be branded as such with revenue stamp affixed and that such butter shall be exposed for sale only in the original package and not separated therefrom, thus giving evidence of the contents of the packages and therefore the identity or character of the goods sold. The most common violation of the same with which we have to contend is in placing the tub or package out of the view of the purchaser, or so placing the same as to intentionally conceal the branding so that it cannot be seen by the purchaser, as the law requires.

VINEGAR.

We have taken during the year twenty-one samples of adulterated vinegar against wholesalers in instances where the same was being sold in violation of the law. We have taken samples of adulterated vinegar in instances where the manufacturer has sold the same under a guarantee of absolute purity and has presented to the wholesaler a framed certificate of such guarantee for public exhibition in his place of business. From the results of the analyses of samples taken, we are led to believe that cider vinegar has been quite generally adulterated by manufacturers, whose common aim seems to have been to so adulterate the same in such manner as least likely to be discovered by the chemist. In fact there have been some brands of such vinegar placed on the market at as low or less cost than the cider could have been obtained

from which it was supposed to have been manufactured. From information obtained regarding methods of adulteration, we are satisfied that could a law be enacted which would be constitutional, and within the authority of the police power of the State, which would prohibit the storing of white wine or acid vinegar, acetic acid or artificial coloring matter on the same premises where cider vinegar is manufactured or stored by the manufacturer, such prohibition would be effective and materially lessen the opportunity for cider vinegar adulteration, to the benefit of the consumer and the agricultural interests of the State.

The cases hereinafter reported are not indicative of all the work done in the taking of samples, as a large percentage of milk samples were taken, which, though below legal standard, were slightly so, and the difference between the original and herd samples so trifling as to be reasonably accounted for by natural variations, and therefore failed to make cases for prosecution.

The following is a report of actions settled and pending for violations of the Agricultural Law in the Sixth Division of the Agricultural Department of the State:

PROSECUTIONS — MILK.

- Label Nos. 10149 and 10150.— Settled by payment of \$100.
- Labels Nos. 10147 and 10148.— Settled by payment of \$75.
- Label No. 9455.— Pending.
- Label No. 9404.—No action taken. Defendant dead.
- Label No. 9405.— Discontinued by order of Attorney-General.
- Label No. 10094.— Settled by payment of \$50.
- Label No. 10096.— Settled by payment of \$75.
- Labels Nos. 10061 and 10062.— Discontinued. No action brought by order of Attorney-General.
- Label No. 9406.— No action; defendant dead. Case discontinued.
- Label No. 10116.— Settled by payment of \$75.
- Label No. 10103.— Settled by payment of \$25. Old case.
- Label No. 8194.— Pending.
- Labels Nos. 10073 and 10074.— Settled by payment of \$85.
- Labels Nos. 12803 and 12804.— Attorney advises no prosecution.
- Label No. 12806.— Attorney advises no prosecution.
- Label No. 8565.— Settled by payment of \$75.
- Label No. 9471.— Settled by payment of \$50.
- Label No. 10108.— Settled by payment of \$100.
- Label No. 9453.— Pending.
- Label No. 8588.— Defendant financially irresponsible, and because of the impoverished condition of family attorney advises no action be brought.
- Label No. 10069.— Settled by payment of \$50.
- Label No. 10070.— Pending.
- Label No. 10106.— Case doubtful. Compromised and discontinued upon payment of \$20 and attorney's disbursements.
- Label No. 8591.— Settled by payment of \$75.

Labels Nos. 8633 and 8634.— Settled by payment of \$25. Old case.
 Labels No. 9461 and 9462.— Settled by payment of \$150.
 Label No. 10055.— Pending.
 Label No. 9463.— Settled by payment of \$75.
 Label No. 9356.— Pending.
 Label No. 8649.— Pending.
 Label No. 8579.— Pending.
 Label No. 8580.— Pending.
 Label No. 8612.— Pending.
 Labels Nos. 8576 and 8577.— Discontinued by advice of Attorney-General.
 Label No. 8650.— Settlement arranged, but not completed.
 Labels Nos. 9443, 9444 and 9445.— Pending.
 Labels Nos. 9448 and 9449.— Settled by payment of \$140.
 Labels Nos. 10051 and 10052. Settled by payment of \$100.
 Labels Nos. 9435 and 9436.— Settled by payment of \$100.
 Label No. 9450.— Supreme Court judgment of \$50 collected.
 Label No. 6022.— Doubtful case. By advice of Attorney-General compromised and discontinued on payment of attorney's costs and disbursements, \$18.50.
 Label No. 8571.— Settled by payment of \$35. Old case.
 Label No. 9423.—Settled by payment of \$35. Old case.
 Label No. 9454.— Settled by payment of \$35. Old case.
 Label No. 9425.— Pending.
 Label No. 8556.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Labels Nos. 9427 and 9428.—Settlement under negotiation.
 Labels Nos. 8573 and 8574.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Label No. 9430.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Label No. 9437.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Labels Nos. 9431 and 9432.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Label No. 10058.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Labels Nos. 10059 and 10060. — Settlement under negotiation.
 Label No. 10080.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Label No. 9424.— Settled by payment of \$25.
 Labels Nos. 10091 and 10082.— Under negotiation for settlement.
 Labels Nos. 10017 and 10018.— Pending.
 Label No. 9354.— Pending.
 Label No. 9355.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Labels Nos. 10120 and 10121.— Settlement under negotiation.
 Label No. 9357.— Pending.

The following are milk cases made prior to September 30, 1902, in which attorneys have not yet been designated:

Labels Nos. 9474, 9475, 9478, 9484, 9481, 9482, 9483, 9496, 9487, 9364, 9362, 9363, 9360, 9498, 9492, 9494.

VEAL CASES.

Inspector's Tag No. 901 and 910.— Settled by payment of \$100.
 Inspector's Tag No. 912.— Pending.
 Inspector's Tag Nos. 875, 877, 878, 879, 881, 882, 883, 913, 914.— Judgment in Supreme Court, \$370.87.
 Inspector's Tag. No. 870.— Discontinued.
 Inspector's Tag No. 917.— Pending.
 Inspector's Tag No. 939.—Pending.
 Inspector's Tag No. 1002 and 1003.— Pending.
 Inspector's Tag No. 1005.— Pending.
 Inspector's Tag No. 1004.— Pending.
 Inspector's Tag Nos. 918, 925, 928, 1007.—Shipments were made under fictitious name. Shipper not yet identified.
 Inspector's Tag Nos. 913 and 914.— Supreme Court judgment, \$278.03.

Inspector's Tag Nos. 848 to 850, 852 to 867.— 19 veals. Pending.
Inspector's Tag Nos. 868 and 869.— Pending.
Inspector's Tag Nos. 943, 944 and 945.— Pending.
Inspector's Tag Nos. 828 to 834, 940 to 942.— 10 veals. Pending.
Inspector's Tag Nos. 823 to 827, 895 to 897, 902, 946 to 949, 1006.—Pending.
Inspector's Tag Nos. 898, 938, 1001, 1008, 1009.— Attorneys not yet designated.

VINEGAR CASES.

Label No. 3211.— In Supreme Court. Pending.
Label No. 3202.— Injunction obtained in Supreme Court. Pending.
Label No. 3204.— Injunction obtained in Supreme Court. Pending.
Label No. 3205.— In Supreme Court. Pending.

The following are vinegar cases made prior to September 30, 1902, in which attorneys have not yet been designated:

Labels Nos. 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3251, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3266, 3267, 3271, 3272, 3273.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES T. RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of Verlett C. Beebe.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.—Herewith is respectfully submitted to you a general statement and report of the work in the Seventh Division of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending September 30, 1902.

The division of which it is my privilege to have charge of the work in this Department is largely an agricultural one. Dairying is one of its foremost industries and it has lately shown a healthy growth. There is no single industry of the division in which so many of the people are directly interested. The prevalence of fair prices for milk and its products during the last few years has naturally aroused and created interest in and attention to this. The years of supervision and guidance on the part of the State has certainly borne good results in the same direction. Methods have been improved. Declining interest has been aroused and attention attracted. It is safe to say the last year saw an increase in the number of cows. More milk was produced and shipments have been more, and a gain is shown in the production of butter and cheese. The many people engaged in this line have, as a rule, reason to feel well pleased at results obtained and to have good hope of continued benefit.

Necessarily our work has been mainly in connection with the dairy and its products. Year after year we have given much attention to the conditions of the stables and their surroundings, and the manner and method of caring for milk for immediate sale and shipment. Each year has shown that the intelligent farmer has been ready and eager to adopt suggestions for his good. More and more we note, in general, more care in keeping stables in a cleanly and sanitary condition and greater caution in caring for the milk. Likewise those in charge of factories, creameries and

condenseries have profited by experience and direction until now little fault is to be found. During the year all of the factories, creameries, condenseries and milk stations of the division, with very few exceptions, were visited and their condition carefully investigated. A large number of stables throughout the entire division were also examined. While we make no claim that these conditions have reached perfection, we feel that we have reason to commend for results obtained. To the customer conditions surrounding the production and care of the milk are of prime importance and to the consideration of these much effort is rightly directed.

As will be seen from the subjoined summaries, we have made about the same number of inspections of milk that were made the preceding year, and about the same number of violations have been found. No particular locality in the division has shown any unusual number of such.

A number of cases of tuberculosis in cattle was found. These were chiefly in Chemung county. In each case the State veterinarian was called, tests were made and the cattle slaughtered. Post-mortem examination in each case showed the disease to be tuberculosis.

We had a number of cases of rabies, but there was only one which reached any considerable proportion. This was in the case of David R. James, of Arcade, Wyoming county, New York. James' dog was bitten, and in turn this dog bit Mr. James and a number of his cattle. Mr. James went to New York and took the Pasteur treatment and avoided any serious results. Fourteen of his cows were afflicted and killed. These cases were watched with great care by a State veterinarian. All cattle showing signs of the disease were separated from the remainder of the herd. In two cases of rabies in Genesee county two cows were killed by the owners.

Much time and attention was given in this division to vinegar investigation. Many cases within the inhibition of the statute were found, but in no case was the vinegar made within the division. We have constantly been on the look-out for violations of the oleomargarine law, but none were discovered. I am of the

firm opinion that no oleomargarine is sold here. The sellers of the so-called renovated or process butter are handling but little of this, and they are selling within the law.

Veal shippers are handling a good quality of calves and give little cause for alarm. We have made but a single seizure during the year.

The year shows a large increase in the shipments of milk to New York and Buffalo. The trunk line of the Erie and Lehigh daily carry large quantities from the counties of Steuben, Chemung and Schuyler to New York city.

During the year I have had the aid of but two agents aside from the bob veal agent. The latter, of course, had particularly to do with matters under the bob veal law, so-called, but at times has given aid in other work. During a portion of the preceding year I had the assistance of three agents.

PROSECUTIONS — MILK.

Case No. 11258.— Sample taken August 29, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Case No. 11257.— Sample taken August 29, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Cases Nos. 11260, 11262.— Sample taken August 29, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Case No. 12707.— Sample taken June 9, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$100.

Cases Nos. 9243, 9244, 9245, 9247.— Sample taken April 18, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$25.

Cases Nos. 12673, 12675, 12676, 12677, 12678, 12679.— Samples taken July 10, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$100.

Cases Nos. 12708, 12709, 12710, 12711.— Samples taken July 9, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$100.

Case No. 12685.— Sample taken August 1, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$100.

Case No. 12697.— Sample taken August 14, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$100.

Cases Nos. 12690 and 12691.— Samples taken August 7, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$100.

Case No. 12717.— Sample taken September 3, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Cases Nos. 11297 and 11298.— Samples taken January 11, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$25 costs.

Case No. 9065.— Sample taken September 26, 1900. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$25 penalty and \$10 cost.

Case No. 9208.— Sample taken August 15, 1900. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$25 cost.

Case No. 9766.— Sample taken October 23, 1900. Judgment taken September 21, 1902, for \$192.84. Judgment unpaid, defendant reported insolvent, but attorney reports prospects of arranging settlement.

Case No. 8051.— Sample taken July 11, 1899. Judgment taken April 21, 1902, for \$233.24. Judgment unpaid. Defendant out of the State.

Case No. 10794.— Sample taken January 24, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 and cost.

Case No. 12666.— Sample taken April 16, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$20 cost.

Case No. 11270.— Sample taken September 25, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$35.

Case No. 12658.— Sample taken February 26, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$25 cost.

Case No. 9230.— Sample taken December 6, 1900. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$25 penalty and \$25 cost.

Case No. 9983.— Sample taken July 2, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$25 cost.

Cases Nos. 9163, 9980, 9981, 9982.— Case settled on payment by defendant of \$75 penalty and \$50 cost.

Case No. 9939.— Sample taken July 10, 1900. Judgment taken May 6, 1902 for \$151.70. Judgment unpaid.

Case No. 9775.— Sample taken December 28, 1900. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$27 cost.

Cases Nos. 7281, 7282.— Sample taken May 16, 1899. Case discontinued owing to the death of Agent C. J. Morgenstern; proof of plaintiff's case could not be made.

Case No. 9218.— Sample taken August 22, 1900. Case discontinued by recommendation of Attorney-General.

Cases Nos. 7190 and 7191.— Samples taken March 22, 1899. Case discontinued owing to the death of Agent C. J. Morgenstern; proof of plaintiff's case could not be made.

Case No. 9975.— Samples taken November 23, 1900. Case discontinued owing to the death of Agent C. J. Morgenstern; proof of plaintiff's case could not be made.

Case No. 9315.— Sample taken April 12, 1900. Case settled for \$25 penalty and \$25 cost.

Case No. 9169.— Sample taken January 23, 1900. Judgment taken in favor of plaintiffs for \$35.

Cases Nos. 9327, 9331, 9333 and 9334.— Samples taken May 14, 1900. Case discontinued owing to the death of Agent C. J. Morgenstern, an important witness.

Cases Nos. 11271, 11272, 11273 and 9992.— Samples taken October 16, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Cases Nos. 9161 and 9162.— Samples taken May 27, 1901. Judgment taken for plaintiff for \$290.96 penalty and cost. Judgment unpaid.

Case No. 10778.— Sample taken August 27, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Case No. 12714.— Sample taken August 14, 1902. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50.

Case No. 9972.— Sample taken December 19, 1901. Action begun in the Supreme Court the day of trial. Defendant did not appear. Judgment was taken for the people for the sum of \$50 penalty and \$90.84 cost.

Case No. 9191.— Sample taken June 28, 1900. Case discontinued, owing to the death of Agent C. J. Morgenstern; proof of plaintiff's case could not be made.

Case No. 11282.— Sample taken September 6, 1901. Case settled on payment by defendant of \$50 penalty and \$20 cost.

MILK PROSECUTIONS PENDING.

Case No. 11259.— Sample taken August 29, 1901.

Case No. 10779.— Sample taken July 23, 1901.

Case No. 11288.— Sample taken October 11, 1901.

Case No. 11269.— Sample taken September 12, 1901.

Case No. 12706.— Sample taken May 15, 1901.

Case No. 12671.— Sample taken May 13, 1902.

Case No. 8073.— Sample taken July 26, 1899.

Case No. 10000.— Sample taken July 16, 1901.

Cases Nos. 11265-11267.— Samples taken September 5, 1901.

Case No. 9175.— Sample taken April 25, 1900.

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Case No. 11279.— Sample taken August 22, 1901.

Case No. 12665.— Sample taken April 8, 1902.

Cases Nos. 12654, 12655.— Samples taken February 1, 1902.

Cases Nos. 10788, 12651.— Samples taken January 29, 1902.

Cases Nos. 11295, 11296.— Samples taken December 7, 1901.

Cases Nos. 9212, 9213.— Samples taken September 19, 1900.

VINEGAR CASES PENDING.

Cases Nos. 1227, 1728, 1729, 1748, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1741, 1731, 1749, 1747, 1744, 1742, 1735, 1736, 1746, 1740, 1743, 1739, 1745, 1760, 1759, 1755, 1753, 1763, 1764, 1762, 1757, 1691, 1756, 1692, 1758, 1761, 1734, 1732, 1733, 1731, 1730.

Respectfully submitted,

VERLETT C. BEEBE,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of William T. Hughes.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture*:

Dear Sir.—As Assistant Commissioner for the Eighth Division, comprising the counties of Cayuga, Monroe, Seneca, Ontario, Wayne and Yates, I have the honor to report, for the year ending September 30, 1902, as follows:

One of the chief abuses with which the officers of the Department have had to contend in this division heretofore has been the adulteration of milk. During the six years and four months that the milk supply of this locality has been under my observation there has been a steady and marked improvement in its quality, which I think may be justly claimed to have been due largely to the watchfulness of the agents under my direction. This result has been achieved only by persistent inspection of the milk offered for sale and rigorous prosecution of offenders. But this year, especially during the summer months, there has been an improvement so great as to point to some extraordinary cause. This may be found in the character of the season, with its abundance of moisture for pastures. The effect of such favorable conditions for dairying has been seen in an unusually large production of milk and a consequent reduction of the temptation to adulterate this important item of the people's food. While the excellence of the milk supply has not relieved the Department of the duty of maintaining the same constant inspection as heretofore, or in any way lessened its labor or responsibility, it has been a source of gratification to discover few violations of the law.

In another branch of our work the law of supply and demand has worked in the opposite direction. A short crop of apples in 1901 caused a scarcity of pure cider vinegar, which in ordinary years is produced in large quantities in this section of the State. In consequence, considerable adulterated vinegar has been placed

on the market. This situation has made large demands on the time of the agents of the Department, a constant watch on the vinegar factories having been necessary to keep the products up to the legal standard.

Despite the peculiar characteristics of the season, which, while favorable to dairies, for a time threatened the success of other branches of agriculture, the year has been a fairly prosperous one for farmers. Field crops have been good in the main and satisfactory prices have been realized. The tendency toward specialization in farming, noted in previous reports, is becoming more marked every year. Large farms in many localities are being cut up into small ones, which are carefully tilled for products to meet the demands of city markets. These markets, under the rapid growth of our urban population, are constantly expanding. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to see the rural districts of our State largely occupied as the dairy and the fruit and vegetable gardens of its great cities. The future promises a vast increase in the profits of farmers favorably situated to such a market.

The dairy interests, among the most important of the State, are fortunate in having obtained the protection of the federal oleomargarine law. This statute, enacted against the bitter hostility of manufacturers who for years had defied State laws, will prove a great aid in keeping before the people the true character of substitutes for butter which heretofore have been fraudulently offered for sale as the real article. The successful efforts of this Department and of the members of the New York delegation in Congress to secure the enactment of this statute are appreciated by our butter producers.

While just laws enacted within recent years by Congress and our State Legislature have thrown strong safeguards about both the agriculturist and the consumer of farm products, educational work has exercised perhaps even a stronger influence. In nothing is this more apparent than in the improved sanitary condition of farm buildings. This improvement, most marked in this division within a few years, has been the result of vigorous prosecution of rank offenders combined with efforts to educate public sentiment

on the subject. Farmers formerly addicted to slipshod methods have learned from the example of their more prosperous neighbors that the cost and labor of keeping their premises in sanitary condition is more than compensated for by increased productiveness and higher prices. The officials of the Department in this Division have devoted much effort to educational work along these lines and have co-operated with local boards of health to produce the best possible results.

It is gratifying to observe that farmers manifest a constantly growing interest in the work of the Department. This is shown by the increasing volume of correspondence and by the attention which the Department receives from the agricultural press. It is a great gain that many old prejudices have been swept away and that farmers have begun to show a desire to apply scientific principles and methods to the work of their profession. That this Department has been largely instrumental in initiating agricultural reforms is admitted by all.

One idea which may merit consideration by the Department is suggested by the present fuel famine, which has resulted from the strike in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. The situation may be relieved at any time by the resumption of work in the mines, but it is one which is likely to recur again and again. It has served to call attention to the scant supply of wood in this State and the rapid devastation of our forests. This State probably has done more than any other in the direction of forestry. Our forest preserve board has secured vast tracts in the Adirondacks against the woodman's axe, while the beautiful spring festival of the public schools, Arbor Day, under the direction of the department of education, is teaching the rising generation the importance of tree culture. It seems possible, however, that this Department, through the medium of the farmers' institutes and the State and local fairs, might give some practical lessons in forestry which would increase interest in the subject. There are thousands of acres of land in the State, now practically worthless for agricultural purposes, which would acquire a new value within a generation if devoted to the raising of timber.

The following is a list of cases for the year:

PROSECUTIONS—MILK.

Case No. 8422. Supreme Court. Nonsuit granted. Sustained.
 Cases Nos. 9839, 9890, and 9897. Supreme Court. Recovery \$250.
 Cases Nos. 9882, 9889 and 9891. Discontinued.
 Cases Nos. 10455, 10456, 10458, 10460, 10461 and 10462. Pending.
 Case No. 10478. Pending.
 Case No. 10490. Discontinued.
 Case No. 10509. Pending.
 Cases Nos. 10513 and 10555. Supreme Court. Recovery \$33.
 Cases Nos. 10527 and 10927. Supreme Court. Recovery \$50.
 Cases Nos. 10804 and 10805. Supreme Court. Recovery \$76.
 Case No. 10806. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 10818. Pending.
 Case No. 10841. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 10842. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Cases Nos. 10843 and 10844. Pending.
 Cases Nos. 10901, 10902, 10903, 10904 and 10905. Supreme Court. Recovery \$250.
 Case No. 10926. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 10930. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 10934. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 10936. County Court. Recovery \$25.
 Case No. 10939. County Court. Recovery \$75.
 Case No. 10940. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 10947. Pending.
 Case No. 10951. Discontinued.
 Case No. 11003. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 11005. County Court. Recovery \$78.11.
 Case No. 11011. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Cases Nos. 11028, 11029, 11031, 11032, 11040, 11041, 11042 and 11078. County Court. Recovery \$65.
 Case No. 11044. County Court. Recovery \$79.11.
 Case No. 11045. County Court. Recovery \$25.
 Case No. 11051. Discontinued.
 Case No. 11067. Supreme Court. Recovery \$71.
 Case No. 11066. County Court. Recovery \$78.61.
 Cases Nos. 11074 and 11075. Discontinued.
 Case No. 11087. Supreme Court. Recovery \$50.
 Case No. 11093. Pending.
 Case No. 11100. County Court. Recovery \$77.61.
 Case No. 11170. Pending.
 Case No. 11182. Supreme Court. Recovery \$127.
 Case No. 11210. Pending.
 Cases Nos. 11220 and 11227. Pending.
 Case No. 11224. Supreme Court. Recovery \$25.
 Cases Nos. 11228 and 11229. Supreme Court. Recovery \$100.
 Case No. 11230. Supreme Court. Recovery \$75.
 Case No. 11233. Pending.
 Case No. 11239. Pending.
 Cases Nos. 11235, 11241, 11242, 11245, 11247. Supreme Court. Recovery \$75.
 Case No. 11505. Discontinued.
 Case No. 11512. Pending.
 Case No. 11513. Pending.
 Case No. 11518. Pending.
 Case No. 11525. Pending.
 Cases Nos. 11526, 11527, 11528, 11529, 11533, 11534. Pending.
 Case No. 11552. Pending.
 Case No. 11559. Pending.
 Case No. 11563. Pending.
 Case No. 11564. Pending.

PROSECUTIONS—VINEGAR.

Case No. 2842. Pending.
 Case No. 2843. Pending.
 Case No. 2844. Pending.
 Case No. 3551. Pending.
 Case No. 3553. Pending.
 Case No. 3555. Pending.
 Case No. 3556. Pending.
 Case No. 3558. Pending.
 Case No. 3559. Pending.
 Case No. 3560. Pending.
 Case No. 3562. Pending.

Cases of violation reported to the Department for prosecution, in which no counsel has, so far, been designated.

Cases Nos. 2821, 2823, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2831, 2832, 3566, 3570, 3571, 3578, 3579 and 3590.

PROSECUTIONS—UNSANITARY BARNs.

Case No. 20. Pending.
 Case No. 21. Supreme Court. Recovery \$128.
 Case No. 23. Pending.

PROSECUTIONS—OLEOMARGARINE.

Cases Nos. 2313 and 2314. Recovery \$100.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. HUGHES,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of John H. Grant.

HON. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture*:

Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Ninth Division, comprising Erie, Niagara and Orleans counties, for the year ending September 30, 1902.

The employees attached to the division are the same as named in my last report, except that William B. Reading resigned as special agent on February 1, 1902, and about the same time W. O. Patrick was assigned for regular duty here in addition to such special work as might be required of him from time to time in other western divisions. Mr. Charles A. Warren, of the town of Lockport, who had been connected with the division since 1897, suddenly died at his home, after a short illness, on September 11, 1902. In the death of Mr. Warren the Department has lost an experienced, upright and conscientious special agent.

This leaves but four special agents now on duty, and in the occasional absence of Mr. Patrick, hardly a sufficient force to look after the increasing work of the division. Besides the special agents, Chemists John A. Miller and Herbert M. Hill have been employed, the former regularly and the latter frequently, during the year, as also have John T. Claris and Anderson Crowforth, veterinary surgeons, all of whom rendered prompt, faithful and valuable services to the Department.

MILK.

As usual the milk supply received considerable of our time and attention, particularly that of the city of Buffalo. On the whole the quality received from the producers has improved. During the muggy weather of last summer, considerable adulteration of cream by the addition of preservatives (formaldehyde) was detected. Vigorous action by this Department soon stopped the

practice; it did not extend over a period of three weeks. It was not wholly confined to the city retail dealers, but was found in milk delivered by farmers at the shipping station in certain contiguous districts, showing that some unscrupulous person had made a tour of these districts, imposing on the credulity, if not cupidity, of the producers.

Regarding the use of preservatives in food, especially in milk, continued investigation along these lines, particularly by the Food Preservative Committee of the Local Government Board in England, show that the use of foreign substances as preservatives of food stuffs should be abandoned and replaced by a greater sanitary handling of the product and more wholesale use of the method of cold transport and storage. Children and elderly people are as a rule, peculiarly susceptible to such drugs as borax and formaldehyde. Numerous clinical observations have been recorded which show that dyspeptic and allied troubles follow the continued use of foods which have been treated with commonly employed preservatives. Experiments have shown that a percentage of 0.5 of a solution of formalin renders gastric digestion almost impossible; and that a percentage of over 0.05 considerably delays it, by acting injuriously on the activity of the enzymes concerned in ordinary digestion. Formaldehyde is extremely irritating to the mucous lining of the stomach, and often causes vomiting. It would seem that these experiments, as well as the cases clinically observed, furnishes cogent reasons why the use of these substances should be prohibited. Stale milk, a product much deadlier than embalmed milk, contains toxins developed by the colon bacillus, a deadly poison causing gastro-enteric disturbances and the one that is the cause of cholera infantum. When milk stands for several days, as is frequently the case with that peddled in cities, no amount of boiling, pasteurizing or sterilizing can destroy the toxins developed. In the interests of health it would seem that it is only a question of time when the sale of all milk thirty-six hours old and over will be prohibited. The law, for the same reason, should require cans or other receptacles from which milk is sold to be tagged with the hour and date of milking, as well as the producer's name.

The total quantity of milk and cream received in Buffalo approximated 10,000,000 gallons, about 2,000,000 gallons less than during the Pan-American year, divided among sources of transportation as follows:

	Gals.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.....	908,620
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....	1,007,289
Erie Railroad.....	2,000,000
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.....	819,155
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	1,610,380
West Shore Railroad.....	195,234
American Express Company.....	68,640
United States Express Company.....	116,800
Wells Fargo Express Company.....	85,091
By wagon.....	2,200,000
Total.....	10,009,189

FACTORIES.

The cheese factories and creameries inspected in this division were uniformly found with fewer exceptions to be in good order, cleanly, well conducted and prosperous. Two Italian cheese factories were found unclean and the proprietors have been warned and instructed as to the sanitary requirements of the law. Ignorance of sanitary conditions prevail among this class. I have found them willing to learn and disposed to do what is required, but habit is mighty, and they are apt to return to old ways if not closely watched and reminded of their shortcomings.

OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER.

Since my last report but one violation of the law regarding oleomargarine has been detected in the division. This favorable condition shows that the law is being effectually enforced and observed.

A large quantity of renovated butter is on the market, but under the recent United States law governing its production and sale our duties are much simplified, as the rules and regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture require all renovated butter, whenever or wherever offered for sale to consumers or purchasers in retail trade, to be from the original package bearing the tax stamp.

It has been reported that attempts have been made to evade this requirement by certain commission men in pressing prints or bricks from the stamped tub butter, and removing prints from stamped boxes and wrappers, wrapping in creamery labels and selling the same as fresh creamery butter. This matter is now under investigation. In this connection it is found that the State law requiring tubs and boxes to be marked on top and side thereof is not observed, and steps are now under way towards its enforcement by jobbers and others.

VINEGAR.

I regret to say that, notwithstanding frequent inspections, the market here has been found with adulterated cider vinegar, the output of factories in Central and Western New York and Michigan, and we have been very busy in keeping track of it, taking and analyzing samples and preparing cases for prosecution. One of the two concerns mentioned in my last report has gone out of business in this division. The case was tried before a referee in this city and after a thorough hearing of both sides, the referee found that the defendants were guilty of violating the statute requiring that cider vinegar be made exclusively from *pure* apple juice and assessing penalties and costs, confirmed by the Supreme Court. The defendant company appealed to the Appellate Division at Rochester, where the referee's findings were sustained. The case is now before the Court of Appeals. Two vinegar concerns in Buffalo, found with watered vinegar, claim that they have been imposed upon by farmers and others in buying their cider stock, which they claim upon analysis, was found to be watered. It has been represented to me that the law should take cognizance of such frauds and I believe it would not only be just to the honest vinegar manufacturer, but to the people at large, that it be made an offense for a producer or middleman to add water to cider offered for sale or sold. The question of the legality of reducing cider vinegar by the addition of water thereto by manufacturers, is now in a fair way of final adjudication, as a case in this division will go before the Court of Appeals within a few months.

BOB VEAL

The law regarding immature veal has been enforced as far as practicable and some half dozen violations detected. The requirements of Chapter 30 of the Laws of 1902, has been made known throughout the division and it is now fairly well observed among dealers and common carriers.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

No serious outbreak among cattle has been reported during the year. A few endemic cases have occurred. All have been promptly investigated and restrictive measures adopted when found necessary. A few cases of tuberculosis were reported along the "Ridge Road" in Niagara county. In Hartland three cows were killed by a local veterinarian without reporting the same to this Department. The matter was investigated by me, but nothing definite ascertained, except that the veterinarian was sure two of the animals had tuberculosis, the other he was not so sure of.

The diagnosis was made, I am informed, entirely from objective symptoms. The bodies were buried on the owner's farm some weeks before the matter was reported and was reported only with a view of receiving reimbursement from the State for the value of the cows.

Another case was reported from Middleport, in the same county; the cow was examined by a veterinarian employed by this Department who pronounced the case one of tuberculosis. The animal was killed, the post mortem confirming the diagnosis. Other cases were reported, but examination gave negative results.

Fortunately but one rabies outbreak was reported from Alden township in Erie county; these were sporadic cases and the dogs afflicted killed before much damage was done, although several dogs were supposed to have been bitten. Nothing further has developed and the scare has died out.

BARNs AND COW STABLES.

The general sanitary condition has been fairly good, but there is yet room for improvement in overcrowded and unsanitary buildings. On account of other work it has not been possible

to give this subject all the attention it deserves, but whenever complaints have been made they have been investigated.

The following cases of violations of the Agricultural Law were made and settled or otherwise disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1902.

PROSECUTIONS.

MILK.

Case No. 11328.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 20, 1902. Settled May 20, 1902; penalty, \$75 and costs.

Case No. 11326.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. On calendar.

Case No. 11327.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 20, 1902. Settled March 26, 1902; penalty, \$75 and costs.

Case No. 11331.— Supreme Court, Niagara county. Not reported. On calendar.

Case No. 11335.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 4, 1902. Settled April 7, 1902, by payment of costs.

Case No. 11336.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. On calendar.

Case No. 11337.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 11, 1902. Settled April 3, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11343.— No action.

Case No. 11346.— Supreme Court, Erie county. April 23, 1902. Settled June 9, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11348.— Supreme Court, Erie county. April 14, 1902. Settled May 2, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11354.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 18, 1902. Discontinued May 23, 1902, without costs.

Case No. 11356.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 19, 1902. Evidence refused before Judge Kenefick, May 23, 1902.

Case No. 11358.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 25, 1902. Judgment for \$200 and costs allowed May 28, 1902; paid June 6, 1902.

Case No. 11360.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 7, 1902. Penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11366.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 19, 1902. Judgment entered May 23, 1902, for \$100 and costs.

Case No. 11367.— Supreme Court, Niagara county. March 21, 1902. Settled March 25, 1902; penalty, \$100 and costs.

Case No. 11379.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 4, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11382.— In hands of Attorney. Not reported. Pending.

Case No. 11384.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled July 30, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11387.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 1, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11390.— In hands of Attorney. Not reported. Pending.

Case No. 11391.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled July 31, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11392.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. Settled June 2, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11399.— In hands of Attorney. Not reported. Pending.

Case No. 11402.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Settled June 3, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11393.— In hands of Attorney. Pending.

Case No. 11397.— In hands of Attorney. Pending.

Case No. 11411.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 1, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11412.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 1, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

Case No. 11416.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 7, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

- Case No. 11418.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled August 1, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.
- Case No. 11415.— In hands of Attorney. Pending.
- Case No. 11426.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11419.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11430.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11434.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11431.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11428.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11439.— Police Court. July 10, 1902. Convicted July 11, 1902; fined \$50.
- Case No. 11448.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 11449.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12304.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12305.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12311.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled September 12, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.
- Case No. 12314.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12315.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12321.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled September 25, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.
- Case No. 12322.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12324.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12325.— Police Court. August 25, 1902. Convicted August 25th; sentence suspended.
- Case No. 12319.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12326.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12320.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12331.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled September 12, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.
- Case No. 11422.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12344.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 12348.— Awaiting assignment.

VINEGAR.

- Case No. 2386.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2387.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2388.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2383.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2384.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2385.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2407.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2408.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2409.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2410.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2411.— Not known.
- Case No. 2412.— June 18, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2406.— Settled July 12, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.
- Case No. 2413.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2414.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2415.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2420.— Case discontinued July 12, 1902.
- Case No. 2419.— June 18 and 19, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2421.— Case discontinued July 12, 1902.
- Case No. 2418.— Action discontinued February 26, 1902.
- Case No. 2422.— Supreme Court, Erie county. February 25, 1902. On calendar for trial.
- Case No. 2425.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2426.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2427.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2432.— Supreme Court, Erie county. February 25, 1902. On calendar for trial.

- Case No. 2435.— June 19, 1902. Pending.
- Case No. 2436.— June 19, 1902. Pending.
- Case No. 2440.— June 18 and 20, 1902. Awaiting trial.
- Case No. 2390.— Supreme Court, Erie county. February 25 and 27, 1902. On calendar for trial.
- Case No. 2391.— Supreme Court, Erie county. February 25 and 27, 1902. On calendar for trial.
- Case No. 2852.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2860.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2861.— Awaiting assignment.
- Vinegar barrels not branded or marked.— None made. Awaiting assignment at Albany.
- Case No. 2862.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2863.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2865.— Awaiting assignment.
- Vinegar barrels not branded or marked.— None made. Awaiting assignment at Albany.
- Case No. 2956.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2957.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2960.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2968.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2961.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2962.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2958.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2959.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2964.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2966.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2963.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2964.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2965.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2967.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2969.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2872.— Awaiting assignment. |
- Case No. 2876.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2877.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2878.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2879.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2880.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2883.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2884.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2885.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2886.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2887.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2888.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2889.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2890.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2891.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 2895.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3306.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3307.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3308.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3309.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3311.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3316.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3312.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3313.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3314.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3318.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3319.— Awaiting assignment.
- Case No. 3321.— No attorney designated. Authority of Attorney-General. Settled September 12, 1902; penalty, \$50; no costs.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Case No. 4376.— September, 1902. Pending.

BOB VEAL.

John Basinski.— Supreme Court, Erie county. June 13, 1902. Settled June 24, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Nicholas Golantowicz.— Supreme Court, Erie county. June 13, 1902. Settled June 19, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Albert Ziebarth.— Supreme Court, Erie county. June 13, 1902. Pending.

John Miller.— Supreme Court, Niagara county. Not reported. Trial September 18-26, 1902; jury rendered verdict of no cause of action.

Geo. Evans.— Supreme Court, Erie county. June 10, 1902. Settled June 10, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Geo. Evans, violation Sec. 70g, Chap. 30, Laws 1902.— Supreme Court, Erie county. June 10, 1902. Settled June 10, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

B. R. & P. R. R., violation Sec. 70f, Chap. 30, Laws 1902.— No designation. Awaiting assignment.

C. A. Schintzine.— No designation. Awaiting assignment.

Prosecutions which were reported in full and pending at date of last annual report, have been disposed of as follows:

Case No. 8258.— Outlawed January 21, 1902.

Case No. 8278.— Outlawed April 13, 1902.

Case No. 8279.— Outlawed April 14, 1902.

Case No. 9630.— Supreme Court, Erie county. February, 1902. Settled February 17, 1902; penalty, \$25 and costs.

Case No. 9662.— Outlawed August 27, 1902.

Preservaine, No. 1.— Supreme Court, Erie county. July 26, 1900. Case discontinued.

Preservaine, No. 2.— Supreme Court, Erie county. July, 1900. Case discontinued.

Preservaine, No. 3.— Supreme Court, Erie county. July 31, 1900. Case discontinued.

Preservaine, No. 5.— Supreme Court, Erie county. August 3, 1900. Case discontinued.

Case No. 9540.— Case lapsed; not prosecuted.

Case No. 6112.— Not known. Case lapsed; not prosecuted.

Case No. 7065.— Not prosecuted.

Case No. 8174.— Not prosecuted.

Case No. 8173.— None. Not prosecuted.

Case No. 9688.— Supreme Court, Erie County. March 7, 1901. Judgment November 8, 1901; penalty, \$50, costs, \$28.66; paid June 24, 1902.

Case No. 9678.— Supreme Court, Erie county. January 30, 1901. Tried May 19, 1902; verdict, \$75 and costs; compromised June 23, 1902, for penalty, \$40, and costs, \$87.25.

Case No. 9700.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 25, 1901. Case dropped by attorney.

Case No. 9555.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 25, 1901. Case dropped by attorney.

Case No. 9556.— Supreme Court, Erie county. March 25, 1901. Case dropped by attorney.

Case No. 9567.— Supreme Court, Erie county. February, 1901. Settled February 17, 1902; penalty, \$25, and costs.

Case No. 9591.— Dropped by direction of Attorney-General.

Case No. 9593.— None. Dropped by direction of Attorney-General.

Case No. 9587.— Discontinued February 17, 1902.

Case No. 9689.— Settled February 17, 1902; penalty, \$25, and costs.

Case No. 9728.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. Pending.

Case No. 9740.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. Pending.

Case No. 10654.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. Settled May 15, 1902; penalty, \$50, and costs.

Case No. 10661.— Supreme Court, Erie county. Not reported. About to take judgment by default.

Case No. 10658.— Dropped by direction of Attorney-General.

Case No. 10663.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 14, 1901. Judgment May 23, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 10673.—Supreme Court, Erie county. Not known. Settled October 4, 1901; penalty, \$100 and costs.

Case No. 10684.—Supreme Court, Erie county. September 30, 1901. Settled October 7, 1901; penalty, \$75 and costs.

Case No. 10685.—Supreme Court, Erie county. Not known. Settled March 4, 1902; penalty, \$50.

Case No. 10695.—Supreme Court, Erie county. September 24, 1901. Settled October 26, 1901, by payment of costs.

Case No. 10764.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 23, 1901. Settled February 21, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 10785.—Supreme Court, Erie county. On calendar awaiting trial.

Case No. 10786.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 17, 1901. Settled December 18, 1901; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11302.—Settled April 10, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11303.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 13, 1901. Settled February 21, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 10787.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 17, 1901. Settled February 14, 1902; penalty, \$100 and costs.

Case No. 11310.—Defendant accidentally killed.

Case No. 11313.—Settled December 18, 1901; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11317.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 18, 1901. Absconded; judgment May 23, 1902, for \$50 and costs.

Case No. 11320.—Supreme Court, Erie county. December 16, 1901. Settled January 6, 1902; penalty, \$100 and costs.

Case No. 11321.—Supreme Court, Erie county. Not known. On calendar for trial.

Case No. 11325.—Supreme Court, Erie county. March 25, 1902. Settled March 26, 1902; penalty, \$50 and costs.

Case No. 9509.—Supreme Court, Erie county. Not known. This case was inadvertently omitted from the annual report made by Mr. W. C. Patrick; tried January 18, 1901, and jury rendered a verdict of no cause of action.

Case No. 9316.—Supreme Court, Erie county. Not known. Tried November, 1900, and people nonsuited. This case was inadvertently omitted from annual report made by Mr. W. C. Patrick.

VINEGAR.

Case No. 2242.—Supreme Court, Erie county. June 1, 1902. Pending.

Case No. 2243.—Supreme Court, Erie county. June 1, 1902. Pending.

Case No. 2244.—Supreme Court, Erie county. June 1, 1902. Pending.

Case No. 2295.—Supreme Court, Erie county. June 1, 1902. Pending.

Case No. 2241.—Supreme Court, Erie county. June 1, 1902. Pending.

Cases Nos. 2298, 2239, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370.—November, 1901. Referred, December, 1901, to Hon. George Clinton, as referee, for hearing and determination; findings filed and confirmed, March, 31, 1902; judgment entered for the people for \$800 and the taxable costs; Defendants appealed to Appellate Division, Fourth Department, and findings sustained; appealed by defendants to the Court of Appeals, where the case now is.

Cases Nos. 718, 719, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2240, 2299.—Supreme Court, Orleans county. November, 1901. Tried before referee, January, 1902, at Rochester; referee died before filing his determination; again referred by Supreme Court at Albion, N. Y., Orleans county, to Hon. Abner T. Hopkins, of Lockport; not yet determined.

Case No. 1, 9th Division; barrels not branded. Risley & Love, attorneys. Not served. Pending.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Case No. 3612.—Lapsed; no action.

Case No. 3701.—Lapsed; no action.

Case No. 3751.—Lapsed; no action.

Case No. 3613.—Lapsed; no action.

Case No. 3614.—Lapsed; no action.

Case No. 3752.—Lapsed; no action.

RENOVATED BUTTER NOT SO MARKED.

Cases Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 9th Division. Lapsed; no action.

BOB VEAL.

Two cases. Supreme Court, Erie county. July 19, 1901. Action tried for two violations, May 13, 1902, and verdict rendered for the people for penalty, \$50, and costs, \$129.16; paid June 12, 1902.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. GRANT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of James P. Clark.

Hon. CHARLES A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work performed and conditions existing in this division during the year ending September 30, 1902.

There has been a marked decrease in the demand for veterinary work in this division during the year past; there has also been less adulterated milk sold than during any previous year during my incumbency of the office, but an increase in the amount of adulterated vinegar offered for sale as pure cider vinegar, probably due to the scarcity of apples the past four seasons and the consequent difficulty in procuring stock for the manufacture of pure cider vinegar. The traffic in "bob veal" is practically suppressed.

A call was received November 7, 1901, to visit the farm of Mr. H. P. Neckars at French Creek. It was found that about October 1st, Mr. Neckars had lost a calf, the symptoms as given being swelling and bunches about the body, fever and diarrhoea. A two-year old taken about three weeks later with hemorrhage from the nose and eruptions about the nose, mouth and feet, recovered. Others of the herd had been attacked with similar symptoms, three having died. Dr. C. R. Perkins, of Warsaw, pronounced the disease "Stomatitis."

A few herds have been examined for tuberculosis though but few animals have been slaughtered on account of that much dreaded disease. In no case has the autopsy failed to confirm the accuracy and efficiency of the tuberculin test. As the contagious nature of this disease among animals is sometimes doubted, and for the purpose of showing the ravages that are possible under contagion, and in unhealthy surroundings it may be well to cite a case which came under our observation. May 2, 1902, Dr. Perkins was called to examine a herd belonging to Mrs. Caroline Chamberlain, of Allegany, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The herd

consisted of six head and an application of the tuberculin test and the autopsy following disclosed the fact that all of them were in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. On inquiry it was learned that a cow had been purchased in Olean about two years previous and that this animal had been the probable source of contagion for the entire herd. The stable in which these cattle were kept was low, poorly ventilated and poorly lighted; in fact, the surrounding conditions were all very favorable for the spread of the disease.

There have been few cases of suspected rabies during the year. But one specimen was taken; a cow belonging to Perry D. Anderson, of Red House, Cattaraugus county, was bitten June 14th. July 2d nervous symptoms developed and July 5th the animal was killed by Dr. Meredith, of Jamestown; the brain was removed and found very much inflamed and sent to Dr. V. A. Moore of Ithaca, who reported rabies from the inoculation in about forty-five days.

What is known as the "Grout bill" has, through the operation of the ten cent tax placed upon colored oleomargarine, materially lessened the use of that article which has heretofore been ordered to some extent direct from the manufacturers for use in private families. This legislation has also been a potent factor in bringing about the present remunerative prices for dairy products.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Session of the New York State Dairy-men's Association, held at Olean, December 11, 12 and 13, 1901, was very largely attended and the addresses listened to with closest attention. There is no doubt that the instruction there given has been productive of good results. Butter and cheese makers, as also the farmers, are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the coming session to be held at Jamestown, December 9th to 12th.

The visit of Mr. Hall, cheese instructor, to this division in July was of material benefit to the cheese industry of this part of the State.

Mr. Griffith, an agent of the Department, also spent some time in this division during the month of September giving instruction in advanced butter making to such as made request for his services, in every instance bringing about a decided improvement in

the quality of the butter. One creamery proprietor estimated that his business was benefited to the amount of three or four hundred dollars.

Cases pending at last report have been disposed of as follows:

PROSECUTIONS—MILK

Case No. 7960.— Pending.
 Case No. 5983.— Pending.
 Case No. 5945.— Pending.
 Case No. 5939.— Judgment obtained for \$50. Not collectible.
 Case No. 7311.— Pending.
 Case No. 10003.— Recovery, \$50.
 Case No. 7364.— Pending.
 Case No. 7958.— Counsel not designated.
 Case No. 7350.— Counsel not designated.
 Case No. 7952.— Counsel not designated.
 Case No. 5948.— Pending.
 Case No. 10004.— Pending.
 Case No. 10005.— Pending.
 Case No. 10006.— Pending.
 Case No. 5946.— Defendant absconded.
 Case No. 7953.— Recovery, \$75.
 Case No. 7331.— Recovery, \$75.
 Case No. 5860.— Defendant cannot be located.
 Case No. 5866.— Recovery, \$75.

Cases found during the fiscal year have been disposed of as follows:

PROSECUTIONS—MILK

Cases Nos. 1216 and 1217.— Recovery, \$125.
 Cases Nos. 12611 and 12612.— Pending.

PROSECUTIONS—OLEOMARGARINE

Case No. 1264.— Carl Lyon, Dunkirk, N. Y. Recovery, \$50.
 Case No. 1278.— George F. Hurlbert, Jamestown, N. Y. Pending.

No counsel have been designated for the following cases:

VINEGAR

Cases Nos. 3453, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 2770, 2771, 2773, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3470, 3954, 3471, 3472, 3475, 2116, 3476, 3981.

MILK

Cases Nos. 12618, 12619, 12620, 12606, 12622, 12623, 12625, 12626, 12627, 12628, 12601.

Yours respectfully

J. P. CLARK,

Assistant Commissioner.

Report of Wm. Henry Kelly on Actinomycosis.

This disease is commonly termed "lumpy-jaw" in America; in Germany it is known as "wooden-tongue" and is also sometimes called "big-head."

It is an infectious disease affecting cattle, swine, sheep, elephants, horses and men. It is said not to affect dogs, but Dr. J. H. Luff reports a case affecting these animals; Dr. F. Torrance also reports a case. Actinomycosis belongs to the class of affections known as infectious granulomata. It is a disease determined by the presence of a specific cause—the ray fungus—known in cattle as actinomycosis bovis, and in man as actinomycosis hominis. This ray fungus is said to be closely allied to that which produces green mold on damp leather, or to that which causes rust and smut in cereals and grasses. This disease has long been known to stockmen and veterinarians and is sometimes called by them "wens," cancer of the tongue, and various other similar names. It affects all parts of the body but is said to chiefly affect the various glands, including the mammary glands. Cases have been reported where it affected the spermatic cord, producing the disease known as scirrhus cord. Other cases have been reported where it affects the bladder. In cattle it chiefly affects the jaw or maxilla. It there appears as a large tumor or cancer, which takes the form of a cauliflower-like fungus.

Actinomycosis was observed by Perroncito and Rivolta in 1861 and by Hahn in 1870, but the first exact description of the parasite was given by Bollinger in 1877. After having studied it from a botanical point of view, Harz gave to it the name of actinomycosis or ray fungus. Prof. V. A. Moore in his recent work, "The Pathology of Infectious Diseases of Animals" published in 1902, states as follows:

"Infection.—While actinomycosis is an infectious disease it does not seem to be transmitted directly from one animal to another. Numerous investigators have tried to produce the disease by inoculating cattle, calves, sheep, goats, pigs, cats, rabbits and guinea-pigs with actinomycotic lesions. The results have almost invariably been negative when pus was used, but the disease has developed after inoculating cattle with pieces of tissue containing the fungus in its vegetating state.

It is believed that the infection occurs in susceptible species by the introduction of the fungus on food stuffs. The supposition is that the parasite gains entrance to the living tissues through slight wounds of the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat and perhaps the alveoli of diseased teeth or during the shedding of the milk teeth. It multiplies and extends from the points of entrance. After the infected awns once gain lodgment, especially between the teeth, they are removed only with difficulty. The favorite points for the actinomycosis to enter the tongue is on the upper surface midway between the dorsum and the tip. The lungs may be the seat of primary infection due to the inhalation of the fungus. The disease has been rarely observed primarily in the udder but frequently in the subcutaneous tissue about the head. In man the source of infection is more obscure. Many cases have been reported where the individuals did not come in contact with the diseased animals and who were not occupied in agricultural pursuits or in handling grain, but who were glaziers, tailors and various shop tenders. There are a few cases reported, however, where the circumstantial evidence points to direct infection from diseased animals. The present knowledge of this fungus indicates that it must attain to a certain stage or period in its development before it will live and multiply in living animal tissues. It has been observed that, as a rule, cattle become infected when they are kept upon dry food."

In Bulletin number two of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled, "Report upon Investigation Relating to Treatment of Lumpy-Jaw or Actinomycosis in Cattle, 1893," it is stated that it is believed that this disease is not communicable from one

animal to another. During the past year the attention of this Department was called to a number of animals in several herds in Lewis county, which were affected with actinomycosis. The history of these cases show that when the cattle were stabled in the fall of the year only one or two animals were affected. In each of these herds there were about forty head of cattle, and the animals were permitted to take any stanchion; that is they were not confined to any particular stanchion. At the time of the investigation, which was in the early Spring, in one herd especially, which was composed of about forty head of cattle, there were some twenty-three animals affected with this disease. The owner had been treating them with some advertised "sure-cure" for lumpy-jaw, but instead of curing the animals, the disease seemed to be spreading in his herd, as in the fall, only one animal was affected and at the time of my visit twenty-three were suffering from the disease and two had died. I recommended the isolation of the affected animals from the non-affected and also recommended that further exchange of the stanchions by healthy and diseased animals should be prevented; also that the stanchions be washed with a strong solution of carbolic acid and the inner stable whitewashed and the diseased animals treated with iodide of potash. There was no change in the feed or water, and after my recommendations were carried out no other cases were reported. It seemed that the cause of this outbreak was due to one animal being infected from another, which I think is contrary to the general belief.

Friedberger and Frohner, in their "Treatise on the Special Pathology and Therapeutics of the Domesticated Animals," published in 1892, make the following statement:

"Experiments to transfer the same to other animals have been made by several parties, but were always unsuccessful (Rivolta, Bollinger, Seidamgrotzky, Perroncito, John, Ullmann, Bodemer, Bostrom). Cattle, calves, goats, sheep, wethers, hogs, dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, did not suffer from inoculation; only in some cases a granulation, outlined by inflammation, developed as the reaction of the organism against the inoculated foreign bodies. The alleged positive results of inoculation of Ponik, Israel,

Rotter, and Hanau refer, according to Bostrom, only to inoculation material which remained and was encysted (encapsuled). It appears that the actinomyces fungus produces a pathogenic effect only in that stage of development reached in connection with the beards of grain; but when once introduced into the animal body is no longer transferable, because it immediately assumes involution forms (calcification) after inoculation. The negative results of the inoculation experiments are of great importance for the solution of the question whether or not a transmission of actinomycosis occurs from animal to animal or from animal to man. All are of the opinion that an infection of this kind does not take place."

As to the prevalence of this disease it is reported in the "Veterinary Pathology," by Friedberger and Frohner, and translated by Captain Hayes as follows:

"The statistics of the abattoirs give the following figures. In Berlin there were 21 cases from 1885 to 1886 among 100,000 cattle (1 in 5,000); and 2 out of 300,000 pigs (1 in 150,000). In Augsburg, 8 to 23,000 cattle (1 in 3,000). In Bremen, 2 among 8,500 cattle (1 in 4,250), and 3 out of 25,000 pigs (1 in 8,000). In Stuttgart, 12 among 12,000 cattle (1 in 1,000), and in Hanover, 1 to 10,000 cattle. Ivanow found 2,000 cases of actinomycosis during two years in the abattoir of Moscow, in the slaughterhouse of which Mari observed 540 infected carcasses out of 150,000 (1 in 3,000) cattle that were killed. At Warsaw there were 70 cases out of 350,000 beasts (1 in 5,000)."

There have been several cases reported by direct inoculation, in the Veterinary Journal, from cattle to cattle and that of man by picking up a piece of straw or hay where infected herds were kept and chewing it.

There is also a case reported in one of our veterinary journals of a woman working in the field being inoculated with the ray fungus through her open chemise. (American Veterinary Review, 1898-9.)

This disease is supposed to be contracted through the food; that is this ray fungus is found chiefly upon grain and coarse fodder, more especially where the hay is cut from low land, but in the

outbreak previously mentioned the cattle were kept in the heart of the Adirondacks and fed timothy hay. Until 1892 the only treatment for this disease was thought to be a surgical operation but during the month of March, 1892, M. Nocard, of the Alfort Veterinary School, reported to the French Central Society of Veterinary Medicine, that actinomycosis could be cured with iodide of potash. In this paper Nocard drew attention to the fact that M. Thomassen, of Utrecht, treated actinomycosis with iodide of potash as early as 1885. A French veterinarian, by the name of M. Godbille, also treated actinomycosis with potassium iodide. These cases were all actinomycosis of the tongue, or what is commonly called wooden-tongue. The form of actinomycosis which affects the jaw, commonly termed lumpy-jaw, was not treated with iodide of potash until 1892, when Dr. Nocard, an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, treated some cases at the Chicago stock yard. This treatment was so successful that the United States government treated a large number of animals suffering with this disease in the same manner.

Bulletin No. 2 of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Treatment of Lumpy-Jaw or Actinomycosis in Cattle," reports that about eighty per cent. of the lumpy-jaw animals yielded to the iodide of potash treatment. The treatment of infected cattle with iodide of potash for the average sized animal is two or three drams of iodide of potash a day. In about a week or ten days there will probably be noticed a discharge from the nose, weeping of the eye, and a peeling off of the outer layer of the skin. The animal looks as if it was covered with a yellowish dandruff. These symptoms are what is known as iodism. The iodide of potash should be stopped immediately, and the animal given a pound or a pound and a half of sulphate of magnesia, commonly known as epsom salts. After three or four days the iodide of potash may be given again.

When a case of lumpy-jaw is yielding to treatment there will be noticed a gradual shrinking of the lump and it will almost disappear.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

A DISCUSSION OF ITS NATURE AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE,
TOGETHER WITH A REPORT OF AN EXPERIMENT WITH AIR AND
OXYGEN IN CHECKING THE DISEASE IN INFECTED CATTLE.

By VERANUS A. MOORE, M. D.

Professor of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology,
New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Hon. C. A. WIETING, *Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of progress on the investigation which has been undertaken at your request on the treatment of bovine tuberculosis. As suggested, I have prepared a somewhat general statement concerning the cause, morbid anatomy, economic and sanitary significance of this disease in addition to the report on the experimental work. It is hoped that the experiment may be repeated.

Bovine tuberculosis came into special prominence immediately after the discovery of tuberculin by Koch in 1890. Prior to that time the specific cause of tuberculosis was believed to be the same, whether the disease existed in man or in domesticated animals. This general opinion caused it to be considered by sanitarians, and to be treated by legislative bodies, more as a menace to public health than a destructive disease of cattle. It was natural that the fear of human infection from diseased animals and their products led to vigorous enactments for protecting the people and that, in consequence of this, the consideration of the disease from the point of view of the cattle owner received little attention beyond the obvious fact that it was better to eliminate the affected animals. The investigations that have been made during the last decade, however, have tended to modify the earlier views respecting the identity, and

to bring into somewhat bold relief additional truths concerning the relation existing between the bovine and human forms of tuberculosis. Agriculturists are likewise beginning to recognize that the elimination of this affection from their herds is a matter of more than ordinary economic importance. The question which confronts them at present, and which is receiving much attention by a large number of cattle owners, is: does it pay to have such a destructive and transmissible disease affecting any of the animals in our dairies?

Although tuberculosis in cattle has been known from very early times, it was not until a comparatively recent date that we came to realize the extent to which many of our herds are affected. From the very nature of the disease, it has required much time for the people to come to understand that it is infectious and that it often spreads from animal to animal with marked rapidity when once it is introduced into a susceptible herd. The fear of human infection from the milk of tuberculous cows, and the enforcement of protective measures, have caused many of the phases of the disease to be neglected with attending financial losses to the live stock industry. Bovine tuberculosis presents a number of difficult problems, each of which should be given careful consideration by those who are interested in this most destructive of the diseases of cattle as well as of the human species. The time is ripe, certainly, in the Empire State, for effective co-operation in ridding our herds of this affection, thereby increasing the profit for the dairyman and insuring safety to the consumers of milk and other dairy products. The people should not be called upon to drink milk that may contain tubercle bacteria, and the owners of herds are weary of the constant financial drain from the death of tuberculous animals. In view of the existing conditions it seems wise to consider the facts relative to this disease as they have been revealed to us through the results of the untiring investigations of numerous workers who have been seeking for the truth concerning this affection. In tuberculosis, as in all other infectious diseases, we are confronted with the manifestations of a living cause which from its very nature defies the action

of man to control or to restrict, even by legislative enactments, unless the efforts are intelligently directed toward the destruction of this cause, or, to the obstruction of the natural channels through which it is disseminated. If the latter is effectively done the former will eventually be accomplished.

CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis is caused by a rod-shaped microörganism known as *Bacterium tuberculosis*, or as it is more commonly called the *Bacillus* of tuberculosis. It was discovered by Robert Koch in 1882. The bacterium of tuberculosis is a slender, rod-shaped organism with rounded ends from 2 to 5 μ * in length and from 0.3 to 0.5 μ broad. The rods are straight or slightly curved, and occur singly or in pairs or in small bundles. Frequently they cross one another. They do not produce spores, but vacuoles or clear spaces within the organism are often observed. Branching forms have been described. The bacterium of tuberculosis is readily cultivated on artificial media such as blood serum, glycerinated agar and bouillon, and potato after it has been adapted to such artificial conditions.† It is, however, not easy to cultivate it directly from ordinary tuberculous lesions.



FIG. 1. Tubercle bacteria much enlarged.

It was generally believed for a number of years after Koch's discovery that the tubercle bacteria from man and from animals were identical. In 1898, Dr. Theobald Smith pointed out the fact that morphologically those from cattle were shorter and thicker than those from man, that they grew slightly different on blood serum, and that they were much more virulent for cattle and rabbits than those from the human species. Since that time his conclusions have been confirmed by a number of

* The Greek μ is an abbreviation for *Micron*, the unit in microscopic measurement. It is equal to $\frac{1}{25,400}$ of an inch.

† To accomplish this necessitates a very special and careful procedure. Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard University (Jour. of Exp. Med. Vol. III., 1898, p. 451) has the credit of formulating a method by combining details in such a manner that the procuring of artificial cultures from tuberculous tissues is, in most cases, possible.

investigators. At present, therefore, we must look upon the tubercle bacteria coming from tuberculous people and those found in tuberculous lesions of cattle as possessing certain differences. The investigations that have been made with the decidedly different forms of this organism found in tuberculosis of fowls and of fish, have led a few experimenters to believe that they are all simply varieties of the organism first described by Koch. There seems to be no reason for doubting that the bovine and human forms are races or varieties of the same species. The difference in the conditions of life under which they exist in the body of men and of cattle seems to be quite enough to explain resulting differences in the properties of the bacteria.

Koch's experiments, reported at the tuberculosis congress in London in July, 1901, give additional evidence of a difference in the virulence for experimental animals of the bacteria of human and of bovine tuberculosis. To what extent the human species is infected with the bovine organism cannot be stated, but the accumulating evidence tends to the conclusion that it is of less significance than it has hitherto been thought. However, the direct and circumstantial evidence is very conclusive that people, especially children, are frequently infected with the bovine variety of tubercle bacteria. Quite recently a few cultures have been isolated by different workers from the human species that are quite rapidly fatal for cattle. Concerning the transmission of the disease the conclusion seems to be warranted that the virus of tuberculosis spreads very largely among men and cattle from individual to individual of the same species rather than from species to species.

DISTRIBUTION, PREVALENCE AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CATTLE AND SWINE.

Tuberculosis is an exceedingly wide-spread disease. In earlier times it was quite prevalent among cattle in central Europe. It seems to have existed in western Asia and northern Africa at an early date. From these centres it has spread to nearly every cattle raising country of the world. Its rapid spread during

the last fifty years is attributed to the increase in cattle exchange resulting in the introduction of tuberculous animals into healthy herds. It is stated that in many countries, and in large districts within others, tuberculosis did not exist until it was introduced within recent years by the importation of diseased animals.

In countries where there has been little or no importation of cattle, and in which the native breeds still exist unchanged, as in many parts of Russia, Austria and Spain, in the northern part of Sweden and Norway, and in parts of Africa, tuberculosis is practically unknown. This is true of the cattle on the island of Jersey, where for more than a hundred years foreign cattle have not been introduced.

In the United States the disease is very widely distributed. There are, however, large areas in which it is practically unknown. The Western steers that are killed in the slaughter houses of Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Chicago, are practically free from it. In other localities, especially where there is an extensive interchange of animals, a large percentage of the herds are more or less affected.

The committee on cattle diseases and animal food of the American Public Health Association for 1901 reported the appended statistics concerning the extent and increase of tuberculosis in cattle and swine in various countries:

"The slaughter house statistics of Prussia show 14.6 per cent. of the cattle, and 2.14 per cent. of the swine, to be tuberculous. In Saxony the percentage is 29.13 with cattle, and 3.10 with swine. In the city of Leipzig the figures are 36.4 for cattle and 2.17 for swine (Siedamgrotzky). Of 20,850 animals in Belgium tested with tuberculin in 1896, 48.88 per cent. reacted. Of 25,439 tested in Denmark from 1893 to 1895, 49.3 per cent. reacted; and of 67,263 tested from 1896 to 1898, 32.8 per cent. reacted (Bang). An examination of 20,930 cattle in Great Britain, either slaughtered, examined post mortem or tested with tuberculin, showed 5,441, or 26 per cent. affected with tuberculosis. M'Fadyean estimates that 30 per cent. of the cows in Great Britain are tuberculous. Figures available in the

United States do not cover a sufficient area of our territory to allow us to make a reliable estimate of the extent of tuberculosis in milch cows."

"Our beef cattle as they come to the large packing houses are as yet free from tuberculosis. Of 4,841,166 cattle slaughtered in the year 1900, under the federal meat inspection, but 5,279, or 0.11 per cent., were sufficiently affected to cause the condemnation of any part of the carcass. Of 23,336,884 hogs similarly inspected, 5,440 were sufficiently affected to cause a condemnation of some part of the carcass. This is equal to 0.023 per cent. or slightly more than one-fifth the proportion found in beef cattle."

"The slaughter house statistics of all countries show that the percentage of affected hogs increases as the disease becomes more common in cattle, so that we must consider not only the effect of the disease upon beef and milk producing animals, but also upon swine. Tuberculosis is more acute with hogs than with cattle, and there is a much greater tendency to generalization; consequently the parts used for human food are more likely to be affected, and if there is a possibility to communicate the virus through the meat the danger is increased by this peculiarity in swine."

The most complete statistics in reference to the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle in the Eastern States are based on the results of tuberculin tests of herds. Since, however, such tests are in most cases made where herds are known to be infected before the test is applied, it is evident that the figures so collected represent the extreme prevalence of tuberculosis in the worst infected places. It has been found by testing herds that the percentage of tuberculous animals varies from 0 to 100 per cent. There are instances of many large herds in which nearly all of the animals have been infected. As examples of such herds the following are cited from Dr. Pearson's report on this disease in the State of Pennsylvania:

174 cattle, of which 166 were tuberculous.

73 cattle, of which 59 were tuberculous.

22 cattle, of which 17 were tuberculous.

- 14 cattle, of which 14 were tuberculous.
- 63 cattle, of which 37 were tuberculous.
- 67 cattle, of which 37 were tuberculous.
- 20 cattle, of which 20 were tuberculous.
- 61 cattle, of which 45 were tuberculous.
- 18 cattle, of which 16 were tuberculous.
- 13 cattle, of which 10 were tuberculous.
- 15 cattle, of which 10 were tuberculous.
- 59 cattle, of which 53 were tuberculous.

These figures of course represent extreme and exceptional conditions. Of all the tubercular herds tested with tuberculin under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board about 13 per cent. of the animals have proven to be affected with tuberculosis.*

In New York the conditions are practically the same as they are in Pennsylvania concerning the distribution of the disease. Dr. F. W. Smith, former secretary of the tuberculosis committee of the State Board of Health, estimated that about 4 per cent. of the cattle of the State were affected. The tuberculin tests that have been made show that in the herds tested the percentage is often very high, as illustrated from the following citations from the official reports of veterinarians:

- 20 cattle, of which 19 were tuberculous.
- 52 cattle, of which 40 were tuberculous.
- 6 cattle, of which 6 were tuberculous.
- 34 cattle, of which 18 were tuberculous.
- 17 cattle, of which 15 were tuberculous.
- 8 cattle, of which 3 were tuberculous.
- 23 cattle, of which 20 were tuberculous.
- 15 cattle, of which 1 was tuberculous.
- 25 cattle, of which 1 was tuberculous.
- 18 cattle, of which 2 were tuberculous.
- 115 cattle, of which 43 were tuberculous.
- 94 cattle of which 35 were tuberculous.

* The reader is referred to the Pennsylvania plan of dealing with bovine tuberculosis. Literature on this subject may be obtained by addressing Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, either at Harrisburg, Pa., or the Univer. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa.

Important factors for consideration are the means and rapidity by which the disease spreads. The history of tuberculosis in cattle shows that when it is once introduced into a previously uninfected district its tendency is to spread from farm to farm with a rapidity which depends largely upon the activity of the cattle traffic. If the interchange of animals between herds is frequent the disease usually spreads rapidly. If, on the contrary, there is but little interchange of animals, tuberculosis spreads slowly in the newly infected community. This observation relates to the spread among herds; other conditions govern the spread of tuberculosis after infected animals are added. The latter factor is controlled by the degree of contact between the diseased animals and their associates, and the sanitary and other conditions to which the herd is subjected.

If a tuberculous cow is placed in confinement with other cattle she will convey the disease to them more certainly and more quickly than when the animals are at liberty. As bearing upon this point, it has been noted repeatedly that tuberculosis spreads more rapidly in herds when they are confined in winter than when they are at pasture in summer, and there is reason to believe that this difference is due, not to the season, but to the intimacy of contact. Moreover, tuberculosis, once introduced, spreads with increasing rapidity as the centres of infection are multiplied. That this is the case is shown clearly by the tables in the preceding section. So long as there is but one infected herd from which it may spread in a district, the extending of the disease will necessarily be slow, but when ten herds are infected from this one the progress of the disease will be ten times as rapid, and when five herds are infected from each of the ten, the disease will, other factors being equal, spread at fifty times the original rate of progress.

In some respects the conditions existing in this State are exceedingly unfortunate. The cattle shipped to the Eastern States, where they will not allow tuberculous animals, are often tested in this State where all the reacting animals are left. These are sold largely to local dairymen, thus augmenting the source and

often increasing the centres of infection. The influence of this procedure is being felt very keenly. It was voiced in the following resolution passed by the Genesee Valley Veterinary Medical Association, in 1900:

At the annual meeting of the association, held January 25, 1900, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"WHEREAS, Tuberculosis has and is increasing to an alarming extent among cattle in Western New York, thus causing extensive loss of cattle, and endangering the public health, and as most of these cases are in cattle imported from adjoining States, or traceable to infection from such cases, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Genesee Valley Veterinary Medical Association, urgently call for the enactment of such laws as will give us protection, and prevent this State from being made the dumping ground for diseased animals that cannot be sold in adjoining States where they have laws preventing the importation of such diseased animals.

And that we urge each member of this association to call upon his representatives in Assembly and Senate to urge the passage of such laws."

Dr. J. W. Taylor, who introduced the above resolution, said: "Something must be done, as we are being overrun with cases of tuberculosis, nearly all of which are brought here from Buffalo. I find ten cases now where I would find but one five years ago."

In a dairy belonging to a large institution in this State the disease became very prevalent. The entire herd was destroyed, new barns were put up and great care exercised in selecting stock. By this means the herd was kept perfectly free from tuberculosis for fourteen years. A few years since, cattle have been bought without the tuberculin test and as a consequence the herd is becoming badly affected. Recently twenty-three cows were bought and three of them were found by the tuberculin test to be tuberculous.

The whole history of the disease and its course in dairy countries, into which it has been introduced, shows that it has no tendency to become less virulent or to gradually die out, but, on the contrary, it steadily reaches out for new victims. Without control there is every reason to expect tuberculosis to become as prevalent and destructive among the live stock in this State as it is in the old infected regions abroad, where in large districts from one-half to two-thirds of the cattle are infected, and where

in some countries, as in the Kingdom of Saxony, 30 per cent. of the cattle killed for food are found to contain lesions of this disease. There is no reason to doubt, and history furnishes us every reason to believe, that if the spread of tuberculosis is *not restricted* it will become fully as prevalent and destructive as it is in any foreign country.

When tuberculosis in cattle was introduced into many of the countries of Europe, and while it was gaining a foothold, there was little knowledge as to the cause of the disease and its mode of transmission, and less as to its recognition. Hence repressive measures were not possible until after many herds were saturated with the disease and large districts infected. We now have the advantage of knowing the enemy and the means to be employed in combating it, and if tuberculosis shall ever become more firmly rooted in New York it will be because the lessons of experience are unheeded and available protection ignored.

SYMPTOMS OR MANIFESTATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Tuberculosis is a very insidious disease and consequently animals are very often saturated with it before its presence is suspected. For this reason the symptoms vary according to the course of the disease. Two distinct classes are recognized (1) those of the chronic and most common form of the disease and (2) those of the acute form or miliary tuberculosis.

The symptoms of chronic tuberculosis depend upon the location of the lesions as well as upon their extent. When the lesions are situated deeply and are not of great extent they may exhibit no visible evidence of their presence. In such cases the infected animals may present the picture of perfect health and show no disturbance of function. Indeed when some animals in which the lesions are both extensive and widely distributed and which have never presented noticeable signs of the disease are killed for beef the owner is astonished to learn that his supposed healthy animal contains large masses of tubercular tissue. (See Plate I.)

Since the lesions of tuberculosis vary so much in different cases, it is not possible to give a description of what can be designated the characteristic or even the usual symptoms of this disease. There are, however, certain general manifestations that appear in most of the advanced cases, such as emaciation, while the appetite may continue to be fairly good. This is always a suspicious indication especially if accompanied by a cough, rough coat and tight, harsh skin. Rough or loud respiratory sounds are suspicious, and, in advanced cases, it is often found that the animal groans when pressure is brought to bear upon the chest wall. Many cases bloat habitually, and hard, painless swellings (enlarged lymphatic glands) beneath the skin in the region of the escutcheon, flank, shoulder or throat are suspicious.

In tuberculosis of the lungs it may be said that coughing is the most noticeable symptom. It is most common after feeding, drinking, or after rapid moving following a period of repose, but sometimes it occurs without any apparent cause. The cough is usually strong, dry and frequently of a high pitch. Sometimes it is very violent, accompanied by protrusion of the tongue. Auscultation reveals modified and abnormal sounds of different kinds in the lungs; sibilant, sonorous and mucous rales are most common. A dull sound is often detected on percussion. It is also to be noted that this condition is of slow development and of long duration, thus aiding one to distinguish it, in many cases, from bronchitis or pneumonia.

Where the mediastinal lymph glands are enlarged and press upon the œsophagus, it is stated that the animal bloats habitually. Chronic or habitual bloating accompanied by a good appetite and no other evidence of disease of the digestive tract, especially if there is shortness of breath and a cough, may be looked upon as strongly indicative of tuberculosis with enlarged mediastinal lymphatic glands.

Sometimes large tubercular masses develop on the pleura. In such cases the principal symptom is a friction sound that is heard most distinctly during inspiration. If the masses are large

enough they give rise to a dull sound upon percussion. In tuberculosis of the stomach and intestines, digestion is interfered with. This gives rise to poor appetite, frequently to diarrhoea and sometimes to alternation of diarrhoea and constipation. In tuberculosis of the peritoneum or the lining of the abdominal cavity, the lymphatic glands of the flank are often enlarged and hard. Sometimes this condition can be diagnosed positively by a rectal examination and the discovery by this means of the hard nodulated masses. Tuberculosis of the liver does not give rise to any symptoms unless the disease is of very great extent, in which case jaundice may be observed.

In animals in which the post-pharyngeal lymphatic glands are enlarged from tuberculosis, the breathing is harsh and noisy. In this condition there is sometimes difficulty in swallowing, and particles of chewed up food are occasionally expelled from the mouth, either voluntarily, when it is found that they cannot be swallowed conveniently, or by the coughing they occasion upon reaching the pharynx. These enlarged glands may sometimes be detected by palpation placing one hand on each side of the throat above the larynx and then pressing from opposite sides.

Tuberculosis of the udder is detected by an enlargement and hardening of the affected part, usually with the absence of pain and the fact that the secretion is not altered until the part has been diseased for some time. In advanced cases, instead of milk, the udder secretes a yellowish, cloudy and sometimes flocculent fluid. In acute, rapidly developing cases, there may be pain and œdema of the skin. In nearly all cases of udder tuberculosis, the supra-mammary lymphatic glands, situated above the udder in the middle of the escutcheon, are enlarged and hard. If there is doubt as to the character of the disease of the udder, the milk, or possibly a piece of excised udder tissue, may be examined bacteriologically.

In tuberculosis of the brain, the animal is unsteady and uncertain in its movements. It lies down much of the time, is usually subject to occasional cramps and is apt to carry the head in an unusual position. Such cases tend to decline rapidly and terminate in death following coma or convulsions. In tuber-

cular disease of the bones and joints, these parts are enlarged, there is loss of motion, pain, and usually abscesses form, followed by the discharge of thick, yellow pus. In tuberculosis of the uterus or ovaries and sometimes in peritoneal tuberculosis, in the cow, the subject is almost continually in heat. In tuberculosis of the uterus there is sometimes a discharge of thick, yellowish material mixed with mucus and slime. In tuberculosis of the testicles, the organs become enlarged and hard.

In all advanced cases, the nutrition of the animal is interfered with and, sooner or later, the "tuberculous cachexia" appears. It is however in many cases remarkable to note the extent of the lesions in the animals that are well nourished and present no external signs of disease. Animals killed in prime condition by the butcher are sometimes found to contain not only localized but extensive and widely distributed lesions of tuberculosis. In general tuberculosis many of the symptoms described above may occur simultaneously.

The symptoms of acute miliary tuberculosis, "galloping consumption," are rapid loss of flesh, depression, poor appetite, cough, weakness, rapid breathing, harsh respiratory sounds, some elevation of temperature, increased pulse rate and, sometimes, enlarged lymphatic glands. The course of this form of tuberculosis is rapid and always terminates in death. Acute miliary tuberculosis occurs when large numbers of tubercle bacteria are discharged into the blood or lymph currents. They are then carried to other parts of the body and are filtered out in the capillaries of the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys and elsewhere, causing tuberculous lesions in each of these localities. The lesion from which the infectious material entered the circulation may have been a comparatively small nodule. This form of disease is more likely to appear in young animals than in adults, and is more common among swine than in cattle.

THE MORBID ANATOMY OR NATURE OF THE TISSUE CHANGES IN TUBERCULOSIS.

The usual direct anatomical changes following the invasion of tubercle bacteria are the formation of nodules or tubercles. A

tubercle has been defined as "a small nonvascular nodule composed of cells varying in form and size with some basement substance between them and with an inherent tendency to undergo central necrosis." In a large number of cases the individual tubercles are distinct and easily recognizable while in others they are coalesced, forming a mass of necrotic tissue. The lesions



FIG. 2. Drawing of a very young tubercle from the liver.

vary, therefore, from well isolated minute or larger nodules to large masses, or cavities containing a purulent, caseous or calcified substance.

The location of the primary lesion depends upon the channel of infection. If the specific organisms are lodged in the oral cavity or pharynx they may, through an accidental abrasion of the mucosa, be taken to some of the lymphatic glands about the head; if they are taken directly through the respiratory passages into the lungs they either develop nodules in the lung tissue proper, or they are carried through the lymphatic system, draining the lungs, to the lymph glands where the lesions first appear. (See Plate II for location of bronchial glands.) If the specific bacteria are first lodged in the intestinal mucosa, primary tubercular ulcers may develop or they may pass into the mesenteric lymphatics or the portal vein. It may happen that the bacteria may be carried by means of the lymph or blood streams and lodge in any

part of the body such as the brain, kidneys, spleen, testes, ovaries, bones, joints and subcutaneous and intermuscular glands and serous membranes. The evidence at hand, however, seems to show that in a large majority of cases the primary lesions are, (1) in the lungs or lymphatic glands draining them, (2) in the lymphatic glands about the head, (3) the intestines and mesenteric glands, and (4) in the portal glands or liver substance itself. Primary lesions sometimes occur in the generative organs and udder.

It not infrequently happens that the apparent primary lesions occur on the pleura, peritoneum, meninges or synovial membranes while the organs remain free from disease. In such cases the lesions consist of many tubercles varying from one to ten or more millimeters in diameter or of bunches of closely set tubercles which are more or less flattened or irregular in shape owing to their mutual pressure. Sometimes these tubercles are attached to the serous membrane by a small, tough, fibrous pedicle; frequently, however, this is absent and the nodules rest bodily upon the membrane.

The structure of the tubercle consists, in the beginning, of a few cells surrounding the invading specific organisms. These are soon encased by a zone of epithelioid cells or of giant cells which



Fig. 3. Diagram of the structure of a tubercle (Gould).

is soon surrounded by an outer layer of round or lymphoid cells. The central portion becomes necrosed and as the nodule enlarges the central necrotic portion becomes correspondingly large. In

cattle there is a strong tendency for the necrotic tissue to become infiltrated with lime salts and encapsulated. In certain other species a deposit of fibrous tissue in the outer zone of the tubercle has been observed. In the smaller and more susceptible experimental animals such as the guinea pig and rabbit and frequently in swine the lesions are of a more diffuse nature, infiltrating the interstitial tissue with the tuberculous mass and gradually encroaching upon the parenchyma although circumscribed tubercles are also present.

In secondary or generalized tuberculosis one or more of the organs, omentum, serous membranes or lymphatic system may become more or less thickly sprinkled with minute, greyish nodules about the size of a millet seed. These tubercles are at first almost the color of mother-of-pearl, but later, as the central caseous degeneration begins, they become greyish. Giant cells are usually numerous.

In studying the lesions in a fatal case of tuberculosis one may find with varying modifications one or more of the following conditions, viz.:

(1.) The primary lesions may be found in any one of the organs or membranes. Its comparative age is determined by the character of the anatomical changes. It may be entirely encysted, caseous or calcareous and possibly dead. In addition to this primary focus there may be a succession of tubercles of various ages distributed in one or more organs.

(2.) The lesions may be restricted to one organ, as the liver, in which the primary focus has spread by continuity due to its infiltrating nature until the destruction of the tissues of the organ has become so extensive that death results. Such cases do not seem to be common.

(3.) The primary focus may be well marked and miliary tubercles be sprinkled extensively throughout the organs and tissues of the entire body.

(4.) The lesions throughout the body may resemble each other very closely, so that difficulty may be experienced in determining the primary focus.

In the lungs two distinct forms of lesions are observed. (1) The air cells may be infiltrated with the tuberculous mass spreading directly from the primary lesion. This may be purulent, caseous or calcareous. The color may be whitish grey or of a yellowish tinge. (2) The lesions may consist of miliary tubercles. In later stages these more or less translucent nodules may become yellowish, caseated and calcareous in their centres. Large tubercular nodules frequently result from the massing of several of these tubercular growths.

When the lungs are primarily attacked the caudal (principal) lobes are most frequently involved. Smith considers the seeming predilection of the larger lobes to be due to mechanical conditions. The writer has found, however, that in certain herds that have been killed after the tuberculin test, the primary and only lung lesions were in the ventral and cephalic lobes. It is important to note that usually the bronchial glands are also involved. When the plurae are affected the lesions consist of nodules varying in size from that of a millet seed to a large pea, sprinkled more or less thickly on one or both of the visceral or parietal surfaces. These form the "pearl disease" (*Perlsucht*) of the German and the "grape disease" of the English writers. If they become confluent, large masses are found.

Tuberculosis of the thoracic glands is very common and usually accompanies lesions in the lungs (Plate III), but often the lungs may be healthy and the glands involved. The primary lesions may be and often are found in the lymphatic glands about the head.

In the abdominal cavity the organs most frequently involved are the peritoneum, omentum (Plate IV), mesenteric lymph glands, portal lymph glands and the liver. The kidneys, spleen, ovaries and uterus are more rarely the seat of the tuberculous growth. Ulcers in the intestines have not been common in the writer's observation, although rarely they appear (Plate V). Tuberculosis of the testes is sometimes found. The udder often becomes the seat of tubercular deposits in cases of generalized tuberculosis.

When the primary infection is restricted to a single locality the disease is said to be localized. When, however, the specific bacteria are spread from the primary lesion through the agency of the lymph and blood streams, sprinkling other organs with the infecting bacteria, each of which becomes the starting point for the development of a new tubercle, the disease has become generalized.*

THE DETECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE. BY (1) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND (2) THE USE OF TUBERCULIN.

From what has been said concerning the nature of the diseased tissues it is evident that when the disease is advanced sufficiently to be detected by physical examination the animal might be very close to death. There are exceptions, such as where the lesions are restricted to the glands of the throat, groin or udder. In these cases, however, a positive diagnosis is difficult from physical examination alone. It is necessary, therefore, that a more reliable test be applied if the disease is to be detected before it has reached an advanced stage. For this purpose we have tuberculin which is as near an infallible diagnostic agent as medical science knows.

Tuberculin is the concentrated liquid, usually glycerinated bouillon, on which tubercle bacteria have grown until the liquid is saturated with the products resulting from their multiplication. This inhibits the further growth of the tubercle bacteria. A summary of the procedure in the preparation of tuberculin is as follows:

1. The bouillon containing glycerine is prepared, distributed in flasks containing about 250 c.c. each, sterilized and inoculated with the growth from a pure culture of the tubercle bacteria.

2. The flasks are placed in an incubator at a temperature of about 37° C., where they remain until the growth ceases. The length of time necessary to accomplish this depends upon the age and condition of the culture from which the inoculations were made. From four to ten weeks are usually required.

* The Federal Meat Inspection Regulations state that animals affected with "extensive or generalized tuberculosis" are to be condemned. They also provide that "any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis * * * must be condemned."

3. After the maximum growth is attained the cultures are sterilized by heat, either by boiling in a closed water bath or heating to a higher temperature in an autoclav.

4. After sterilization, the cultures are filtered to remove all of the dead bacteria, and then the filtrate is evaporated to the desired degree of concentration over a water bath.

5. The concentrated liquid is passed through a Pasteur or Berkefeldt filter, standardized, bottled for distribution and labeled with the name, quantity contained and size of the dose. It should be perfectly clear, although the color may vary. If it is cloudy it should be rejected when received.

A careful consideration of these various procedures assures one that each and every step requires careful attention. It is logical, at least, to presume that if each part of the process is not looked after the product may, to that extent, be unreliable. Of the possible errors in its preparation the danger of using too young cultures — that is before the required degree of saturation of the bacterial products takes place — is, perhaps, the most liable to occur. For example, if the flasks of bouillon are inoculated from an old culture several weeks may elapse before the new growth begins; but if a young, growing culture is used it begins at once, or, better, continues with but slight interruption, as in the mother flask. However, unfavorable conditions of medium or temperature may retard these growths. It is usually the delay in getting the tubercle bacteria to begin to multiply in the newly inoculated medium that causes the variation in the length of time necessary to incubate the cultures before they contain the proper amount of the tuberculin elements.

If the method of preparation is further examined it will be seen that tuberculin cannot possibly contain living tubercle bacteria. It is heated, on two occasions, to a temperature, and for a length of time, far in excess of that required to destroy the bacteria besides being passed through a filter capable of removing all bacteria. It is a physical impossibility, therefore, for tuberculin which has been properly made to cause tuberculosis. Whatever physiological disturbances it may excite, it cannot impart

that which it does not possess, the *contagium vivum* of the disease.

The original tuberculin or lymph of Koch was concentrated to one-tenth of the volume of the saturated culture. This gave a thick, syrupy liquid, owing to the presence of the glycerine. The diagnostic dose which came to be recommended for cattle of medium weight was 0.25 c.c. On account of its consistency as well as the minuteness of the dose it was found to be practicable to dilute this quantity with seven parts of a diluent. A weak solution of carbolic acid was ordinarily used. The difficulties and dangers involved in making the dilutions in the field led to the method of diluting the tuberculin in the laboratory before sending it out. This has been the practice of the Bureau of Animal Industry for a number of years. Equally good results are obtained by concentrating the saturated culture to the point where 2 c.c. contains an equivalent of the 0.25 c.c. of the highly concentrated lymph. This process avoids the necessity of dilutions. With the addition of a few drops of carbolic acid the weaker solution keeps perfectly.

Concerning the source of the bacteria used in making tuberculin, it seems that cultures of the human, or sputum, bacterium are ordinarily employed. Tuberculin has been made from the bovine bacterium in a number of laboratories, but no difference could be detected between it and that made from the human bacterium in its efficiency.

Tuberculin, in the dose necessary to bring out its diagnostic effects, is absolutely harmless to the healthy animal. Thousands of observations which have been reported assure us of this fact. Tuberculin is in daily use in every State in the Union, in Canada, and in every country in Europe, yet, so far as I can learn, not a single case of injury following its use in healthy cattle has been reported. Cases of septic infection following its use must be attributed to other causes, i. e., dirty syringe or carelessness in the operation. In tuberculous animals it produces a rise of temperature, which within certain limits follows a definite course, usually terminating in from eighteen to twenty-four hours after the injection. The temperature usually begins to rise in about

eight hours, giving a steady but quite rapid elevation for from one to three hours, a continuous high elevation of from four to twelve hours, and a general decline (Plate VII). This is practically constant, be the rise moderate or extreme. In addition to the elevation of the temperature there is sometimes a marked nervous chill.

The Application of Tuberculin.—The application of tuberculin in detecting tuberculosis in cattle, while simple in detail, is a matter of greater moment than is sometimes thought. To understand this fully necessitates a familiarity with the procedure and the tuberculin temperature curve just described in reacting animals. In brief, in applying tuberculin the following precautions are necessary:

1. The normal temperature of the animal to be tested must be determined. It is recommended that it be taken hourly or every two hours for the day preceding the test.

2. The tuberculin is injected subcutaneously. The side of the neck is recommended as a suitable and convenient place. Care must be taken that the syringe is sterile. The size of the dose (from 0.25 to 2 c.c.) depends upon the preparation.

3. Beginning six or eight hours after the injection, the temperature should be taken hourly, or at least every two hours, for fully three-fourths of a day.

4. During the time of testing the cattle should be kept quiet, free from all exposure, and fed normally.

5. In case of reaction there should be a rise of at least 1.5° F. above the maximum individual normal temperature, as determined on the preceding day. The elevation should come on gradually, remaining practically at its fastigium for a few hours, and gradually subside. Erratic elevations of short duration are to be excluded. In cases of doubt the animals should be retested.

6. Animals advanced in pregnancy and those known to be suffering from any disease or in œstrum should be excluded. All methods of treatment, including exposure to cold, kind of food and drink, which would tend to modify the temperature should be avoided.

Animals in which the disease is well advanced sometimes fail to react.

7. The dose should vary to correspond with the weight of the animal. In cases of a second test within a few days the quantity of tuberculin injected should be larger than that used in the first test.

As the tuberculin reaction consists simply in a temporary hyperthermia which is ordinarily thought to be easily determined, it is not infrequently stated that the precautions imposed in its application are too stringent. In the bovine species the animal temperature varies, in comparison with man, to a marked degree. In cattle there is not infrequently a variation of two degrees, and even of three degrees, within twenty-four hours. Cold water when drunk in considerable quantities, lowers the temperature from two to four degrees (Plate VII). A temporary excitement may cause an elevation of from 1 to 1.5° F. There is often found a marked variation in the temperature of the same animal on consecutive days. The temperature (taken hourly for two weeks) at 12 noon and 12 midnight is often the same. In some cases the maximum elevation occurs near midnight, and on the following day the minimum temperature will be recorded at that time. It is not uncommon for the maximum temperature to occur twice a day and occasionally several times within the twenty-four hours. There is marked individual variations in the effect of ordinary conditions such as food, excitement and temperature of the air, upon the temperature. A hot spell (temperature 90° F.) caused a rise of two degrees and in some cases four degrees. The average temperature of the animals in the three herds tested was 102.5, 102.6 and 101° F. respectively.

In a well kept government herd that was tested with tuberculin the temperature of part of the animals was taken hourly for twenty-four hours and a part of them for sixteen hours (7 a. m. to 11 p. m.) preceding the injection. An examination of the records shows the average daily variation of twenty animals in which the temperature was taken for twenty-four hours to be 2.31° F. The maximum individual variation in a single day was 4.3° F., the minimum 0.5° F. In twenty-five others where the

temperature was taken for sixteen hours, the average variation was 1.79° F. In these the maximum variation was 3.2° F., the minimum 0.6° F. Ten healthy animals (did not react to tuberculin) in the same herd gave an average variation of 2.08° F. In these the maximum daily variation was 4.1° F., the minimum, 1° F. The lowest temperature was usually, but not invariably, in the morning, and the highest in the afternoon or evening. I have appended the records of the temperature of two of these animals:

The Initial Temperature, Pulse and Respiration of Two Cows.

	319. ¹			318. ²		
	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.
9 a. m.	99.8° F.	48	18	99.8° F.	48	15
10 a. m.	99.5° F.	66	18	98.6° F.	60	15
11 a. m.	99.0° F.	60	15	99.0° F.	60	15
12 m.	100.8° F.	54	15	99.4° F.	54	15
1 p. m.	101.4° F.	54	15	100.0° F.	54	18
2 p. m.	101.6° F.	48	15	100.2° F.	54	18
3 p. m.	102.0° F.	60	24	101.4° F.	72	24
4 p. m.	103.0° F.	66	24	102.7° F.	72	24
5 p. m.	103.3° F.	66	24	102.8° F.	72	27
6 p. m.	103.1° F.	57	18	103.0° F.	60	27
7 p. m.	102.2° F.	60	20	102.4° F.	66	24
8 p. m.	103.0° F.	56	16	102.0° F.	60	24
9 p. m.	103.1° F.	52	24	102.2° F.	60	24
10 p. m.	102.5° F.	60	20	102.0° F.	56	18
11 p. m.	102.5° F.	60	20	102.0° F.	60	20
12 midnight...	102.4° F.	56	16	101.6° F.	64	20
1 a. m.	101.8° F.	60	20	101.4° F.	56	24
2 a. m.	102.0° F.	64	18	102.2° F.	52	18
3 a. m.	102.0° F.	60	18	101.6° F.	56	18
4 a. m.	102.2° F.	54	24	101.5° F.	60	24
5 a. m.	101.6° F.	56	24	102.0° F.	60	18
6 a. m.	101.8° F.	60	18	102.2° F.	72	20
8 a. m.	102.5° F.	56	16	103.2° F.	60	18

¹Did not react to tuberculin.

²Gave a maximum reaction of 107.4° F.

With a knowledge of these normal variations, which often exceed the tuberculin reaction, it is obvious that before applying the test the normal temperature of the animals should be approximately determined, and when they are being subjected to the test they should be cautiously protected, otherwise the comparatively slight elevation necessary to detect the disease may be disguised.

As the reaction seems to be the result of an affinity existing between tuberculin and the living tuberculous lesion, it is natural to suppose that when the two are brought together in the same animal it would invariably take place. Experience has shown that it almost always does. It is important, however, that we understand as far as possible the reason for the reported exceptions and the extent to which they occur. Exceptions or errors in the tuberculin test fall into two classes, viz.: (1) where there is a reaction and no disease is found, and (2) where there is no reaction and the disease exists.

In explaining the first of these alleged errors the records of the cases which have come to my attention have been so deficient in data concerning the normal temperature variation of the animal and in the completeness of the post mortem examination, that I have felt the probability that the error rested with the observer quite as much as with the tuberculin. Unfortunately, we are yet unable to determine, by the reaction, the extent of the disease, so that a beginning lesion no larger than a pea may cause a pronounced rise of temperature, and such a tubercle is difficult to find in any organ, and practically impossible if located in the marrow of a bone.

In the second class, it is admitted that advanced cases generally fail to react; but here the test itself is of less importance, as the disease can be detected by the clinician on physical examination. The occasions are quite numerous where this has happened. For reasons as yet unexplained, a reaction may not occur in rare cases where the disease is recent and active. Medical science recognizes individual idiosyncrasies in respect to the action of other specifics, and all laws in the biological world admit of exceptions and variations. Why, then, should tubercu-

lin and the tuberculous animal be debarred from this universally acceded privilege? When, however, tuberculin is carefully prepared and scientifically administered these exceptions are exceedingly rare. There is no positive evidence that they have occurred.

The practical value of tuberculin, however, lies in its efficiency in the arts of comparative and sanitary medicine. It is in the practical application that difficulties are encountered. The many details and precautions enumerated as absolutely essential to the best results are often considered too tedious and time-consuming, and, consequently, the practice has come too generally into vogue of neglecting and ignoring many of these instructions. In order that the test may be practicable it seems to be necessary to resort to the shorter method, even at the risk of an occasional failure. Moreover, the reaction is usually so well marked that the disease can nearly always be detected by the usual procedure. If, however, a diseased animal escapes by virtue of neglecting precautions in making the test, the error should be charged to the examiner and not to the tuberculin.

As tuberculin is a commercial product, it can be procured and used by those who are incompetent, professionally, to do so. It is the errors incident to ignorance, or deliberate deviations from truth, that have led to most of the charges against its use. Tuberculin cannot impart knowledge to its user or virtue to the corrupt, but, like other chemical reagents, when the conditions are right it produces its specific effect. It is the task of the examiner to see that this effect is differentiated from somewhat similar manifestations that may arise from other causes and that its reaction is correctly recorded. Tuberculin cannot disclose irregularities, but if it is put in the hands of those who know its powers and how to use it, it will take a knave indeed to disguise its reaction from him who applies it.

If we exclude, as we should, the objections to tuberculin due to the deliberate intention to deceive, and again search the records, we find that even the unskilled and often careless user obtains most remarkably accurate results. Omitting practically all of the precautions enjoined, and following the shorter pro-

cedure of many practitioners, we cannot find positive evidence of five per cent. of error. When but one initial and but three or four subsequent temperatures are taken and little or no attention is paid to the other influencing conditions, an error of not more than five or even of ten per cent. speaks in unmistakable terms of the efficiency of this agent.

Tuberculin has been thought to be inefficient because in certain dairies where it has been used and the reacting animals removed, the disease has subsequently appeared. In all such herds of which I have knowledge there is a reasonable explanation for such a recurrence in one or more of the three following conditions, viz.: (1) the advanced cases which did not react were not detected on physical examination and removed, or (2) the disinfection of the premises was imperfectly done, or (3) certain animals at the time of the test may have been infected, but the lesion or tubercle not yet developed. It is not yet determined how long tubercle bacteria may remain on mucous membranes or in the tissues before they begin to multiply, but undoubtedly a number of days may intervene. It is not claimed that tuberculin will produce a reaction during this period of incubation. On account of these possible conditions it may be necessary to apply the test a second or even a third time before all traces of the disease can be detected and the infected animals removed.

WHAT DISPOSITION SHOULD BE MADE OF CATTLE THAT REACT TO TUBERCULIN.

In times of destructive epizootics, the disease has been eliminated by the actual killing of all affected, and, in some instances, exposed animals. In these cases the owners were compensated from the State or national treasury because the elimination of the disease was for the good of the many. It was thought some years ago, and such views are still entertained by many people, that such treatment should be applied to bovine tuberculosis. The accuracy of the tuberculin test furnished a means by which all infected animals could be detected and their immediate destruction seemed to be desirable. In some States such a crusade against the disease was started. It was found, however,

when the extent of the disease was appreciated that the cost would be so enormous that legislative bodies hesitated to make the necessary appropriations. A further, and more telling opposition to the immediate official eradication of infected animals with indemnity appeared in the change of sentiment brought about by a better understanding of the real nature of the disease as revealed by careful scientific investigations. Thus the pendulum swung to one extreme for the sanitarian who felt that much of human tuberculosis came from cattle, and to the other for the agriculturist who has been slow to recognize the importance of the disease. At present, the feeling is strong, and justly so, against using dairy products from tuberculous cows, but the diseased cattle are left, in this State, with the owners to decide what shall be done with them. It is because of this that the question of the disposition of such animals appeals more forcibly than ever before to the cattle owners in our commonwealth.

It has already been pointed out that the disease spreads rapidly among cattle when once it is introduced into a herd, and that after a few years have elapsed the animals will begin to die, causing a steady loss to the owner. The fact that calves and swine fed upon the milk of tuberculous cattle often contract the disease, adds in many instances another loss. With these purely economic considerations, regardless of the danger to the lives of people, especially children, who consume dairy products, it is very evident that every cattle owner wants to have and for *profit must have* his herd free from this disease. The farmer is necessarily anxious to know the facts relative to the testing and the disposition of reacting animals.

It is an unfortunate fact that tuberculin will cause the same reaction when the tuberculous lesions are still local and exceedingly small (Plate VI) that it does when the disease is generalized and possibly far advanced. It has already been shown that animals often appear to be in excellent condition when the lesions are very extensive. It is impossible from the test alone, therefore, to determine the extent of the disease in the affected animal. The experience of the past has clearly shown that usu-

ally when a number of animals react in a herd, especially when the disease was not suspected, a large percentage of them are but very slightly affected. I have seen as many as thirty-five of forty cows destroyed from one herd after the tuberculin test that were so slightly affected that they would, if they had been killed by a regular butcher, have passed without a suspicion of disease. In a number of instances quite as large a percentage of the animals have been equally as little affected. Under the existing State law, the Department of Agriculture must condemn all affected carcasses, no matter how slight the lesions may be.

If we look to the practice in other countries, and even to that permitted by the legislation in at least two of our sister States, we find that in lieu of compensating the owner of the animals from the public treasury, and as a partial restoration for property loss, the unaffected parts of the animals, when the disease is not too extensive, are allowed, after proper inspection, to be sold for food. If the nature of the morbid process is taken fully into account (pages 211-216), it will be evident that in those cases where the lesions are local, i. e., restricted to a single part, there is very little danger of tubercle bacteria being elsewhere in the body. Basing their action upon this biological fact in the history of the disease itself within the body, there seems to be no reason why the methods about to be mentioned and in actual practice are not both safe and equitable. That the results issuing from them have not been attended with bad results argues still more strongly for their adoption.

It was resolved at the International Veterinary Congress held at Baden Baden in 1899 "that there is need for a general inspection of food animals both before and after slaughter. It was recommended in regard to tubercular animals that all parts of the body actually afflicted with tuberculosis should be destroyed, together with the lymphatic glands adjacent or attached thereto, and that when there is evidence of blood infection or recent generalization, the entire carcass should be condemned. Where the lesions are local or where there is an old but stationary generalization of the lesions confined to the viscera, the meat is consid-

ered safe for general consumption. Where the lymphatic glands in the muscular tissues are tubercular or where the local character of the disease and the harmlessness of the meat are in doubt, it is recommended that it should be sterilized by thorough cooking and sold only in this condition."

Ostertag recommends the following, namely:

1. The flesh of the animals with slight or restricted lesions of tuberculosis, in which the disease is purely local, may be sold without restriction after the tubercular parts are removed.

2. The flesh of animals with more extensive, but unquestionably local lesions may be sold raw, with a caution to the purchaser.

3. Where there are lesions of a generalized tuberculosis confined to the organs (lungs, liver, spleen or kidneys), and these lesions have healed, the flesh may be sold without restriction or with a caution to the purchaser, according to the development of the disease.

4. The flesh must be excluded from consumption and used for technical purposes only when the animal is emaciated, or when there is evidence of recent infection of the blood (as shown by enlarged spleen, swelling of the lymphatic glands, miliary tubercles in the lungs, liver, spleen or kidneys), or when the flesh contains lesions of tuberculosis.

5. When there is doubt as to the local character of the disease and the harmlessness of the flesh, the meat should be cut into small pieces and thoroughly cooked or, better, sterilized with steam, and it may then be placed on the market.

Prussian regulations.—The official regulations of Prussia, adopted March 26, 1892, provide in regard to the disposition of the flesh of tubercular animals:

"A. The flesh of a tubercular animal is to be considered unwholesome when tubercles are to be found in the flesh or if the tubercular animal is emaciated, even if it does not contain tubercles in the flesh.

B. On the other hand, the flesh of a tubercular animal is to be considered safe (1) when the lesions are confined entirely to one organ, or (2) in case two or more organs are affected. These organs shall be in the same body cavity and connected with each other directly or through the lymphatic channels or by blood vessels that are not a part of the general circulatory system but belong to the portal or to the pulmonary circulation."

British regulations. — The latest order issued in Great Britain covering the treatment of tubercular animals bears date of March 11, 1899. It is based on the above recommendations and provides that the entire carcass and all of the organs shall be seized:

1. When there is miliary tuberculosis of both lungs.
2. When there are tuberculous lesions on the pleura and peritoneum.
3. When tuberculous lesions are present in the muscular system or in the lymphatic glands imbedded in or between the muscle.
4. When tuberculous lesions exist in any part of an emaciated carcass.

The carcass if otherwise healthy should not be condemned, but every part of it containing tuberculous lesions shall be seized:

1. When the lesions are confined to the lungs and the thoracic lymph glands.
2. When the lesions are confined to the liver.
3. When the lesions are confined to the pharyngeal lymphatic glands.
4. When the lesions are confined to any combination of the foregoing but are collectively small in extent.

The United States meat inspection laws and regulations. — In the federal meat inspection service carried out by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, it is provided that only advanced or generalized cases of tuberculosis

shall be condemned. In slight and local tuberculosis, only the diseased parts are condemned and the remaining healthy portions of the carcass are used for food.

The recently enacted laws of Massachusetts and Wisconsin render it legal for tuberculin reacting animals to be sold for food, subject to inspection under the federal meat inspection laws. The federal laws permit animals to be used for food that are affected with localized tuberculosis and are so determined by a government inspector. If this privilege is granted to the large packers, whose products are officially inspected, the question naturally arises why should not the same privilege be extended to our State officials, whereby they may procure for the small owners the meat value of their reacting animals if they pass a like examination? At present the reacting animals are, under the law, doomed to destruction and the owner must bear the burden of the loss. As a consequence, cattle owners, in ignorance of the real trouble, sell their cows that are not "doing well" to the local butcher, but leave behind those that are continuing to spread the disease until in time they too go to the shambles. If, however, these animals could be tuberculin tested at the time of the first suspicion of any trouble and the reacting animals fattened for beef and sold for their meat value, subject to official inspection, the consumer would be protected, and the partial loss sustained by the owner would teach him that it is financially expensive to allow tuberculosis to exist in his herd. If the State does not condemn and destroy all tuberculous animals and compensate the owners it seems just that the law should permit the owners to eliminate the reacting animals from their herds with as little loss as possible. Experience has shown that this can be done under the regulations previously mentioned with virtually no danger to the public.

The experiment about to be described argues in favor of a second method (already followed in certain localities and countries) of handling reacting animals. This consists in keeping them, isolated from healthy cattle, for breeding purposes or for the milk, it being used only after sterilization. It has been found that a certain number of these animals recover and it is

suggested by the results of the experiment that possibly this number may be materially increased by a simple and inexpensive treatment. This, however, is still in the experimental stage. The method of keeping the reacting animals, save in certain exceptional cases, has not been recommended in this country. Further experiments may show, however, that in many cases it may be the most economic procedure.

PART II

A REPORT OF PROGRESS ON EXPERIMENTS IN THE USE OF AIR AND OXYGEN IN CHECKING THE COURSE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN REACTING ANIMALS (CATTLE).

A study of the lesions found in animals killed after the reaction to tuberculin shows that in many herds a very large percentage of the cattle are but slightly affected. This together with the slow development of tuberculous lesions suggested that possibly the course of the disease might be checked by either increasing the resistance of the animal or deleteriously affecting the vitality of the infecting organism itself. The reported experience of practitioners in treating this disease medicinally gives little hope of success with the ordinary therapeutic agents. In a certain few cases where the lesions are restricted to one or more subcutaneous lymph glands relief has come from surgical interference, but these cases are so few that the method is of very little general value. It has been found, however, that a small number of reacting animals, after a period of a few months, fail to react a second time and if the climatic and hygienic conditions are favorable the number that recover is somewhat larger. However, the percentage of such natural and unaided recoveries is so small that cattle owners cannot afford to isolate and care for all their reacting animals for the few that may recover unless they are in some way self-supporting. This has been found possible under certain conditions as in the Bang method.

The method suggested and practically tested by Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, consists in isolating the reacting animals and keeping them more especially for breeding purposes, although

the milk is used for feeding calves and swine after it is sterilized. It has been found that the offspring of reacting animals is in most every instance healthy, and if taken at once from the dam and fed on uninfected food healthy adults are obtained. In this country, this method is not generally considered to be a feasible procedure, although it offers, in the absence of indemnity, an opportunity for the owner of valuable breeding stock to make good at least a portion of the loss caused by the disease.

The good results that have frequently followed laparotomy in cases of human tuberculosis and the results of investigations by Dr. Corson on the effect upon certain neoplasms of gases when absorbed by serous membranes, led to the conclusion that possibly the inflation of the abdominal and thoracic cavities of reacting cattle with air or oxygen would be beneficial. The experiment herein described was undertaken to determine this point.

In March, 1902, twenty cows that had reacted to the tuberculin test were given by the owner to Dr. Ambler for the Department of Agriculture, to be used for experimental purposes in the treatment of tuberculosis. One animal was killed in the advanced stage of the disease. The remaining nineteen were taken to Chatham, where they were kept under the immediate supervision of Dr. H. B. Ambler. They were placed in a new, well-lighted and ventilated barn, where they were kept until August 1st, when they were put on pasture land. While they were in confinement they were allowed to stand during the day in an open yard adjoining the barn. They were fed hay, with a small amount of grain. A number of them were delivered during the first three months. They were milked until August 1st, the time they were placed on the pasture. None of the calves born of these cattle were tuberculous, as determined by careful post-mortems by Dr. Ambler.

The cattle were divided into three groups containing five, seven and seven respectively. The animals in the group of five were kept for controls. Those in one of the other groups were treated with inflations of oxygen and those in the other with air.

The abdominal cavity and one of the pleural cavities were filled at each treatment, the right and left pleural cavities were inflated alternately. The technic consisted simply in clipping the hair over the place of operation, disinfecting the skin and inserting a small trochar and canula. The air was forced in by attaching the canula to a large bicycle pump that was worked slowly, and the oxygen by connecting the canula to the oxygen cylinder. The inflations were made at intervals of from two to four weeks from May 7th to September 5th. The cattle were all killed and carefully examined October 16th. The animals were first tested with tuberculin March 25, 1902. There were 24 in the herd and 20 reacted. One animal was so poor that it could not be taken to Chatham. It was killed and examined by Dr. Ambler, who found extensive tuberculous lesions. The appended table, giving the results of the original tuberculin test, contains the data concerning the breed, age and weight of the animals. All but two were in fairly good condition. Those were quite poor.

The animals were divided into three groups, one of which contained the control animals and the other two those that were placed under special treatment. The control animals were kept under the same conditions that the others were, excepting the treatment. The appended tables contain the effect produced by the treatment on the pulse, respiration and temperature of each animal, and after each of the treatments except the last. The immediate effect, which passed away in a few hours, consisted in a rapid pulse, increased respiration, and in a few cases of a slight rise in temperature. (See tables.)

TUBERCULIN TEST OF TWENTY-FOUR CATTLE IN ONE DAIRY.

ANIMAL NUMBER.*	Breed.	Age, years.	Sex, M. or F.	Weight, lbs.	TEMPERATURES BEFORE INJECTION. MAR. 25.				TUBERCULIN INJECTED. MAR. 25.	TEMPERATURE AFTER INJECTING TUBERCULIN. MAR. 26, 1902.						
					2 p.m.	4 p.m.	6 p.m.	8 p.m.		Hour.	Amt.	6 a.m.	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
591.....	Grade.	6	F.	900	101.8	101	101.3	100.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	107.2	105.8	105.3	106.3	106.4	106.4
596.....	Grade.	6	F.	800	102	101.8	102	101.4	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	104.6	106.8	107	106.6	106.6	106.6
592.....	Grade.	12	F.	950	101.2	101.6	101	101.2	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	105.5	106.3	106.8	105.6	105	105
593.....	Grade.	4	F.	800	101.7	101	101.4	100.5	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	105.3	106.9	106.5	106	105.8	105.8
593.....	Grade.	5	F.	930	102.4	102.7	102	101.2	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	104.1	105.7	104	104	104.4	104.4
543.....	Grade.	3	F.	900	102	101.3	101.4	101.6	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	105.2	106.7	107.2	106.6	106.8	106.8
569.....	Grade.	3	F.	800	101.7	101.7	101.2	101.5	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	101	105.2	105.2	105	104.4	104.4
567.....	Grade.	8	F.	900	101.8	102.6	102.3	102	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	105.8	106.3	103.2	104	104.8	104.8
514.....	Grade.	2	F.	700	101.5	101.6	102	101.7	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	106.7	105.6	106	107	106.3	106.3
540.....	Grade.	4	F.	800	100.8	101.7	101.4	101	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	104.4	104.4	105.5	104.7	106.4	106.4
542.....	Grade.	2	F.	800	101.4	101.6	101.8	101.4	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	101.8	103.3	104	105.8	106.4	106.4
593.....	Grade.	3	F.	800	102	103.3	103.6	103.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	104	104.4	105.5	107	106.7	106.7
510.....	Grade.	3	F.	900	102	102.3	102.6	102.4	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	107	106.6	106.6	107	106.8	106.8
541.....	Grade.	6	F.	800	102	102	102.6	102.4	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	105	105.8	104.7	104.6	105.6	105.6
562.....	Grade.	3	F.	800	101	101.6	101.3	100.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	102.1	104.4	104.2	105.8	105.4	105.4
553.....	Grade.	3	F.	850	101	101.4	101.4	101.2	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	102	104.5	106	105.8	106.2	106.2
598.....	Grade.	9	F.	900	102.2	103	102.7	101.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	106.6	106.8	106.6	106.8	106.2	106.2
600.....	Grade.	6	F.	900	102	102.8	102.6	102.3	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	106.7	106.3	106.6	106.2	106	106
549.....	Grade.	6	F.	800	102	101.1	101.8	101.5	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	106.8	106.7	105.4	106.4	105	105
550.....	Grade.	4	F.	800	101	101.2	101.1	100.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	102.8	105.2	104	105.2	105	105
601.....	Grade.	9	F.	700	101	101.6	101.8	101.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.8	101.2	101.2
602 (bull, small)	Hol.	3	F.	850	101	101.6	101.6	100.8	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	101	102	102.2	102.3	101.6	101.6
603 (bull, large)	Hol.	1½	M.	700	102.3	102	101.5	101.5	8 P. M.	2 c. c.	100.8	101.2	101.2	102.3	101.6	101.6
604 (calf)	Grade.	1	F.	500	102.5	102.3	101.4	101.4	8 P. M.	1 c. c.	101	101.6	100.8	102	102.2	102.2

*The animals are arranged in this chart to correspond with the subsequent ones containing the resacking animals only.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF FIRST TREATMENT.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	BEFORE TREATMENT. 10 A. M., MAY 7, 1902.			AFTER TREATMENT. 12 N., MAY 7.			6 P. M., MAY 7.			12 N., MAY 8.			6 P. M., MAY 8.			12 N., MAY 9.		
		Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Temp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Temp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Temp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Temp.	Temp.
591.....	Oxygen.....	72	22	100.1	72	.....	101	101.6	101.8	100	101.2	101.2	101.8	101.2	101.2	100	101.2	101.2	100.6
596.....	Oxygen.....	80	24	.....	68	.....	101	102.2	101.3	101.2	100	101.3	101.2	101.2	100.6	100.4	100.6	100.4	100.4
592.....	Oxygen.....	60	18	.....	60	.....	101	101.6	101	100.8	101	100.8	101	100.8	101.6	100.4	100.6	100.4	100.4
593.....	Oxygen.....	64	20	.....	68	.....	101	101.6	100.3	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.6	101.6	100.8	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
593.....	Oxygen.....	56	18	.....	72	.....	102	103.2	101.8	100.8	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.2	101	101.2	101.2	101.2
593.....	Oxygen.....	100	24	.....	88	.....	102	102.2	101	101.2	101	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
599.....	Oxygen.....	68	18	.....	76	.....	100	100.8	101.2	101.2	101	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8
597.....	Air.....	.....	.....	98.8	76	.....	102	103.8	101.2	102	102	102.2	102	102	102.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
514.....	Air.....	56	20	.....	72	.....	100.6	101.4	101.4	101	102	102	102	102	102	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
540.....	Air.....	60	20	.....	68	.....	100.4	101.6	101.4	101	101	101	101	101	101	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
572.....	Air.....	60	20	.....	108	.....	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
563.....	Air.....	62	18	.....	72	.....	101.8	102.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
510.....	Air.....	56	18	.....	76	.....	100.4	102	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
541.....	Air.....	64	20	.....	60	.....	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
562.....	Control.....	.....	.....	Control.	.....	.....	101	101.8	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
553.....	Control.....	.....	.....	Control.	.....	.....	101	101.8	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
598.....	Control.....	.....	.....	Control.	.....	.....	101	101.8	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
600.....	Control.....	.....	.....	Control.	.....	.....	101	102.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8
548.....	Control.....	.....	.....	Control.	.....	.....	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF SECOND TREATMENT.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	BEFORE TREATMENT. MAY 20, 6 P. M.			DAY OF TREATMENT. MAY 21, 6 P. M.			AFTER TREATMENT. MAY 22, 6 P. M.		
		Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.
591.....	Oxygen.....	48	24	101.4	48	24	101	52	20	101.2
592.....	Oxygen.....	60	28	101.5	64	36	102.8	56	24	101.4
593.....	Oxygen.....	56	24	102	60	24	102	60	20	101.4
594.....	Oxygen.....	56	24	101.6	60	36	101	60	24	101.2
595.....	Oxygen.....	40	20	101.6	60	24	101.2	52	20	100.8
596.....	Oxygen.....	64	28	102	64	36	103	64	28	102
597.....	Oxygen.....	48	20	102	60	32	102	64	24	102
598.....	Air.....	48	16	101	72	36	102	56	28	101.4
599.....	Air.....	56	16	102	60	28	101.5	60	24	102
600.....	Air.....	60	24	102	64	40	101	56	28	101.5
601.....	Air.....	60	18	101	64	32	101	60	20	101.6
602.....	Air.....	72	24	102.2	48	40	103	68	32	101.6
603.....	Air.....	72	24	101.6	72	36	101.6	68	28	100
604.....	Air.....	48	16	101.6	56	36	101	56	24	101
605.....	Air.....	48	20	101.6	48	28	102.4	56	20	101
606.....	Control.....	60	20	102.2	60	20	102.5	60	24	101
607.....	Control.....	48	20	101.6	52	24	100.8	52	20	100.4
608.....	Control.....	56	28	102.1	60	24	101.8	60	24	101.2
609.....	Control.....	56	24	101.3	52	24	101	56	20	101

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THIRD TREATMENT.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	BEFORE TREATMENT. JUNE 8, 6 P. M.			DAY OF TREATMENT. JUNE 9, 6 P. M.			AFTER TREATMENT. JUNE 10, 6 P. M.		
		Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.
5401.....	Oxygen.....	60	18	100.4	60	28	102.6	52	16	100
5446.....	Oxygen.....	56	20	100	80	44	102.3	48	20	100
5482.....	Oxygen.....	60	24	100	72	36	101	60	16	100
5483.....	Oxygen.....	60	24	100.6	68	36	102.2	52	20	100.4
5483.....	Oxygen.....	56	20	100	48	32	101.5	48	16	100
5483.....	Oxygen.....	56	20	102	80	40	104.2	64	24	102.5
5489.....	Oxygen.....	56	20	100.2	60	40	103	72	20	101
5489.....	Oxygen.....	56	32	100.2	72	40	102.6	52	20	100.5
5487.....	Air.....	56	20	101	80	48	104.8	60	28	101
5414.....	Air.....	56	20	100.4	120	52	101.5	72	20	101
5440.....	Air.....	60	24	101	Died					
5472.....	Air.....	60	24	100.8	68	62	103.5	60	24	100
5483.....	Air.....	64	24	101.2	76	48	101.2	60	24	100
5410.....	Air.....	64	24	100	72	36	103	52	20	100
5411.....	Air.....	56	20	100	60	24	101.4	48	20	100
5421.....	Air.....	78	18	100.4	64	24	101.4	56	16	101
5422.....	Control.....	56	18	100	64	32	101.4	60	16	100
5453.....	Control.....	52	28	100	60	32	101.4	60	16	100
5488.....	Control.....	52	24	100	68	40	100.8	52	16	100
5400.....	Control.....	52	24	100.6	64	28	102	56	24	101.8
5449.....	Control.....	60	24							

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF FOURTH TREATMENT.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	BEFORE TREATMENT. JULY 1, 6 P. M.			DAY OF TREATMENT. JULY 2, 6 P. M.			AFTER TREATMENT. JULY 3, 6 P. M.		
		Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.
591	Oxygen.	48	20	101.2	60	28	101.2	52	18	100.2
592	Oxygen.	52	24	101.1	60	32	101.2	60	24	101.2
593	Oxygen.	60	24	100.8	64	40	100.8	68	28	101.2
594	Oxygen.	72	24	100.2	64	32	101.5	60	20	100.8
595	Oxygen.	60	20	101.7	48	24	100.8	52	20	100.8
596	Oxygen.	58	28	102.4	60	28	101.6	56	24	102.4
597	Oxygen.	56	20	102.4	64	36	102.1	60	20	100.4
598	Air.	60	20	100.6	52	24	101.5	66	20	100.5
599	Air.	68	24	101.6	60	36	102.6	80	32	102.2
600	Air.	102	32	102.3	92	32	101.4	104	28	100.8
601	Air.	60	24	102.2	64	32	101.2	66	24	101.8
602	Air.	64	28	102.4	56	45	102.4	72	28	101.8
603	Air.	32	20	100.8	48	24	101.4	64	24	100.5
604	Control.	60	20	101.4	48	20	101.5	48	18	100.8
605	Control.	52	24	101.1	60	32	101.2	60	24	101.2
606	Control.	60	24	100.6	56	28	100.5	60	28	101.2
607	Control.	52	24	101.1	60	28	101.6	72	24	101.2
608	Control.	72	28	102.6	60	40	102.6	48	20	102

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF FIFTH TREATMENT.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	BEFORE TREATMENT. JULY 31, 6 P. M.			DAY OF TREATMENT. AUG. 1, 6 P. M.			AFTER TREATMENT. AUG. 2, 6 P. M.		
		Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.	Temp.
591.....	Oxygen.....	64	28	102.1	68	32	102	84	36	102
596.....	Oxygen.....	60	28	101.8	72	32	102.2	60	32	102.2
592.....	Oxygen.....	56	36	102.3	48	32	102.5	64	52	102.6
533.....	Oxygen.....	72	32	101.6	72	40	102.2	64	44	101.6
593.....	Oxygen.....	60	36	102.2	60	24	101.8	60	30	101.6
543.....	Oxygen.....	68	48	102.8	52	44	102.4	60	28	103
589.....	Oxygen.....	68	40	103.5	68	40	103.5	64	56	102.6
597.....	Air.....	52	32	101.6	48	32	101	68	40	101.4
514.....	Air.....	80	40	101.8	48	48	103.5	72	52	102
540.....	Air.....	56	44	101.8	52	40	102.1	64	52	101.8
563.....	Air.....	76	36	102.4	80	36	103.2	76	52	102.2
510.....	Air.....	72	28	102.2	72	36	102.2	60	40	102
541.....	Air.....	72	32	102.2	68	40	102	76	52	103.1
552.....	Control.....	60	36	101.6	68	36	101.8	52	36	102
553.....	Control.....	56	36	102.3	68	32	102	60	32	102.1
598.....	Control.....	60	32	101.8	64	32	101.6	56	40	101.8
600.....	Control.....	56	40	102	64	36	102.2	60	28	102.2
549.....	Control.....	60	40	102.6	56	36	102.8	60	28	102.2

The animals were treated for the sixth time September 4, 1902. As they were at pasture some distance from Chatham it was impossible on account of other imperative work to take the temperature, pulse and respiration, before and after the administration of the gases.

Two of the animals died apparently as the direct result of the air inflation. No. 572 died June 9th, about ten minutes after the inflation was completed. She was in very poor condition, although the autopsy showed that the tuberculous lesions were few and slight in extent. The immediate cause of death seems to have been pressure. September 4th No. 514 died very suddenly during the process of inflating the right pleural cavity. In this case the examination failed to reveal the cause of death, but it is supposed that air was forced into a blood vessel. Death occurred, after the first symptoms appeared, as quickly as it would from a well directed bullet. From the table containing the list of affected organs it will be observed that the lesions were slight. These were the only animals that exhibited any alarming symptoms following the treatment.

The cattle were tested with tuberculin by Dr. Ambler, July 28, and again October 14, 1902. The results of these tests are given in the appended tables.

RESULTS OF THE TUBERCULIN TEST JULY 28, 1902.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	HOURS BEFORE INJECTING TUBERCULIN.				HOURS AFTER INJECTING TUBERCULIN.								Remarks.
		8.	6.	4.	2.	8.	10.	12.	14.	16.	18.			
591.....	Oxygen.....	101.6	102.2	102.6	102	105.4	104.6	105.2	103	102	102	Reacted.		
592.....	Oxygen.....	101.5	101.6	102	102.4	101.6	101.6	105.4	105	104	102.8	Reacted.		
593.....	Oxygen.....	102.4	102.6	102.4	102.6	102	102.5	105	106	105.6	104.8	Reacted.		
594.....	Oxygen.....	100.8	101.8	102	102	100.8	100.8	104	103.6	102.3	102.5	Reacted.		
595.....	Oxygen.....	101.4	101.2	102	102.4	100.8	101.8	103.2	101	101.3	101	No reaction.		
596.....	Oxygen.....	101.3	102.5	103.6	102.6	102	102.2	105	104.4	104.4	105.4	Reacted.		
597.....	Air.....	102.4	102.5	103.6	102.6	102	102	105	104.5	104.3	104.3	Reacted.		
598.....	Air.....	101.4	101.4	101.6	102	102.4	101.8	106.2	104	102.2	101.6	Reacted.		
599.....	Air.....	102.2	102.8	103	103.2	102.4	101.8	108	102	102	104	No reaction.		
600.....	Air.....	101.2	102.8	103	103.8	102.4	101.4	104.5	103.5	104	101.4	No reaction.		
601.....	Air.....	102	103.4	103	103.8	102.8	101.4	105.8	104	104	103.5	Reacted.		
602.....	Air.....	102.3	102.8	102.8	102.5	106.8	105.8	106.4	103.4	102.6	103.4	No reaction.		
603.....	Air.....	101.2	102.4	102.1	102.6	100.8	101	104	103.4	102.6	103.4	No reaction.		
604.....	Control.....	102	102.4	102.4	102.3	101	100.4	103.4	102.2	102.5	102.5	No reaction.		
605.....	Control.....	103.5	104.5	104.4	104.6	101.8	101.6	103.6	103	103	102.8	No reaction.		
606.....	Control.....	101.8	102.4	102.3	102	101.8	101.8	104.4	104	104	104	Reacted.		
607.....	Control.....	101.4	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.6	102.6	103	105.4	105	104.3	Reacted.		
608.....	Control.....	101.2	102.6	102.5	103	103.4	103.6	105.8	104	104.8	104.4	Reacted.		

RESULTS OF TUBERCULIN TEST OCTOBER 14, 1902.

ANIMAL NUMBER.	Treatment.	HOURS BEFORE INJECTING TUBERCULIN.					HOURS AFTER INJECTING TUBERCULIN.							Remarks.
		8.	6.	4.	2.	8.	10.	12.	14.	16.	18.			
591.....	Oxygen.....	101.6	102.2	102.2	102.5	104	104	104.7	105.4	106.2	104.2	Reacted.		
556.....	Oxygen.....	101	101.8	101.2	101.5	102.2	102.2	104.6	105	105.2	104	Reacted.		
582.....	Oxygen.....	101.4	101.5	102	100.8	101.5	101.5	101.2	101.6	102.8	103	No reaction.		
583.....	Oxygen.....	101	100.8	101.5	100	100.4	100.6	101	100.5	100.5	100	No reaction.		
583.....	Oxygen.....	101.2	101.2	101.4	101	101	101.7	101.2	101.8	100.7	101.6	No reaction.		
543.....	Oxygen.....	101.6	101.5	101.8	101.4	102.2	103.2	104.6	104	103.6	103	Reacted.		
589.....	Oxygen.....	101.5	101.4	101.8	100.2	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.4	101.4	101.5	No reaction.		
567.....	Air.....	100.5	101	101.4	101.2	100.4	101	101.2	101	101	101.4	No reaction.		
640.....	Air.....	101.5	101.2	101.8	101.6	101	101.2	102	101.7	101.2	102.5	No reaction.		
563.....	Air.....	100	100	101.6	101.2	100.5	100.8	101.6	101.5	101.4	102	No reaction.		
510.....	Air.....	101.2	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.2	101	101.4	101	100.6	101.4	No reaction.		
541.....	Air.....	100.6	101	101.2	101	101.2	101	102	103	103	102.6	No reaction.		
562.....	Control.....	100.4	101.2	101.4	101	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.4	101	102	No reaction.		
553.....	Control.....	100.8	101	101.5	100.6	100.4	100.8	101.2	101.8	101.8	102.4	No reaction.		
598.....	Control.....	100	101.4	101.6	100.4	100.6	100.4	101.5	103.5	101	101	No reaction.		
670.....	Control.....	101.6	101.4	101.2	100.2	102.4	103.5	104	103.6	104	103.2	Reacted.		
649.....	Control.....	100.5	100.4	100.8	100.8	102.4	103.8	104.4	104	103.5	104	Reacted.		

It will be observed from the charts that seven animals did not react July 28th, and that twelve failed to react October 14th. It is further observed that at the last test only two of the controls reacted. It is important to state that for the first three months the animals receiving the oxygen did much better than the others. In July the eight animals that were in the best condition included the seven treated with oxygen. At the time of the last test (October 14th) the cattle were, with two exceptions, in a good condition for animals kept at pasture, although the oxygen-treated ones still presented the best appearance. They would all have passed on a physical examination as being perfectly sound and healthy, and from their general appearance there was no evidence of disease, with possibly the exception of the two mentioned. They were all killed and carefully examined October 16th. The following table contains a list of the organs affected in each of the seventeen animals killed at this time and the two that died during the treatment.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOUS LESIONS IN THE NINETEEN ANIMALS.
(X indicates very few—XX a larger number of tuberculous foci—XXX indicates larger lesions.)

ANIMAL.	Treatment.	LYMPHATIC GLANDS.					LUNGS.		Liver.	Omentum.	Pleura.	Remarks.
		Retro-pharyngeal.	Bronchial.	Post-medisternal.	Mesenteric.	Portal.	Rt.	Left.				
501	Oxygen...	X		X X	X X		X	X	X X			Lesions chronic in nature.
504	Oxygen...		X						X			Lesions chronic in nature.
505	Oxygen...		X X	X								Lesions chronic in nature.
507	Oxygen...		X X	X X			X					Lesions chronic in nature.
508	Oxygen...	X X		X X								Lesions chronic in nature.
509	Oxygen...	X X		X X								Lesions chronic in nature.
510	Oxygen...	X X	X X									Lesions chronic in nature.
511	Air...											Lesions chronic in nature.
514	Air (died)...											Lesions chronic in nature.
540	Air...				X X				X			Lesions chronic in nature.
572	Air (died)...			X X			X	X		X	X	Lesions chronic in nature.
583	Air...	X X		X X			X	X				Lesions chronic in nature.
584	Air...	X X		X			X	X				Lesions chronic in nature.
585	Air...											Slight pleurisy, tubercles.
586	Check...		X									Acute lesions in omentum.
587	Check...		X X									Lesions chronic in nature.
588	Check...		X X	X X			X	X				Lesions chronic in nature.
589	Check...		X	X X			X	X				Lesions chronic in nature.
590	Check...	X X		X X					X			Lesions chronic in nature.
596	Check...											Tubercular mass soft, no calcification.

The autopsies showed that the lesions were not excessively advanced in any of the animals, but, on the contrary, they were small although in a number of cases they were quite widely distributed. In one instance, No. 541, the lesions on the omentum were acute but in all the others they were restricted and chronic in nature. In a number of cases the cellular infiltration around the tuberculous foci was unusually marked, suggesting encapsulation and healing. It has not been possible, however, to differentiate the reacting from the non-reacting animals by means of the gross or microscopic examination of the diseased tissue.

Although the lesions in the non-reacting animals suggested a tendency to encapsulation it was desirable to determine whether the tubercle bacteria were present and if so as virulent as they were in the case of the reacting animals. To determine this guinea pigs of similar weight (1200 grams) were inoculated with small pieces of equal size from the walls of tuberculous lesions from nearly all of the animals. The guinea pigs all died of generalized tuberculosis. There was some difference in the time required to kill them but this was no greater than the variation in the course of the disease in two guinea pigs inoculated from the same lesions. A summary of the results are appended in tabulated form.

RESULT OF GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS WITH TUBERCULOUS LESIONS FROM BOTH REACTING AND NON-REACTING CATTLE.

Animal number.	Tissue inoculated.	Date of inoculation.	Result.
591	Pleura	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Jan. 2, 1903. Generalized tuberculosis.
592	Bronchial gland ..	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Nov. 29, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
593	Med. gland.....	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Nov. 2, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
593	Bronchial gland..	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Dec. 4, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
593	Med. gland	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Nov. 2, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
598	Bronchial gland..	*Oct. 18, '02	1 Guinea pig died November 20, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
		*Oct. 18, '02	Guinea pig died November 28, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
597	Lymph gland....	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Nov. 29, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
514	Lymph gland....	Sept. 5, 1902	Guinea pig died Oct. 1, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
540	Mes. lymph gland	*Oct. 18, '02	1 Guinea pig died December 1, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis. 1 lived.
593	Bronchial gland ..	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Dec. 6, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
510	Ant. med. gland..	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Dec. 1, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
541	Lung.....	*Oct. 18, '02	1 Guinea pig died November 20, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
		*Oct. 18, '02	1 Guinea pig died November 28, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
539	Bronchial gland ..	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Dec. 4, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
553	.....	
598	.....	
600	Lung.....	Oct. 18, 1902	Guinea pig died Dec. 4, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
549	Dorsal M. gland ..	*Oct. 18, '02	1 Guinea pig died December 6, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.
		Oct. 18, 1902	1 Guinea pig died December 27, 1902. Generalized tuberculosis.

* Two inoculations.

The results obtained point with some favor to the value of the inflation treatments. The fact that three of the control animals did not react at the last test is in harmony with the belief that a certain number of infected cattle that respond to tuberculin will recover under favorable conditions. It is interesting to note further that all of the animals receiving the inflations of air failed to react. This indicates a possible therapeutic value in this treatment. The oxygen animals, which thrived better than the others during the treatment, showed at the end but slightly better results than the controls. It is unfortunate that the animals could not have been kept until time had been given the lesions to have become fully encapsulated or absorbed in case they were recovering; or for the further development of the lesions if the seeming check to the progress of the disease, as indicated by the tuberculin test, was only temporary. It is very desirable that these experiments should be continued until the efficiency of this

treatment of reacting cattle is settled with certainty. The doubts arising from these results are unavoidable owing to the slow development of tuberculous lesions and the necessity of an early slaughter.

If the mooted points are set aside, we can still gather the conclusion from the experiment that reacting animals may be kept, isolated from others, with profit to the owner. Certainly the slowness in the development of the lesions warrants the keeping of them for feeding purposes if, when fattened, they can be slaughtered for food and inspected under proper regulations. The results obtained in the controls suggest more strongly than has heretofore been emphasized the efficiency of Bang's method as a means of treatment. There is no evidence that cattle are more susceptible to tuberculosis than man and consequently there is reason for expecting that, under like circumstances, there will be quite as good results from the individual resistance to the parasitism. The fact that all of the cattle treated with the air and over 50% of those receiving the oxygen did not react, after the second tuberculin test, suggests that these gases may possess, when absorbed by serous membranes, therapeutic value.

It is hoped that in the near future opportunity will be afforded of putting the treatment both by the inflation with gases and of rest to a thorough test by allowing the animals to live until the fact is demonstrated relative to the permanent benefit of which the results herein reported are but suggestive. As it is possible to determine positively the efficiency of the methods, it seems unwise to speculate or argue for or against them until the results of sufficiently extended experiments are recorded.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

From the various facts that have been brought to light concerning the extent and nature of bovine tuberculosis, together with its economic and sanitary significance, the following conclusions seem to be justified:

1. Bovine tuberculosis is ordinarily a very insidious disease. It is slow in its development requiring from a few months to

several years to destroy the animal. Death results from the invasion and destruction by the specific bacteria of tuberculosis of organs necessary to life and not as the direct result of bacterial poisoning.

2. Bovine tuberculosis is wide-spread. It is estimated that from two to four per cent. of the dairy cattle of the State are affected. It is much more prevalent in some districts than in others.

3. Bovine tuberculosis is disseminated very largely by the introduction of tuberculous animals into uninfected herds. When such infected animals, although in apparent health, are placed among healthy ones the disease often spreads very rapidly. This explains the rapid dissemination of the disease in certain herds following the purchase of new animals.

4. Where animals are brought into a healthy herd only after a thorough examination and a failure to react to the tuberculin test properly administered, the disease does not appear save in very rare instances where some other source of infection exists.

5. By the use of tuberculin all the animals in a dairy that are infected, even to a very slight degree, may be detected.

6. Tuberculosis causes more losses than all of the other diseases of cattle now existing in this State. This is charged not only to the loss from the death of the animals but to waste of food; the diminished dairy products due to the poor condition of the infected animals; the interference with breeding; the transmission of the disease to animals that are fed upon milk such as calves and swine and the diminution in the market value of the well animals in the infected herds.

7. The bacteria of human and of bovine tuberculosis belong to the same species but as they are found in the lesions of men and cattle they are differentiated from each other by distinct varietal differences. The bacterium of human tuberculosis is rarely the cause of death in cattle. There is much evidence that the disease is transmitted from cattle to the human species less frequently than it was formerly supposed.

8. A study of the nature of tuberculosis, its manner of dissemination, and the great loss it is causing the cattle raisers and owners of the State, together with the existing practices and laws, suggests the necessity of legislation in at least two directions, viz.: (A.) Laws to prevent the entrance into this State from without of tuberculous cattle. (B.) A law legalizing the sale and use of animals that react to tuberculin for food when they are in a suitable condition and upon post-mortem examination by an authorized inspector are found to be in such a condition that they would be passed as wholesome under the federal meat inspection regulations.

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WILLIAMSON AND EMERY.—Tuberculosis and its prevention. *Bul.* 117. *North Carolina.* 1895.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE I. Tuberculous heart of cow. A vertical section through a bovine heart surrounded by a thick tuberculous deposit. This was found in an animal in good condition that was killed for beef.

PLATE II. Trachea and principal bronchial tubes in bovine lungs showing attached bronchial glands. (Smith.)

a-a' Air tubes supplying the right and left caudal (principal) lobes.

b-b' Air tubes supplying the right and left ventral lobes.

c-c' Branches of the right supernumerary bronchus, supplying the first and second cephalic lobes of the right lung.

c² Air tubes supplying the left cephalic lobe.

d. Branch of azygos lobe.

A. Left bronchial lymph gland.

B. Tracheal lymph gland.

C. Lymph gland at root of right supernumerary bronchus.

PLATE III. Photograph of a section of a tuberculous lung of a cow. Showing caseous masses and centers (whitish points) of calcification. Natural size. (Law.)

PLATE IV. Photograph of a tuberculous omentum from a cow killed after reaction to tuberculin. Tubercles natural size.

PLATE V. Photograph of tuberculous ulcers in the intestine of a cow.

Figure 1. Mucous surface showing ulcers. Natural size.

Figure 2. A section through an ulcer. The edges show normal tissue. Magnified about eight diameters.

PLATE VI. Tuberculosis in livers of cattle. These lesions represent the only lesions found in two animals that gave a marked tuberculin reaction.

Figure 1. Two tuberculous growths from surface of a cow's liver. Magnified two diameters.

Figure 2. Liver showing primary focus with numerous daughter foci in close proximity to it. Natural size.

PLATE VII. Temperature curves.

Figure 1. Curve showing the effect on the temperature of cattle by drinking cold water.

Figure 2. Temperature curves. C. Normal. A. and B. Sharp temporary elevations due to various causes. They are not tuberculin reacting curves.

Figure 3. A temperature of a cow for forty-eight hours determined by hourly records. A. The temperature curve for twenty-four hours prior to injecting tuberculin. B. The temperature curve for twenty-four hours after its injection.

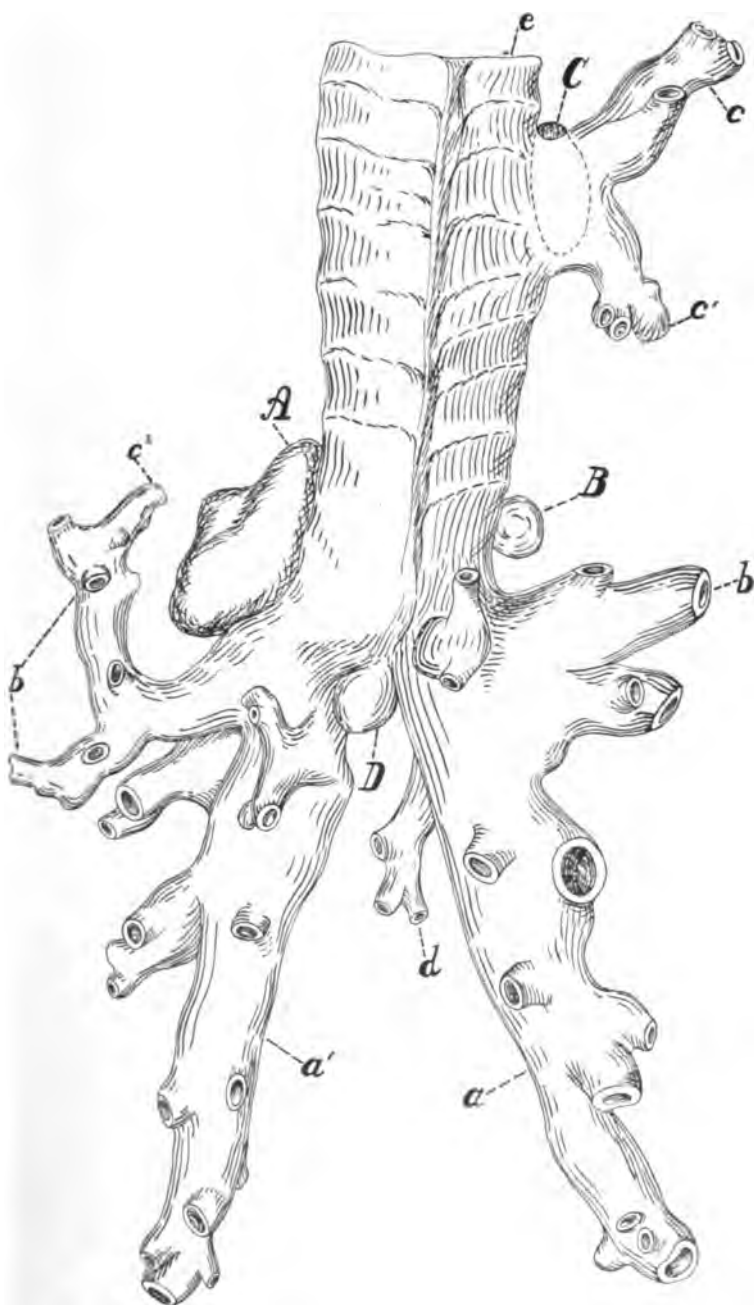
PLATE VIII. Photographs of tuberculous lesions in a rabbit and guinea-pig.

Figure 1. Lungs of a rabbit dead of tuberculosis after inoculation with diseased tissue from a tuberculous cow. Natural size.

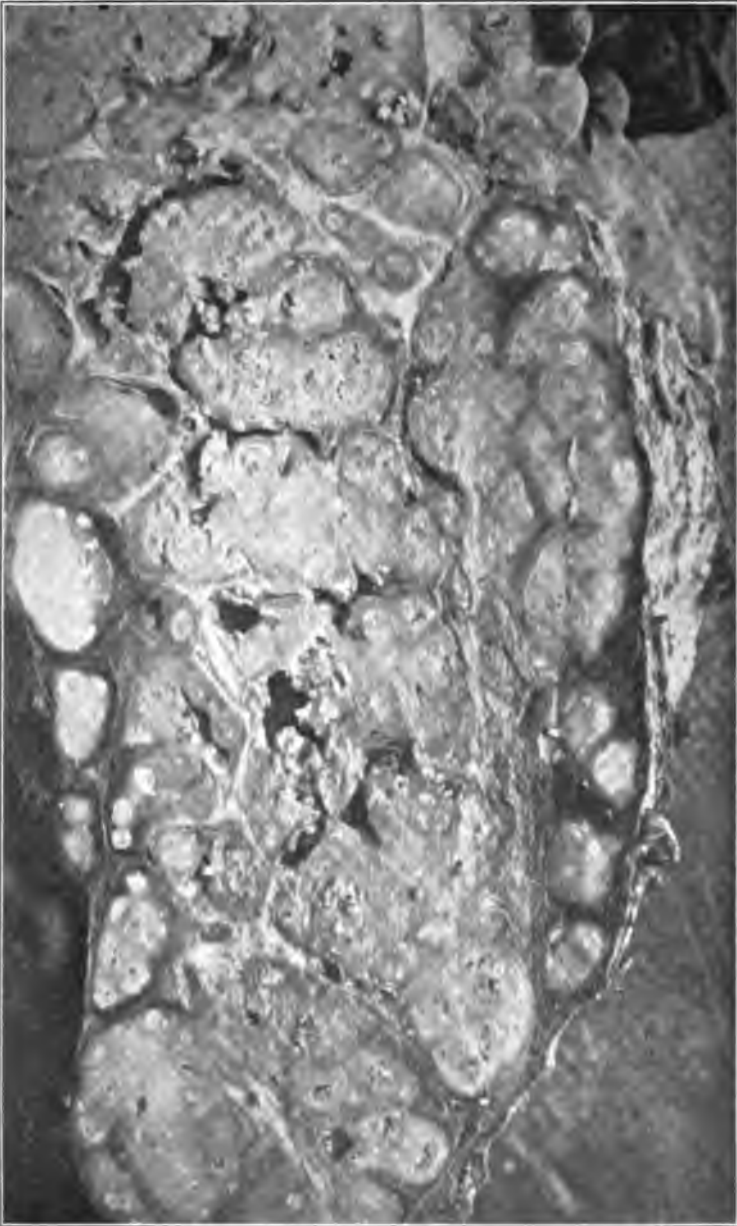
Figure 2. Liver and spleen of tuberculous guinea-pig in the abdominal cavity. The spleen is lifted up to show its large size. Natural size.



TUBERCULOUS HEART, COW.



TRACHEA, BRONCHI AND GLANDS OF BOVINE LUNG. (SMITH.)



SECTION OF TUBERCULOUS LUNG, COW. (LAW.)



TUBERCLES ON OMENTUM OF COW.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

TUBERCULOUS ULCERS, INTESTINE OF COW.

PLATE VI.

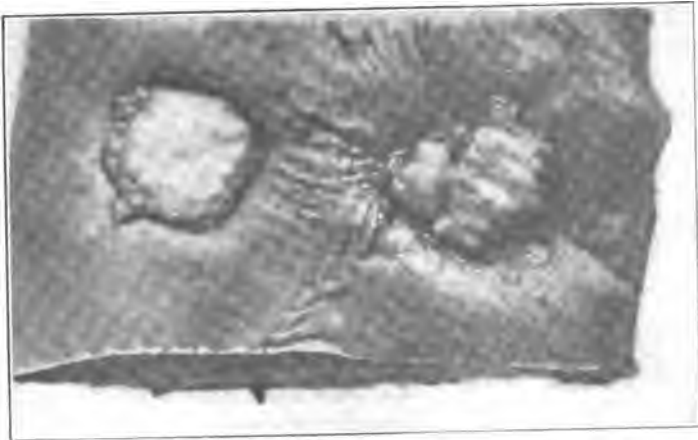


Fig. 1.

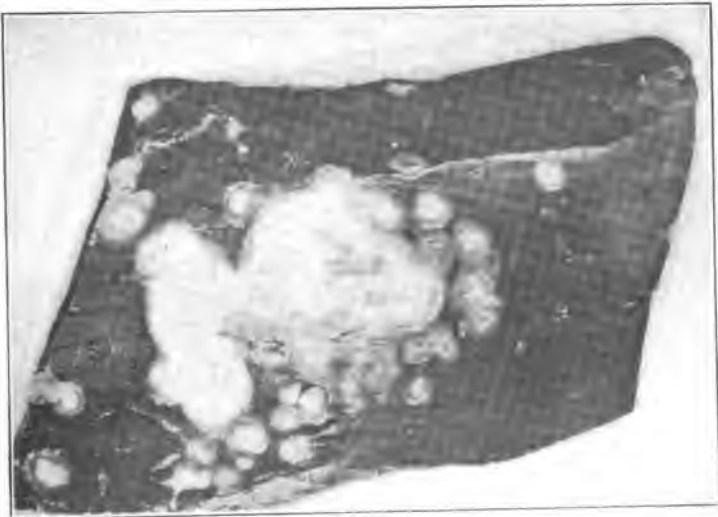
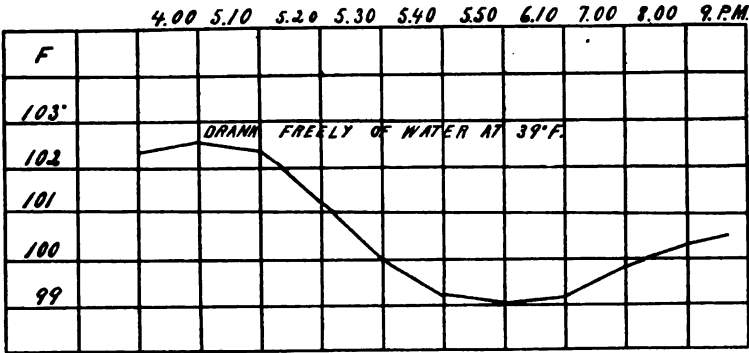
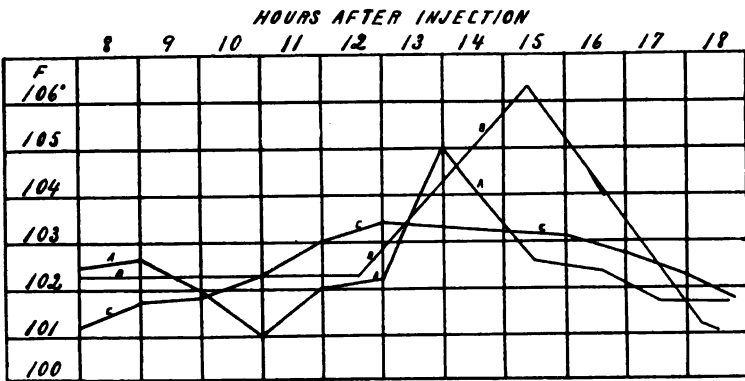


Fig. 2

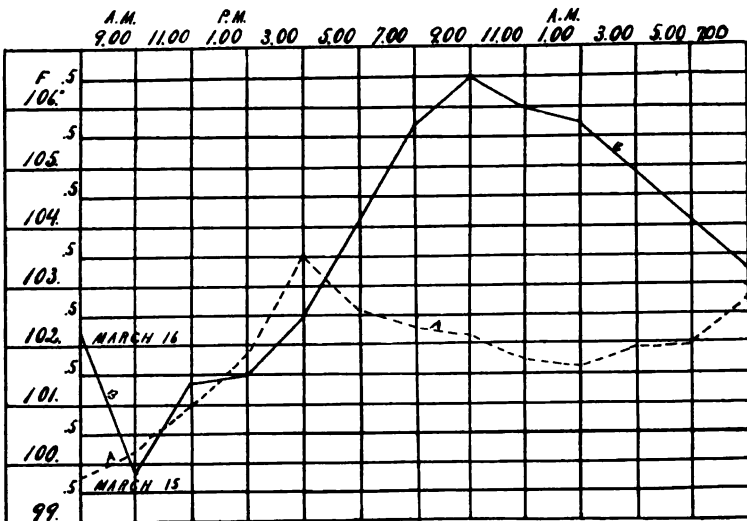
TUBERCULOSIS IN LIVER, COW.



I



II



III

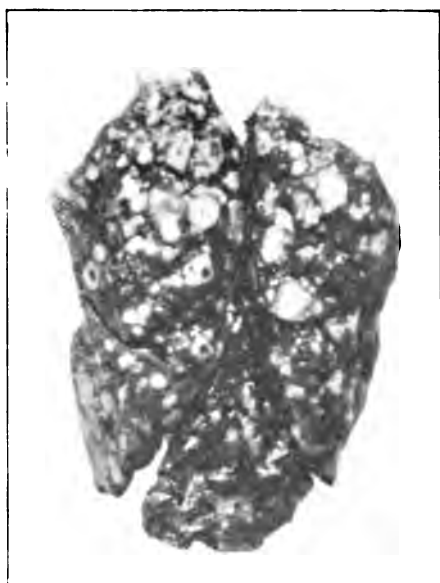


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

TUBERCULOSIS IN RABBIT AND GUINEA-PIG

Report on Bee Investigations.

A Preliminary Investigation into the Cause of the Infectious Bee Disease Prevailing in the State of New York.

BY VERANUS A. MOORE, M. D., AND G. FRANKLIN WHITE, B. S.

*New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.*

HON. C. A. WIEHING, *Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of progress on the investigations which have been undertaken at your request on the infectious diseases of bees existing in this State.

The investigation of the bee diseases has revealed the interesting fact that the microorganism found to be invariably associated with the disease now recognized as the "New York Bee Disease," or "black brood," is identical with *Bacillus alvei*, the supposed cause of "foul brood." It is hoped that these investigations may be continued.

The apiaries in this State have suffered quite extensively during recent years from what has been reported to be three distinct diseases. They all attack the brood and are known to the bee experts as "black brood," "pickle brood," and "foul brood." Although the bacillus of foul brood has already been very carefully described the causes of the other two affections have not been so clearly determined. The losses, from at least one of the troubles, have been so large that an investigation to determine the cause, and if possible a means of preventing its development and spread, has been undertaken.

As we are not familiar with the manifestations of these different maladies, we have, for our present purposes, accepted the diagnoses accompanying the specimens of diseased brood that have been sent to us from time to time during the past summer. The greater number of the specimens was labeled "black brood."

The methods employed have been those commonly used in bacteriological laboratories. The ordinary media with numerous modifications have been tried and cultivations at different temperatures have been made. The methods suggested by Harrison and used by him in the study of "foul brood" have been followed in certain cases and those of Howard in the study of "black brood" with a certain number of others. The results of the examinations are summarized in the appended tables.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF "BLACK BROOD."

BROOD SENT BY	Date.	Bacteriological findings.
W. D. Wright	June 4, 1902	Nearly pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
W. D. Wright	June 12, 1902	Nearly pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
N. D. West	June 12, 1902	Nearly pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
N. D. West	June 12, 1902	Pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
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N. D. West	June 12, 1902	Pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
N. D. West	June 12, 1902	Nearly pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
N. D. West	Aug. 5, 1902	Nearly pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .
W. D. Wright	Oct. 8, 1902	Pure cultures of <i>Bacillus alvei</i> .

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF SPECIMENS OF "PICKLE BROOD."

BROOD SENT BY	Date.	Bacteriological findings.
W. D. Wright	June 17, 1902	Two unidentified micrococci.
W. D. Wright	July 31, 1902	No growth.
W. D. Wright	Aug. 4, 1902	No growth.
Mr. Stevens	Aug. 29, 1902	Unidentified bacilli.
W. D. Wright	Sept. 2, 1902	Unidentified bacilli.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF SPECIMENS OF "FOUL BROOD."

BROOD SENT BY	Date.	Source of brood.	Bacteriological findings.
Mr. Stewart	June 12, 1902	New York ...	No growth.
Mr. Wright	Sept. 19, 1902	Wisconsin ...	Two unidentified bacilli.
Mr. Wright	Oct. 19, 1902	Canada	No growth.*
Mr. Wright	Nov. 11, 1902	Wisconsin ...	Four samples. No growth.

*Stained covered glass preparations made from the dried dead larvae contained large numbers of spores, but they failed to grow in any of our media.

It will be observed from the tables that our examinations of the specimens of "pickle and foul broods" were practically negative. The specimens of "black brood," however, contained a bacillus which has suggested by its constant presence that possibly it is the cause of the trouble. In cover-glass preparations from the diseased larvae, it invariably appeared and in media inoculated directly from them this bacillus developed frequently in pure cultures. The bacteria associated with it were in nearly every case micrococci of different species.

It was thought at first that the bacillus so constantly associated with the "black brood" was the organism described by Howard* as *Bacillus millii* which he pronounced to be the cause of the "New York Bee Disease" or "black brood." A more extended study of this organism, however, showed that it did not correspond to the description given by Howard, but, to our surprise, it did resemble *Bacillus alvei* of Cheshire and Cheyne. A very careful study of this organism from the different specimens of "black brood" confirmed the identity of the species from the different sources. While there seem to be slight variations of this organism from the description of *Bacillus alvei* recently published by Harrison† there are no differences that can not be attributed to differences in the nature of the media, temperature of cultivation and, possibly in addition to these, influences of environment before the cultures were originally made. We have appended a brief description of the organism we have isolated, and studied.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF *BACILLUS ALVEI*.

Media.—All bouillon was made from meat and contained 1% peptone and was titrated with sodium hydroxid to +1.5, using phenolphthalein as an indicator. Gelatin and agar, unless otherwise stated, had the same reaction (+1.5). Calf blood serum was used. All cultures, except gelatin, were incubated at 37° C.

Morphology.—Motile, rod-shaped organisms occurring singly and in pairs and varying when taken from the surface of agar from 1.2 to 3.9 μ in length and from .5 to .7 μ in width. Involution forms are sometimes present. Spores are produced and occupy an intermediate position in the organism. They are oval and vary from 1.5 to 2 μ in length and from .7 to 1 μ in breadth. The spores exhibit polar germination.

Cultural and biochemical properties.—This bacillus is a facultative anaerobe which grows at room temperature but better at 37° C. Stains with ordinary aniline dyes and retains its stain after treatment by Gram's method.

*Gleanings in Bee Culture, Feb. 15, 1900.

†Bulletin No. 112, Ontario Agricultural College, 1900.

Agar, 1%, plates.—Small greyish, circular colonies form in twenty-four hours. When many are on the plate, they do not exceed 2mm. in diameter. Under low magnification, they appear granular with no definite margin. When fewer colonies are on the plate the granular centre of the colony is surrounded by numerous smaller but similar growths. The organism has a tendency to grow into the medium rather than upon the surface. Sometimes, however, when there are but a few colonies, a thin, transparent growth spreads readily over the surface. Later it takes on a brownish tint.

Agar slant.—A greyish layer spreads over the surface in twenty-four hours which later takes on a slightly brownish color. A strong, slightly viscid growth occurs in the condensation water.

Acid agar.—Growth takes place with reactions varying from neutral to +3.5 to phenolphthalein.

Gelatin, 10%.—No growth has been detected. Gelatin to which 5% glycerine was added afforded a medium in which it developed slowly. From the small white, spherical, colonies which form along the line of puncture, greyish, thread-like growths shoot out through the medium. In about two months the gelatin is changed to a thick liquid holding greyish flocculent masses of organisms which gradually settle, forming a strong, slightly viscid sediment.

Bouillon.—The medium becomes uniformly clouded in twenty-four hours. Later it shows a tendency to clear by a settling of the organisms. A somewhat viscid sediment is thus formed in the bottom of the tube. In older cultures a slight, greyish band of growth adheres to the glass at the surface of the medium. The acidity is at first increased. In a few cases a pellicle has been observed.

Effect on sugars.—**Glucose, 1%.**—Bouillon to which glucose had been added becomes uniformly clouded in both branches of the fermentation tube. Acid is produced. Gas is not formed.

Lactose, 1%.—Medium becomes uniformly clouded in both branches of the fermentation tube, but the cloudiness is not so marked as when glucose is used. The acidity is slightly increased at first as shown by phenolphthalein. Gas is not formed.

Saccharose, 1%.—The bouillon again becomes clouded in both arms. A heavier growth is observed than when lactose is used but less than when glucose is used. The acidity is slightly increased. Gas is not formed.

Milk.—Acidity is increased after inoculation. Coagulation usually takes place after the third day.

Litmus milk.—Much of the blue color is soon destroyed, leaving the coagulated milk of a light brown.

Potato.—It grows rather slowly at first on potato, but after three or four days a milky growth is observed which increases until a luxuriant growth is formed which varies from a lemon-yellow to a greyish color, which may later become tinted with brown.

Blood serum.—A slightly raised growth occurs on the surface of solidified serum which is confined quite closely to the line of inoculation.

Indol.—In old cultures grown in sugar free bouillon a decided indol reaction is obtained.

Effect of drying.—The spore form resists drying for a considerable time. Spores which have been drying for four months germinate promptly when introduced into bouillon.

Power to resist disinfectants.—Preliminary observations give the following results:—

The vegetative form:

Carbolic acid, 1%, kills in ten minutes.

Carbolic acid, 3%, kills in two minutes.

Alcohol, 47½%, kills in five minutes.

Mercuric chloride, solution 1 to 1,000, kills in one minute.

Mercuric chloride, solution 1 to 2,000, kills in two minutes.

Spore form:

Mercuric chloride, solution 1 to 1,000, kills in thirty minutes.

Pathogenesis.—Inoculations into guinea-pigs and frogs have not proven this organism to be pathogenic to these animals.

The most pronounced differences between Harrison's description and the properties we have observed are (1) a pellicle has not formed constantly on our bouillon cultures and (2) we have not obtained growth on plain gelatin; but growth took place in 5% glycerine gelatin.

INOCULATION EXPERIMENTS.

Bacillus alvei.—August 4th, we inoculated a hive containing brood free from this organism by feeding syrup (sugar and water in equal parts) to which was added the growth from the surface of the plate cultures containing spores and also with a mixture of fresh bouillon cultures of the bacilli from each of the samples of "black brood" that had been received up to that time. Similar feedings were given to these bees from one to three times per week until Sept. 28th, but symptoms of "black brood" did not develop. August 6, cultures were made from a few of the live larvae. They were found to contain the bacilli.

Micrococcus from "pickle brood."—August 5th, a hive of bees similar to the one used in the black brood experiment was inoculated in the same way with a micrococcus which was isolated from a sample sent by Mr. Wright, June 17th. At this time only one sample of pickle brood had been sent in. The presence of spores which characterized the samples that were sent later did not appear in this one. The brood remained apparently healthy. There is no reason to presume that this micrococcus is in any way connected with the cause of "pickle brood."

The most striking differences between the various specimens of brood sent to us as "black brood" and the description of

"foul brood" is, that most, but not all, of the dead larvae in our specimens were not viscid. The specimens we received labeled as "foul brood" differed very little in their general character from those of "black brood." The "pickle brood" specimens varied. Some of them were apparently identical with the "foul brood," while others presented a variety of changes in the larvae. The micrococci found in the first specimens of "pickle brood" were thought for a time to be the cause but thus far we have not obtained satisfactory evidence to that effect.

Study of healthy brood.—We have had an opportunity to study the healthy brood from three apiaries only. Two of these examinations gave negative results, so far as the bacteria found in the diseased brood are concerned. The other examination was of a healthy brood taken in a vicinity of bees affected with "black brood." It showed *Bacillus alvei* to be present in considerable numbers.

The above statements cover the progress that has been made this year in the search for the cause of the bee trouble.

The only conclusion that we can draw from this work is the one suggested by the results of the bacteriological findings, viz.: that the prevailing bee disease in this State is very similar to, if not identical with, the "foul brood" of other States, Canada and Europe.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

Plate I. Photographs of *Bacillus alvei*.

Figure 1. *Bacillus alvei*, vegetative form, from surface growth on agar plate incubated two days. X 280. Stained with carbol fuchsin.

Figure 2. *Bacillus alvei*, spore form from agar plate incubated six days. X 280. Stained with carbol fuchsin.

Figure 3. Colony of *Bacillus alvei* in the depth of an agar plate when only a few colonies are present. X 10. Culture was incubated two days. This figure shows one of the smaller colonies surrounded by a smaller and similar growth.

Plate II. *Bacillus alvei*.

Figure 1. Gelatin stab culture showing the character of the growth from colonies in gelatin.

Figure 2. Beginning of spore formation.

Figure 3. Later stage in the spore formation.

Figure 4. Free spores. Figures 2, 3, and 4 much enlarged.

Figure 5. Colonies in gelatin showing the projections and their club-like ends. X about six diameters.

PLATE I.

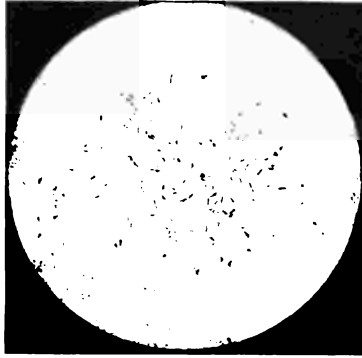


Fig. 1.

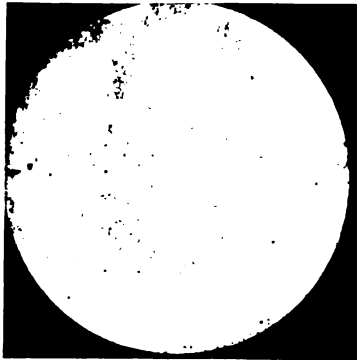


Fig. 2.

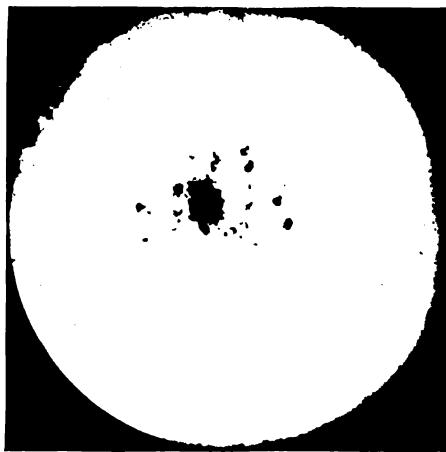
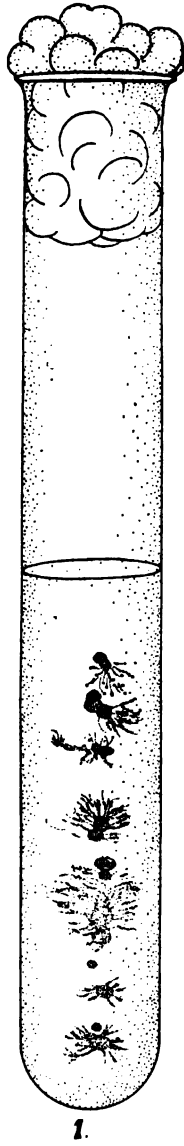


Fig. 3.

BACILLUS ALVEI.

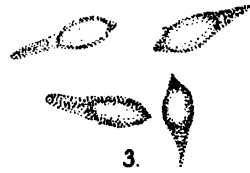
PLATE II



1.



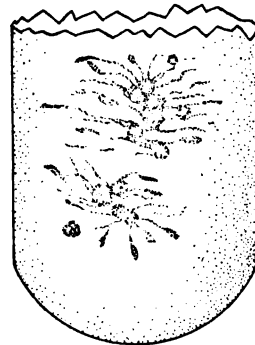
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4.



5.

BACILLUS ALVEI.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

New York State Fair, and the County, Town and
Other Agricultural Societies in the State
of New York, for the Year 1902.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$7,363 75
From gate receipts, grand stand and paddock	\$32,239 00
From use of barns and track, \$430.50; fines, \$10.25	440 75
From rent of privileges, \$6,236.20; advertisements in catalogue, \$582..	6,818 20
From entries for premiums, \$4,833.74; rebate on insurance, \$5.05.....	4,838 79
From sale of hay and straw, \$858.88; old iron, \$10.83.....	869 71
From printing and advertising, \$1,246.86; horses, \$200.....	1,446 86
From entries for races (horse), \$13,755; from N. T. Asociation, \$779.....	14,534 00
From H. M. Bard, 80c.; transportation department, \$71.90; total.....	72 70
From stall rents.....	1,456 95
From notes given	4,000 00
From State	64,398 85
Receipts for 1902.....	131,115 81
Total receipts	\$138,479 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes or other obligations	\$29,137 60
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For insurance, \$1,884.69; water tax, \$698.31; band, \$400; total.....	\$2,983 00
For general repairs and improvements, \$7,280.79; rent, \$125; total.....	7,405 79
For decorations, \$200; freight, postage, telegraph and telephone, \$654.82; total.....	854 82
For labor and expenses of all departments.....	8,697 55
For materials, supplies, hardware, etc., \$3,854.38; Grange Day, \$93; total..	3,947 38
For catering, \$1,060.50; advertising, \$9,137.53; "Fair News," \$500; total,	10,698 03
For printing catalogues, tickets, etc...	1,248 93
For horses, harness, wagons, etc., \$594.75; typewriting, \$50; total....	644 75
For expenses of officers and commission.....	4,137 33
For miscellaneous items.....	1,246 86
For salaries: Secretary, \$833.28; treasurer, \$1,000; office assistants, \$1,172.50; police, \$232.20; judges, \$1,238.22; salaries other than above enumerated, \$4,163.04; total.....	10,639 34
For race purses (horses).....	23,200 00
For race purses (amateur events)....	1,427 00
For premiums on horses... \$7,449 00	
For premiums on cattle....	5,531 50
For premiums on sheep....	2,398 60
For premiums on swine....	1,352 00
For premiums on poultry..	1,468 50
For premiums on farm produce.....	871 50
For premiums on dairy products.....	1,474 60
For premiums on domestic,	483 20

For premiums on flowers..	\$1,612 75	
For premiums on fruit....	1,895 35	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	576 00	
Total	\$25,112 90	
Total disbursements		\$131,381 28
Balance (credit)		\$7,098 28

ALBANY COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$64 73
From gate receipts.....	\$2,967 50	
From rent of grounds.....	25 00	
From rent of privileges.....	1,027 25	
From entries for premiums.....	202 00	
From grand stand.....	274 20	
From balloon	44 75	
From entries for races (horses).....	345 00	
From forage	102 29	
From donations	30 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any obligation	6,600 00	
From State	4,594 53	
Receipts for 1902.....		16,212 52
Total receipts		\$16,277 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage, \$63.88; miscellaneous, \$64.28; total	\$128 16
For payment of notes.....	8,194 59
For permanent improvements.....	152 19

For labor	\$323 88	
For attractions, \$710; cost of races, \$148.04; insurance, \$7.18; total.....	865 22	
For water, \$10; rent, \$25; total.....	35 00	
For temporary improvements, \$34.87; privileges, \$19.50; advertising, \$310.91; total	365 28	
For forage	312 21	
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treas- urer, \$50; police, \$50; judges, \$135.25; superintendent, \$86.72; helpers, etc., \$124.63; total.....	546 60	
For race purses (horses).....	975 00	
For premiums on horses... \$341 00		
For premiums on cattle... 960 50		
For premiums on sheep... 606 00		
For premiums on swine... 174 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 428 50		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	55 35	
For premiums on dairy pro- ducts	73 00	
For premiums on domestic, 407 75		
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.... 397 75		
For premiums on flowers.. 103 25		
For premiums on fruits... 249 10		
For premiums on miscel- laneous	223 50	
Total	4,019 70	
Total disbursements	\$15,917 78	
Balance (credit)	\$859 47	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$272 74
From gate receipts.....	\$743 26
From rent of grounds.....	29 50
From rent of privileges.....	149 75
From annual members and class 12....	103 00
From life members.....	10 00
From entries for races (horses), except as deducted from purses.....	66 67
From sale of rope and lumber.....	95
From State	947 30
Receipts for 1902.....	2,050 43
Total receipts	\$2,323 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

For special attractions and music....	\$83 00
For water rent and dues State Association	20 00
For permanent improvements (estimated)	100 00
For miscellaneous expenses.....	25 44
For labor	44 77
For material, hay, straw, feed, etc....	60 47
For printing and advertising.....	99 33
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$12; police, \$21.75; judges, \$40; superintendent, \$5; total	178 75
For race purses (horses), net.....	348 66
For premiums on horses... \$233 00	
For premiums on cattle... 305 00	
For premiums on sheep... 129 50	
For premiums on swine... 78 50	
For premiums on poultry.. 58 25	

For premiums on farm produce	\$18 05	
For premiums on domestic,	64 85	
For premiums on flowers.. ..	17 00	
For premiums on fruits....	2 50	
For premiums on miscellaneous	25 80	
Total	<u>\$932 45</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$1,892 87</u>
Balance (credit)		<u><u>\$430 30</u></u>

CUBA FAIR AND RACING ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$43 61
From gate receipts.....	\$982 40
From rent of privileges.....	105 50
From entries on premiums.....	580 00
From entries for races (horse).....	503 00
From donations	540 57
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	3,050 00
From State	<u>953 25</u>
Receipts for 1902.....	6,714 72
Total receipts	<u>\$6,758 33</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$429 75
For permanent improvements	582 22
For labor and printing.....	357 62
For material	491 03
For ground rent	100 00
For band	100 00

For salaries: Secretary, \$100; office assistants, \$11; police, \$57; judges, \$34.50; superintendent, \$15; helpers, etc., \$43.61; total.....	\$261 11
For race purses (horses).....	1,282 00
For premiums on horses...	\$398 00
For premiums on cattle...	857 00
For premiums on sheep...	203 00
For premiums on swine...	273 00
For premiums on poultry..	122 75
For premiums on farm produce	144 25
For premiums on dairy products	23 25
For premiums on domestic.	420 25
For premiums on implements	10 00
For premiums on flowers..	39 50
For premiums on fruits...	37 00
For premiums on miscellaneous	65 75
Total	2,593 75
Total disbursements	\$6,197 48
Balance (credit)	<u>\$560 85</u>

BROOME COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,907 55
From rent of privileges.....	572 30
From entries for premiums.....	128 25
From stock sold.....	19 00
From entries for races (horse).....	450 00
From hay and straw sold.....	134 05
From State	2,576 70
Total receipts	<u>\$5,850 85</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901.	\$195 38
For hay, straw and feed.....	225 00
For permanent improvements.....	263 00
For dues, State and National Associations	20 00
For labor	55 30
For material	44 00
For rent of ground.....	250 00
For printing and advertising.....	200 50
For salaries: Secretary, \$150; treasurer, \$100; police, \$45; judges, \$80.50; superintendent, \$110; helpers, etc., \$20.50; total.....	506 00
For race purses (horses).....	1,050 00
For insurance	37 40
For premiums on horses...	\$484 00
For premiums on cattle..	834 25
For premiums on sheep...	194 00
For premiums on swine...	99 75
For premiums on poultry..	449 30
For premiums on farm produce	75 40
For premiums on dairy products	22 50
For premiums on domestic,	205 70
For premiums on implements and machines....	184 60
For premiums on flowers...	13 25
For premiums on fruits...	57 50
For premiums on miscellaneous	236 05
Total	2,856 30
Total disbursements	\$5,952 88
Balance (debit)	\$102 08

BINGHAMTON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$4,405 85	
From grand stand.....	542 60	
From rent of privileges.....	697 75	
From entries for premiums.....	711 05	
From entries for races (horses).....	1,005 75	
From premium list advertisements....	205 80	
From donations	69 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,224 48	
From State	2,923 35	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$11,785 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes.....	\$1,146 13	
For permanent improvements and labor	843 57	
For material	162 13	
For attractions, \$1,534.91; band, \$158; rent, \$600; tents, \$278.55; advertis- ing, \$711.46; decorations, \$82.61; incidental expenses, \$201.50; total..	3,567 03	
For salaries: Secretary, \$300; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$144.50; police, \$122.99; judges, \$123.60; su- perintendent, \$171.50; helpers, etc., \$39.15; total	951 74	
For race purses (horses) and expenses,	1,847 83	
For premiums on horses...	\$239 50	
For premiums on cattle...	851 00	
For premiums on sheep...	246 50	
For premiums on swine...	229 00	
For premiums on poultry..	786 25	

For premiums on farm produce	\$88 15	
For premiums on dairy products	16 00	
For premiums on domestic,	417 90	
For premiums on implements and machines	75 00	
For premiums on flowers	45 50	
For premiums on fruits	206 30	
For premiums on miscellaneous	66 10	
	<hr/>	
Total	3,267 20	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$11,785 63
		<hr/> <hr/>

CATTARAUGUS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901	\$201 47	
From gate receipts	\$2,465 40	
From rent of grounds	98 50	
From rent of privileges	652 50	
From entries for premiums	976 00	
From annual members	38 00	
From George J. Brandell, overpaid	10 80	
From entries for races (horse)	467 00	
From 330 2-cent revenue stamps redeemed	6 60	
From notes given	450 00	
From State	1,155 45	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902	6,320 25	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$6,521 72	

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$890 88	
For permanent improvements.....	178 97	
For labor	419 80	
For material	210 06	
For ball game, \$150; band, \$150; attractions, \$350; total.....	650 00	
For dues, \$37; insurance, \$40.50; taxes, \$3.36; total	80 86	
For printing and advertising.....	261 95	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$30; office assistants, \$45; police, \$93.75; judges, \$57.05; superintendent, \$73.20; total.....	349 00	
For race purses (horses).....	1,652 00	
For premiums on horses... \$172 00		
For premiums on cattle... 311 75		
For premiums on sheep... 144 90		
For premiums on swine... 48 25		
For premiums on poultry.. 207 85		
For premiums on farm produce	92 25	
For premiums on dairy products	23 00	
For premiums on domestic, 302 25		
For premiums on implements and machines.....	9 00	
For premiums on flowers... 11 50		
For premiums on fruits... 4 75		
For premiums on miscellaneous	62 45	
Total	1,389 95	
Total disbursements	\$6,083 47	
Balance (credit)	\$438 25	

FRANKLINVILLE AGRICULTURAL AND DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$32 29
From gate receipts and grand stand...	\$2,256 99
From rent of privileges.....	361 50
From entries for premiums.....	489 75
From entries for races (horses).....	75 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	3,000 00
From State	1,995 50
Receipts for 1902.....	8,178 74
Total receipts	\$8,211 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$3,100 00
For permanent improvements.....	125 90
For material and feed.....	20 00
For advertising, printing and postage,	432 44
For music	166 00
For special attractions.....	520 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$76; po- lice, \$24; judges, \$84.50; superin- tendent, \$50; helpers, etc., \$260; total,	644 50
For race purses (horses).....	900 00
For premiums on horses...	\$280 00
For premiums on cattle...	493 00
For premiums on sheep...	263 00
For premiums on swine....	324 00
For premiums on poultry..	259 00
For premiums on farm pro- duce	66 50
For premiums on dairy pro- ducts	22 00

For premiums on domestic.	\$353 25	
For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines.....	56 50	
For premiums on flowers...	57 00	
For premiums on fruits...	87 00	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	43 50	
Total	\$2,304 75	
Total disbursements		\$8,213 59
Balance (debit)		\$2 56

CAYUGA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$45 00
From gate receipts.....	\$1,558 21	
From rent of privileges.....	119 10	
From entries for premiums.....	120 93	
From annual members.....	6 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	240 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any		
other obligation	1,300 00	
From State	1,019 65	
Receipts for 1902.....		4,363 89
Total receipts		\$4,408 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other		
obligations	\$1,000 00	
For rent	135 00	
For permanent improvements.....	121 80	
For labor	67 27	
For material	152 00	
For entertainments	375 00	
For advertising	243 38	

For salaries: Secretary, \$50; office assistants, \$35; police, \$65.50; judges, \$35.85; helpers, etc., \$52.38; total...	\$238 73
For race purses (horses).....	675 00
For premiums on horses...	\$58 50
For premiums on cattle...	360 00
For premiums on sheep....	63 50
For premiums on swine....	31 20
For premiums on poultry..	380 90
For premiums on farm produce	74 95
For premiums on dairy products	11 00
For premiums on domestic,	324 30
For premiums on implements and machines.....	15 00
For premiums on flowers...	37 50
For premiums on fruits...	37 98
For premiums on miscellaneous	13 90
Total	1,408 73
Total disbursements	\$4,416 91
Balance (debit)	\$8 02

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$3,627 30
From rent of grounds.....	63 66
From rent of privileges.....	523 07
From entries for premiums.....	290 16
From entries for races (horses).....	82 50
From note Wm. Jackson, \$15.80; advertising in 1901, \$4; total.....	19 80
From sale of tents, \$65; lumber, \$5.35; feed, \$3.50; total	73 85

From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	\$3,735 83	
From State, for 1901, \$1,135.85; 1902, \$239.01; total	1,374 86	
Total receipts		\$9,791 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901	\$99 06	
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	3,250 00	
For repairs	390 48	
For permanent improvements	1,085 83	
For forage	219 02	
For labor	145 60	
For material	73 32	
For interest on notes and mortgage	573 75	
For general expenses	123 32	
For advertising, \$320.44; premium paid, no voucher, 25c; total	320 69	
For salaries: Secretary, \$150; office assistants, \$60; police, \$127.75; superintendent, \$25; total	362 75	
For race purses (horses)	344 38	
For amusements, bands, etc	1,082 62	
For insurance	321 52	
For water rent	50 00	
For premiums on horses	\$148 50	
For premiums on cattle	509 00	
For premiums on sheep	85 00	
For premiums on swine	20 00	
For premiums on poultry	153 00	
For premiums on farm produce	33 00	
For premiums on dairy products	8 25	
For premiums on domestic	275 05	
For premiums on flowers	27 00	

For premiums on fruits....	\$74 00	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	25 00	
Total	\$1,357 80	
Total disbursements		\$9,800 14
Balance (debit)		\$9 11

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$356 31
From gate receipts and grand stand..	\$1,632 40	
From rent of privileges.....	404 50	
From entries for premiums.....	69 30	
From annual members.....	168 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	407 00	
From donations	50 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,750 00	
From State	33 84	
Receipts for 1902.....		4,515 04
Total receipts		\$4,871 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$181 10
For attractions	386 40
For labor and police.....	377 71
For printing and advertising.....	633 15
For postage, express, telephone and telegraph	180 37
For forage, \$53.81; miscellaneous, \$285.98; total	339 79
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; office as- sistants, \$157.05; judges, \$65.52; helpers, etc., \$58.15; total.....	380 72

For race purses (horse).....	\$1,296 00	
For premiums on horses...	\$241 00	
For premiums on cattle...	56 00	
For premiums on sheep....	31 00	
For premiums on swine....	53 00	
For premiums on poultry..	196 25	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	119 75	
For premiums on dairy pro- ducts	6 00	
For premiums on domestic,	283 25	
For premiums on flowers...	71 00	
For premiums on fruits...	55 50	
Total	1,112 75	
Total disbursements		\$4,837 99
Balance (credit)		\$33 36

CHENANGO COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$7 84
From gate receipts.....	\$2,165 65	
From rent of grounds.....	87 50	
From rent of privileges.....	370 00	
From entries for premiums.....	314 50	
From annual members.....	678 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	625 50	
From donations	288 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligations	700 00	
From State	1,584 78	
Receipts for 1902.....		6,813 93
Total receipts		\$6,821 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$648 15	
For permanent improvements	850 00	
For special attractions	840 00	
For labor	677 18	
For material	100 85	
For salaries: Office assistants, \$48; police, \$54; judges, \$45; helpers, etc., \$60; total	207 00	
For race purses (horses)	1,350 00	
For premiums on horses	\$164 00	
For premiums on cattle	575 25	
For premiums on sheep	93 00	
For premiums on swine	51 00	
For premiums on poultry	545 30	
For premiums on farm produce	32 75	
For premiums on dairy products	14 00	
For premiums on domestic	215 75	
For premiums on implements and machines	35 00	
For premiums on flowers	21 35	
For premiums on fruits	13 75	
For premiums on miscellaneous	60 75	
Total	1,821 90	
Total disbursements	\$6,495 03	
Balance (credit)	\$326 74	

AFTON DRIVING PARK AND AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,347 63
From rent of grounds.....	50 00
From rent of privileges.....	66 24
From entries for premiums.....	490 15
From check room.....	2 40
From grand stand.....	54 79
From State for 1901.....	1,732 20
From State for 1902.....	599 34

Total receipts \$4,342 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901.	\$482 08
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	1,288 81
For attractions	550 00
For permanent improvements.....	374 39
For incidentals	127 55
For labor	168 36
For printing and advertising.....	271 90
For office rent, \$12; music, \$66; insurance, \$37.50	115 50
For water rent, \$12; gate tenders, \$20..	32 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$60; office assistants, \$39; police, \$24.25; judges, \$57.11; total	180 36
For premiums on horses... \$552 00	
For premiums on cattle.... 928 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 227 00	
For premiums on swine... 197 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 712 00	
For premiums on farm produce	142 60

For premiums on dairy products	\$24 00	
For premiums on domestic.	460 50	
For premiums on implements and machines	57 85	
For premiums on flowers...	52 70	
For premiums on fruits....	68 50	
Total	<u>\$3,422 05</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$7,013 00</u>
Balance (debit).....		<u><u>\$2,670 25</u></u>

RIVERSIDE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$1,479 16
From gate receipts.....	\$1,917 00	
From grand stand.....	298 50	
From rent of privileges.....	410 33	
From entries for premiums.....	327 25	
From fines from National Turf Association	37 50	
From entries for races (horse).....	210 00	
From hay sold.....	167 54	
From interest	90 40	
From notes given.....	400 00	
From State	<u>1,534 31</u>	
Receipts for 1902.....		<u>5,392 83</u>
Total receipts		<u><u>\$6,871 99</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase of stock.....	\$115 00
For dues National Trotting Association	10 00

For general repairs.....	\$85 50
For delegates expenses State conven- tion and dues.....	26 28
For labor.....	239 55
For material.....	556 45
For rent of tents and crops.....	316 95
For special attractions.....	425 00
For fire insurance.....	119 56
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; Office as- sistants, \$76.07; police, \$147.25; judges, \$91.55; superintendent, \$36.15; total.....	401 02
For race purses (horses).....	795 00
For premiums on horses....	\$245 00
For premiums on cattle....	440 00
For premiums on sheep....	72 00
For premiums on swine....	56 00
For premiums on poultry..	2,040 75
For premiums on farm pro- duce	99 40
For premiums on dairy products	160 09
For premiums on domestic.	474 20
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.....	13 75
For premiums on flowers..	32 10
For premiums on fruits....	21 50
For premiums on miscel- laneous	75 35
Total	<hr/> 3,730 14
Total disbursements	<hr/> \$6,820 45
Balance (credit).	<hr/> <hr/> \$51 54

CLINTON COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$1,518 90
From gate receipts.....	\$7,173 60	
From rent of privileges.....	1,060 86	
From entries for premiums.....	465 82	
From entries for races (horse).....	915 00	
From sundry receipts, interest and ad- vertising	219 05	
From State	2,915 91	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		12,750 24
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$14,269 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901.	\$105 57
For tools	40 00
For dividends	600 00
For labor	371 51
For material	161 08
For advertising fair, bills, etc.....	949 46
For salaries: Secretary, \$300; treas- urer, \$150; office assistants, \$127.38; police, \$106; judges, \$60.50; superin- tendents, \$113.88; helpers, etc., \$456.19; total	1,313 95
For race purses (horses).....	4,015 00
For race purses (special attractions)..	844 00
For premiums on horses... \$267 00	
For premiums on cattle... 772 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 437 00	
For premiums on swine.... 187 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 57 00	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	65 50
For premiums on dairy products	22 00

For premiums on domestic.	\$213 25	
For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines.....	124 00	
For premiums on flowers...	68 50	
For premiums on fruits....	33 00	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	445 00	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$2,691 25	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$11,091 82
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$3,177 32
		<hr/> <hr/>

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$4,258 70	
From rent of grounds.....	20 00	
From rent of privileges.....	1,098 70	
From entries for premiums.....	454 20	
From annual members.....	128 00	
From guarantee railroad and Kennel		
Club	125 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	975 00	
From dog show.....	337 50	
From bonds issued, notes given or any		
other obligation	2,500 00	
From State	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts		\$13,897 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

For guarantees returned.....	\$125 00
For payment of bonds, notes or other	
obligations	1,966 82
For payment on mortgage.....	500 00
For permanent improvements.....	512 88
For allowances	360 00

For labor	\$245 05
For material	231 83
For insurance, \$58.08; association dues, \$57.50; bands, \$164.25; total.....	279 83
For care of stock, \$299.03; water rent, \$18.75; expense and committees, \$190.73; total	508 51
For interest, \$402.40; printing and ad- vertising, \$795.31; total.....	1,197 71
For salaries: Secretary, \$196; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$176.50; police, \$110.26; judges, \$193.43; superintendent, \$89.30; helpers, etc., \$192; total	911 48
For race purses (horses).....	2,222 50
For dog show.....	437 00
For premiums on horses... \$314 00	
For premiums on cattle.. 1,346 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 456 00	
For premiums on swine... 243 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 624 00	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	110 40
For premiums on dairy products	18 00
For premiums on domestic. 238 75	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.....	30 00
For premiums on flowers.. 202 90	
For premiums on fruits.... 79 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	938 50
Total	4,601 30
Total disbursements	\$14,099 91
Balance (debit).....	\$202 81

COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$2,538 75	
From rent of privileges.....	667 18	
From entries for premiums.....	281 60	
From entries for races (horse).....	264 50	
From donations	45 02	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligations	914 33	
From State for 1901, \$1,465.50; for 1902, \$314.42; total.....	1,779 92	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$6,491 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$914 33	
For payment of notes.....	914 33	
For labor	303 82	
For material	20 07	
For music and special attractions.....	485 00	
For interest, \$391.63; advertising and printing, \$303.15; total.....	694 78	
For insurance	179 33	
For miscellaneous expenses.....	584 44	
For salaries: Secretary, \$200; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$78.50; police, \$94; judges, \$75; superin- tendent, \$41.50; helpers, etc., \$149.50; total	688 50	
For race purses (bicycle or other) in- cluding cost of prizes.....	1,162 25	
For premiums on horses... \$209 00		
For premiums on cattle.... 360 00		
For premiums on sheep.... 327 00		
For premiums on swine... 110 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 164 50		

For premiums on farm produce	\$94 00	
For premiums on domestic.	77 50	
For premiums on fruits...	155 50	
For premiums on miscellaneous	293 75	
		<hr/>
Total	\$1,791 25	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$7,738 10
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$1,246 80
		<hr/> <hr/>

CORTLAND COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$97 36
From gate receipts.....	\$4,176 98	
From grand stand.....	796 57	
From rent of grounds.....	100 00	
From rent of privileges.....	1,273 43	
From entries for premiums.....	79 25	
From advertising in premium list....	201 00	
From fines and protests with Trotting Association	96 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	150 00	
From miscellaneous	52 45	
From State	3,101 34	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1902.....		10,027 02
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$10,124 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,700 00
For printing and advertising.....	785 06

For permanent improvements and repairs	\$559 34
For special attractions	809 00
For labor	214 97
For material, supplies and general expenses	824 25
For National Trotting Association:	
Dues, \$15; fines and protests, \$96; total	111 00
For privilege money refunded	10 80
For insurance	70 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$93.50; police, \$124; judges, \$113.57; superintendent, \$56.90; helpers, etc., \$127; total	664 97
For races (horses)	742 50
For premiums on horses	\$327 00
For premiums on cattle	994 00
For premiums on sheep	204 00
For premiums on swine	321 00
For premiums on poultry	596 80
For premiums on farm produce	114 60
For premiums on dairy products	47 00
For premiums on domestic	622 85
For premiums on flowers	47 00
For premiums on fruits	59 25
For premiums on miscellaneous	210 10
Total	<u>3,543 60</u>
Total disbursements	<u>\$10,035 49</u>
Balance (credit)	<u><u>\$88 89</u></u>

DELAWARE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$11 49
From gate receipts.....	\$1,323 50
From rent of grounds.....	178 21
From rent of privileges.....	180 00
From entries for premiums.....	252 00
From entries for races (horse).....	15 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	2,800 00
From State	3,042 88
Receipts for 1902.....	7,791 59
Total receipts	\$7,803 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,079 93
For permanent improvements.....	80 82
For labor	319 49
For material	230 96
For attractions	833 38
For State Association.....	10 00
For printing and advertising.....	261 06
For salaries: Secretary, \$60; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$25; po- lice, \$91.75; president, \$50; judges, \$112.25; superintendent, \$29.25; helpers, etc., \$36.98; total.....	455 23
For race purses (horses).....	122 00
For premiums on horses...	\$256 00
For premiums on cattle...	552 00
For premiums on sheep....	297 00
For premiums on swine...	69 00
For premiums on poultry..	119 50
For premiums on farm pro- duce	154 90
For premiums on dairy products	115 00

For premiums on domestic.	\$438 95	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines....	393 00	
For premiums on flowers..	362 00	
For premiums on fruits...	68 30	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	498 90	
Total	\$3,324 75	
Total disbursements		\$7,717 62
Balance (credit)		\$85 46

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$181 63
From gate receipts.....	\$867 00	
From rent of grounds.....	103 60	
From rent of privileges.....	305 25	
From entries for premiums.....	147 50	
From donations	10 00	
From notes given.....	740 75	
From State	1,063 87	
Receipts for 1902.....		3,237 97
Total receipts		\$3,419 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes.....	\$400 00
For payment on land.....	120 00
For permanent improvements.....	674 07
For taxes	9 86
For labor	122 22
For material	151 22
For band	50 00
For amusements	425 00
For insurance, \$8; printing and adver- tising, \$55.43; total.....	63 43

For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$5; police, \$45.50; judges, \$37; superintendent, \$50; helpers, etc., \$61.25; total.....	\$298 75
For race purses (horses).....	24 00
For premiums on horses....	\$55 50
For premiums on cattle....	221 25
For premiums on sheep....	46 00
For premiums on poultry..	154 69
For premiums on farm produce	93 24
For premiums on dairy products	17 50
For premiums on domestic.	52 25
For premiums on implements and machines.....	5 75
For premiums on flowers...	13 25
For premiums on fruits....	48 39
For premiums on miscellaneous	164 28
Total	872 10
Total disbursements	\$3,210 65
Balance (credit).....	\$208 95

DELAWARE VALLEY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,640 00
From rent of grounds.....	10 00
From rent of privileges.....	515 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	2,200 00
From State	2,675 80
Total receipts	\$7,734 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$3,400 00
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	4,238 46
For premiums paid, vouchers lost.	1 00
For permanent improvements.	650 40
For labor	100 00
For salaries: President, \$50; secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$80; police, \$43; judges, \$95; superintendent, \$63; helpers, etc., \$55; total	536 00
For premiums on horses.	\$385 75
For premiums on cattle.	645 62
For premiums on sheep.	169 75
For premiums on swine.	90 00
For premiums on poultry.	204 94
For premiums on farm produce	405 21
For premiums on dairy products	24 50
For premiums on domestic.	635 45
For premiums on implements and machines.	43 75
For premiums on flowers.	46 68
For premiums on fruits.	139 25
For premiums on miscellaneous	17 54
Total	2,808 44
Total disbursements	\$11,734 30
Balance (debit).	\$4,000 00

DEPOSIT FAIR ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,944 45
From rent of fair grounds.....	3 20
From rent of privileges.....	94 00
From entries for premiums.....	111 95
From entries for races (horse).....	157 50
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	7,000 00

Total receipts \$9,311 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase of lands.....	\$3,000 00
For permanent improvements.....	7,069 88
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; office as- sistants, \$46.25; police, \$62.50; judges, \$30; helpers, etc., \$292.88; total	418 63
For race purses (horses).....	526 50
For interscholastic sports and games..	48 62
For premiums on horses... \$364 00	
For premiums on cattle....	570 50
For premiums on sheep....	144 50
For premiums on swine....	40 50
For premiums on poultry..	15 75
For premiums on farm pro- duce	21 75
For premiums on dairy products	2 50
For premiums on domestic.	193 35
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.....	16 30
For premiums on flowers...	24 85

For premiums on fruits...	\$10 90	
For premiums on miscellaneous	110 00	
Total	<u>\$1,514 90</u>	
Total disbursements		\$12,641 53
Balance (debit).		<u><u>\$3,330 43</u></u>

SHAVERTOWN.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$158 51
From gate receipts.....	\$791 00	
From rent of privileges.....	124 25	
From entries for premiums.....	121 00	
From annual members.....	5 50	
From entries for races (horse).....	55 90	
From entries for races (bicycle or other).	3 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	83 44	
Receipts for 1902.....		<u>1,184 09</u>
Total receipts		<u>\$1,342 60</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$28 25
For labor	6 00
For material	141 34
For salaries: Secretary, \$36.25; treasurer, \$11.30; police, \$20; judges, \$26.12; superintendent, \$5; total....	98 67
For race purses (horses).....	139 01
For race purses (bicycle or other) including cost of prizes.....	111 16

For premiums on horses...	\$130 50	
For premiums on cattle...	168 50	
For premiums on sheep....	32 00	
For premiums on swine....	17 00	
For premiums on poultry..	81 63	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	52 89	
For premiums on dairy products	15 00	
For premiums on domestic.	57 05	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines....	2 25	
For premiums on flowers..	25 20	
For premiums on fruits....	16 15	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	28 05	
Total	<u>\$626 22</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$1,150 65</u>
Balance (credit)		<u><u>\$191 95</u></u>

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$160 93
From gate receipts.....	\$3,386 90
From rent of privileges and adver- tising	692 67
From entries for premiums.....	1,337 82
From sale of stock.....	230 00
From donations	649 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	3,000 00
From State	4,794 37
Receipts for 1902.....	<u>14,090 76</u>
Total receipts	<u><u>\$14,251 69</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$4,018 48
For attractions	753 00
For advertising and premiums	823 44
For labor and material	1,255 42
For rent of grounds	600 00
For entry fees returned	55 50
For salaries: Secretary, \$250; treasurer, \$200; office assistants, \$314.74; police, \$171.50; judges, \$110.35; superintendent, \$237.75; helpers, etc., \$503.85; total	1,788 19
For race purses (horses), net cost	426 50
For premiums on horses	\$478 00
For premiums on cattle	505 00
For premiums on sheep	408 00
For premiums on swine	166 00
For premiums on poultry	1,947 00
For premiums on farm produce	358 00
For premiums on dairy products	5 00
For premiums on domestic	20 00
For premiums on implements and machines	45 00
For premiums on flowers	77 00
For premiums on fruits	332 50
For premiums on miscellaneous	172 00
Total	4,513 50
Total disbursements	\$14,234 03
Balance (credit)	\$17 66

ERIE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$401 51
From gate receipts.....	\$5,494 00
From rent of grounds.....	10 00
From rent of privileges.....	1,011 18
From entries for premiums.....	95 70
From annual members.....	456 00
From lady members at 50 cents.....	196 00
From entries for races (horse) and winners fees	1,180 00
From entries for races (bicycle or other).	13 75
From grand stand.....	506 00
From notes given.....	2,000 00
From State	3,215 85
From sale of timber.....	221 00
Receipts for 1902.....	14,399 48
Total receipts	\$14,800 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,086 67
For permanent improvements.....	3,403 84
For labor	625 64
For material	373 78
For salaries: Secretary, \$125; treas- urer, \$75; office assistants, \$230; police, \$204; judges, \$87; helpers, etc., \$2,217.86; total.....	2,938 86
For race purses (horses).....	2,300 00
For premiums on horses... \$429 00	
For premiums on cattle... 288 00	
For premiums on sheep... 41 00	
For premiums on swine.... 159 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 501 75	

For premiums on farm pro-		
- duce	\$179 75	
For premiums on dairy		
products	58 00	
For premiums on domestic.	917 85	
For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines	128 50	
For premiums on flowers..	93 00	
For premiums on fruits...	93 75	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	91 25	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$2,980 85	
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Total disbursements		\$14,709 64
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$91 35
		<hr/>

ESSEX COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901		\$55 34
From gate receipts, entries, annual		
and life members	\$2,195 00	
From rent of grounds and privileges	380 90	
From entries for races (horse)	559 00	
From entries for futurity stakes for		
1904	73 00	
From hay sold and use of barn	16 50	
From bonds issued, notes given or any		
other obligation	500 00	
From State	1,101 66	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902		4,826 06
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$4,881 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1902,	\$90 06
For payment of notes and interest.....	521 00
For insurance	50 00
For permanent improvements.....	172 00
For dues, State and National Association	25 00
For water rent.....	25 00
For labor and material.....	119 91
For stationery, advertising, tickets and bill posting	323 87
For attractions	434 25
For miscellaneous	112 21
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$28; police, \$89; judges, \$65.90; marshals, \$25.50; helpers, etc., \$85.85; total.....	394 25
For race purses (horses).....	1,410 00
For bands	156 50
For premiums on horses... \$192 00	
For premiums on cattle... 251 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 167 00	
For premiums on swine.... 70 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 20 75	
For premiums on farm produce	85 65
For premiums on dairy products	9 00
For premiums on domestic. 53 25	
For premiums on implements and machines.....	62 75
For premiums on flowers 9 75	
For premiums on fruits... 40 40	
For premiums on miscellaneous	85 80
Total	1,047 35
Total disbursements	<u>\$4,881 40</u>

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$1,743 20
From gate receipts and members cards.	\$6,130 45
From rent of grounds.....	50 00
From rent of privileges.....	1,509 81
From annual members.....	1,800 00
From grand stand.....	2,224 63
From entries for races (horse).....	3,170 00
From program	60 00
From advertising in premium list.....	113 00
From State	1,968 50
Receipts for 1902.....	17,026 39
Total receipts	\$18,769 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

For advertising, telephone and express.	\$1,573 88
For hay	340 92
For bands	397 75
For balloon	243 65
For attractions	1,351 25
For labor and material.....	603 59
For starter	75 00
For water rent, \$100; insurance, \$399.82; total	499 82
For dinner tickets.....	74 25
For miscellaneous	105 07
For salaries: Secretary, \$200; treas- urer, \$150; office assistants, \$124.30; police, \$162; judges, \$100; superin- tendent, \$50; helpers, etc., \$238.55; total	1,024 85
For race purses (horses).....	7,397 50
For premiums on horses... ..	\$435 00
For premiums on cattle... ..	626 00
For premiums on sheep.... ..	113 00

For premiums on swine...	\$181 00	
For premiums on poultry..	54 50	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	83 50	
For premiums on dairy products	47 00	
For premiums on domestic.	578 50	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.....	174 50	
For premiums on flowers..	53 50	
For premiums on fruits...	59 00	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	219 00	
Total	\$2,624 50	
Total disbursements		\$16,312 03
Balance (credit).		\$2,457 56

FULTON COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$21 86
From gate receipts, \$2,608; grand stand, \$653; total.....	\$3,261 00
From rent of grounds.....	613 09
From rent of privileges.....	607 25
From entries for premiums.....	321 10
From annual members.....	117 00
From entries for races (horse).....	425 00
From suspensions	94 25
From notes given or any other obliga- tion	2,696 00
From State	2,279 15
Receipts for 1902.....	10,413 84
Total receipts	\$10,435 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,100 00
For interest	443 20
For permanent improvements	115 67
For insurance	20 25
For labor	796 66
For material	723 05
For music and attractions	950 00
For printing and advertising	379 98
For hay, feed and straw	100 65
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$100; office assistants, \$13; police, \$31.50; judges, \$135.26; superintendent, \$65; helpers, etc., \$255.65; total	700 41
For race purses (horses)	1,690 00
For miscellaneous	251 01
For premiums on horses	\$109 00
For premiums on cattle	421 00
For premiums on sheep	80 00
For premiums on swine	249 00
For premiums on poultry	368 00
For premiums on farm produce	203 85
For premiums on dairy products	11 00
For premiums on domestic	449 95
For premiums on implements and machines	41 00
For premiums on flowers	38 00
For premiums on fruits	47 35
For premiums on miscellaneous	38 00
Total	2,056 15
Total disbursements	\$10,327 03
Balance (credit)	\$108 67

GENESEE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$77 09
From gate receipts.....	\$3,849 25	
From rent of grounds.....	41 00	
From rent of privileges.....	447 00	
From annual members.....	463 00	
From life members.....	100 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	840 00	
From advertisements in catalogues...	96 00	
From notes given or any other obligation	2,800 00	
From State	1,941 25	
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Receipts for 1902.....		10,577 50
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Total receipts		\$10,654 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds or other obligations	\$3,020 90
For permanent improvements.....	1,057 89
For labor	253 50
For material	89 99
For insurance, \$160.27; dinners, \$116; expenses of meetings, \$37.70; total..	313 97
For printing and advertising, \$536.57; bands and attractions, \$460; hay and straw, \$49.20; total.....	1,045 77
For postage and telegrams, \$21.91; dues, \$27; expense of delegates, \$22; total	70 91
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$64; police, \$106.50; judges, \$47; helpers, etc., \$100.41; total.....	442 91
For race purses (horses).....	1,750 00
For race purses (bicycle or other) including cost of prizes.....	85 00

For premiums on horses...	\$402 50	
For premiums on cattle.....	378 50	
For premiums on sheep....	398 00	
For premiums on swine...	170 00	
For premiums on poultry..	118 55	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	125 30	
For premiums on dairy products	39 50	
For premiums on domestic.	378 85	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.....	47 00	
For premiums on flowers..	106 00	
For premiums on fruits....	102 55	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	222 75	
Total	\$2,489 50	
Total disbursements		\$10,620 34
Balance (credit).		\$34 25

GREENE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$44 41
From gate receipts	\$1,699 85	
From rent of privileges.....	284 09	
From entries for premiums.....	57 00	
From annual members.....	1 00	
From life members.....	10 00	
From entries for races (horses).....	120 00	
From entries for races (bicycle or other)	72 05	
From notes given.....	800 00	
From State	646 35	
Receipts for 1902		3,690 34
Total receipts		\$3,734 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$666 00	
For permanent improvements	250 00	
For labor and supplies	340 93	
For material	140 00	
For printing and advertising	240 50	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; office assistants, \$12; police, \$9; judges, \$35; superintendent, \$42.40; helpers, etc., \$248.69; total	397 09	
For race purses (horses)	958 00	
For premiums on horses . . . \$102 00		
For premiums on cattle . . . 184 00		
For premiums on sheep . . . 74 00		
For premiums on swine . . . 8 00		
For premiums on poultry . . 27 50		
For premiums on farm produce	22 00	
For premiums on dairy products	8 00	
For premiums on domestic . . 159 25		
For premiums on implements and machines	9 00	
For premiums on flowers . . 21 75		
For premiums on fruits . . . 15 50		
For miscellaneous	104 00	
Total	735 00	
Total disbursements	\$3,727 52	
Balance (credit)	\$7 23	

HERKIMER COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$559 22
From gate receipts.....	\$3,128 75
From rent of grounds.....	115 00
From rent of privileges.....	440 75
From life members.....	220 00
From entries for races (horse).....	407 50
From hay	46 75
From State	1,490 58
Receipts for 1902.....	5,849 33
Total receipts	\$6,408 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

For attorneys' fees.....	\$22 01
For permanent improvements.....	420 00
For insurance	47 81
For labor	690 73
For material	602 78
For printing and stationery, \$314.75; postage and express, \$37.18; total..	351 93
For National Trotting Association, \$10; State Association and dele- gates' expenses, \$26; total.....	36 00
For dinners	229 55
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$121; police, \$224.50; judges, \$75.50; superintend- ent, \$56.15; helpers, etc., \$45.25; total	647 40
For race purses (horses).....	925 00
For special attractions	315 00
For premiums on horses... \$261 00	
For premiums on cattle... 191 00	
For premiums on sheep... 72 00	
For premiums on swine... 104 00	

For premiums on poultry..	\$66 25	
For premiums on farm produce	90 41	
For premiums on dairy products	92 79	
For premiums on domestic.	347 75	
For premiums on implements and machines.....	16 00	
For premiums on flowers..	58 25	
For premiums on fruits....	50 50	
For premiums on miscellaneous	62 55	
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Total	\$1,412 50	
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Total disbursements		\$5,700 71
		<hr/>
Balance (credit).....		\$707 84
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JEFFERSON COUNTY.

From gate receipts.....	\$4,316 42	
From rent of grounds.....	290 00	
From rent of privileges.....	990 00	
From entries for premiums.....	502 00	
From annual members.....	843 00	
From life members.....	55 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	1,192 00	
From grand stand.....	1,728 14	
From miscellaneous	712 31	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligations	2,775 00	
From State: for 1901, \$3,156.51; for 1902, \$701.75; total.....	3,867 26	
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Total receipts		\$17,271 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$398 89
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	2,500 93
For miscellaneous	2,273 22
For permanent improvements	721 94
For attractions	629 22
For labor	752 45
For salaries: Secretary, \$250; treasurer, \$150; office assistants, \$210; police, \$265.50; judges, \$137.79; superintendent, \$368; total	1,381 29
For race purses (horses)	3,590 00
For premiums on horses	\$514 50
For premiums on cattle	1,108 00
For premiums on sheep	307 00
For premiums on swine	421 00
For premiums on poultry	644 00
For premiums on farm produce	136 00
For premiums on dairy products	95 94
For premiums on domestic	480 65
For premiums on flowers	200 25
For premiums on fruits	89 75
For premiums on miscellaneous	129 10
Total	\$4,126 19
Total disbursements	\$16,374 13
Balance (credit)	\$897 00

CAPE VINCENT.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,024 23	
From rent of privileges	118 00	
From entries for premiums	139 00	
From stands and dining hall	348 63	
From advertisements in fair books	189 50	
From entries for races (horses)	32 50	
From miscellaneous	13 06	
From notes	1,000 00	
From State	625 16	
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Total receipts		\$3,490 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

For interest on mortgage	\$9 00
For supplies	281 79
For permanent improvements	239 63
For printing	153 05
For labor	96 10
For express, telegrams, postage and cartage	37 16
For town fair and National Trotting dues	15 00
For attractions	465 35
For rent of grounds	5 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$16; police, \$34.50; judges, \$3; helpers, etc, \$35.40; total	188 90
For race purses (horses)	580 00
For premiums on horses	\$213 75
For premiums on cattle	213 50
For premiums on sheep	140 90
For premiums on swine	164 50
For premiums on poultry	113 88
For premiums on farm produce	94 64

For premiums on dairy products	\$30 75	
For premiums on domestic,	170 62	
For premiums on flowers.. . . .	16 48	
For premiums on fruits.. . . .	54 15	
For premiums on miscellaneous	97 09	
Total	<u>\$1,310 26</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$3,381 24</u>
Balance (credit)		<u>\$108 84</u>

LEWIS COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$2,839 75	
From rent of grounds	37 00	
From rent of privileges.....	639 15	
From annual members.....	740 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	627 50	
From entries for apples.....	2 00	
From hay, \$25; wood, \$4; old sheets and material, \$20.75.....	49 75	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	5,000 00	
From State	1,590 06	
Total receipts	<u>\$11,525 21</u>	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$299 94
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	4,824 00
For purchase of land.....	97 50
For permanent improvements.....	1,965 78
For postage, \$34.50; stationery, \$18.55; telegraph and telephone, \$7.75; total	60 80

For labor, \$47; livery, \$57.87; hotel, \$171.13; rebate, \$20; tools, \$20; steam, \$36.27; total.....	\$352 27
For material and incidentals.....	59 52
For delegates and dues and National and State Association, \$51.84; printing, \$399.20; bands, \$273.44; attractions, \$617; insurance, \$101.27; water, \$31.75; office rent and lights, \$32; total.....	1,506 50
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer and chairman, \$100; office assistants, \$66.85; police, \$128.75; judges, \$72.71; superintendent, \$138; helpers, etc., \$57.15; total.....	663 46
For race purses (horse).....	1,410 00
For premiums on horses....	\$269 50
For premiums on cattle....	386 00
For premiums on sheep....	28 00
For premiums on swine....	111 75
For premiums on poultry..	78 50
For premiums on farm produce	60 50
For premiums on dairy products	55 00
For premiums on domestic,	239 25
For premiums on implements and machines....	58 50
For premiums on flowers..	86 75
For premiums on fruits...	34 50
For premiums on miscellaneous	40 00
Total	1,448 25
Total disbursements	\$12,688 02
Balance (debit)	\$1,162 81

HEMLOCK LAKE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$1,163 62
From gate receipts.....	\$460 00
From rent of grounds.....	42 00
From rent of privileges.....	239 50
From back rentals.....	8 71
From annual members.....	798 00
From entries for races (horse).....	130 00
From grand stand.....	50 50
From interest	55 05
From notes given.....	550 00
From State	1,053 05
Receipts for 1902.....	3,386 81
Total receipts	\$4,550 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

For printing and advertising.....	\$215 17
For purchase of land.....	200 00
For permanent improvements, material, \$800; labor, \$675; total.....	1,475 00
For band	156 00
For labor	71 00
For material	82 18
For meal tickets.....	106 00
For Trotting Association, \$10; attorney's fees, \$102.82; traveling expenses, \$49	161 82
For hay and straw, \$71.10; taxes, \$32.42	103 52
For salaries: Secretary, \$35; treasurer, \$35; office assistants, \$30; police, \$101.75; judges, \$86; superintendent, \$78; helpers, etc., \$25.75; total....	391 50
For race purses (horses).....	385 00
For rent	20 00

For premiums on horses..	\$232 00	
For premiums on cattle....	196 00	
For premiums on sheep....	122 00	
For premiums on swine....	69 00	
For premiums on poultry..	112 50	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	67 10	
For premiums on dairy products	6 50	
For premiums on domestic,	238 45	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	9 00	
For premiums on fruits...	51 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	10 75	
Total	<u>\$1,115 55</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$4,482 74</u>
Balance (credit)		<u><u>\$67 69</u></u>

BROOKFIELD-MADISON COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$293 44
From gate receipts.....	\$1,552 75
From rent of privileges.....	203 86
From entries for premiums.....	23 30
From annual members.....	210 00
From entries for races (horse).....	166 50
From grand stand	324 30
From sale of hay.....	86 64
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligations	1,000 00
From State	1,063 90
Receipts for 1902	<u>4,631 25</u>
Total receipts	<u>\$4,924 69</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$1,704 40	
For labor	211 18	
For material	289 18	
For special attractions	450 00	
For music	108 00	
For dues Society of County Agricultural Society, 1901-1902.....	20 00	
For salaries: Secretary, \$40; treasurer, \$30; office assistants, \$17.50; police, \$25; judges, \$63.50; superintendent, \$44.25; helpers, etc., \$10; total.....	230 25	
For race purses (horses).....	500 00	
For premiums on horses... \$284 00		
For premiums on cattle.... 384 00		
For premiums on sheep.... 54 00		
For premiums on swine... 32 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 130 85		
For premiums on farm produce	70 25	
For premiums on dairy products	24 50	
For premiums on domestic. 297 15		
For premiums on flowers.. 29 95		
For premiums on fruits... 14 50		
For premiums on miscellaneous	53 35	
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Total	1,374 55	
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Total disbursements	\$4,887 56	
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Balance (credit)	\$37 13	
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MONROE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year.....		\$65 73
From gate receipts.....	\$2,877 40	
From rent of grounds and pasturage..	40 00	
From rent of privileges.....	488 00	
From grand stand.....	406 53	
From advertising	124 00	
From life members.....	20 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	387 50	
From sundries	3 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	700 00	
From State	2,131 85	
Receipts for 1902.....		7,178 28
Total receipts		\$7,244 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,300 00
For permanent improvements.....	227 30
For hay and straw.....	128 85
For ground repairs.....	291 45
For postage	20 00
For attractions	287 05
For advertising, \$352.80; insurance, \$85.11; interest, \$114.88; total.....	552 79
For general expenses.....	543 19
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treas- urer, \$25; office assistants, \$50; police, \$80; judges, \$114.73; helpers, etc., \$165; total.....	534 73
For race purses (horses).....	750 00
For printing and stationery.....	65 70
For premiums on horses... \$813 00	
For premiums on cattle... 502 00	

For premiums on sheep....	\$171 00	
For premiums on swine....	186 00	
For premiums on poultry..	127 10	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	49 50	
For premiums on dairy products	20 00	
For premiums on domestic.	323 30	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	80 00	
For premiums on flowers..	68 00	
For premiums on fruits...	127 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	10 50	
Total	<u>\$2,428 15</u>	
Total disbursements		\$7,129 21
Balance (credit)		<u>\$114 80</u>

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$299 61
From gate receipts	\$1,773 00
From rent of grounds.....	10 00
From rent of privileges.....	218 50
From annual members	62 00
From life members	5 00
From entries for races (horse).....	120 00
From donations	10 00
From notes given	1,400 00
From State	773 05
Receipts for 1902.....	<u>4,371 55</u>
Total receipts	<u>\$4,671 16</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,020 58	
For music	164 25	
For permanent improvements	127 61	
For printing	143 25	
For labor	497 27	
For material	124 65	
For special attractions	207 50	
For base ball	177 50	
For miscellaneous	276 18	
For salaries: Secretary, \$125; treasurer, \$40; office assistants, \$28.95; police, \$30; judges, \$30; superintendent, \$76.91; helpers, etc., \$25; total,	355 86	
For race purses (horses)	520 00	
For premiums on horses	\$223 00	
For premiums on cattle	173 00	
For premiums on sheep	33 00	
For premiums on swine	73 00	
For premiums on poultry	106 00	
For premiums on farm produce	135 25	
For premiums on domestic	191 35	
For premiums on implements and machines	13 50	
For premiums on flowers	123 30	
For premiums on miscellaneous	69 00	
Total	1,140 40	
Total disbursements	\$4,755 05	
Balance (debit)	\$83 89	

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$9,435 74
From gate receipts.....	\$320 00
From rent of grounds, buildings, etc..	9,916 62
From annual members.....	270 00
From life members.....	85 00
From tuition, electrical classes.....	640 00
From interest on U. S. Bonds and balances	1,106 24
From sale of U. S. bonds 19,000 5's, 1904	20,258 75
From miscellaneous	72 29
From State	1,835 50
Receipts for 1902.....	34,504 40
Total receipts	\$43,940 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

For loans on mortgage.....	\$25,000 00
For general maintenance.....	5,837 61
For 70th Fair, Berkeley Lyceum, 1901.	6 17
For 71st Fair, 19-21 W. 44th St., 1902.	504 73
For salaries: Office assistants, \$2,837.90; dinner for judges, \$47.65; superintendent, \$5; helpers, etc., \$198.15; total	3,088 70
For premiums on farm pro- duce	\$260 00
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	1,697 00
For premiums on flowers..	332 00
Total	2,289 00
Total disbursements	36,726 21
Balance (credit).....	\$7,213 93

NIAGARA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$47 80
From gate receipts.....	\$2,901 05
From rent of grounds.....	106 00
From rent of privileges.....	256 00
From annual members.....	60 00
From life members.....	50 00
From entries for races (horse).....	542 75
From donations	29 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	400 00
From State	935 20
Receipts for 1902.....	5,280 00
Total receipts	\$5,327 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,502 50
For permanent improvements.....	165 36
For labor	84 40
For material	82 14
For taxes	31 99
For advertising	421 34
For music	78 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treas- urer, \$100; office assistants, \$54.25; police, \$133; directors, \$121; judges, \$20; superintendent, \$16; helpers, etc., \$20; total.....	564 25
For race purses (horses).....	960 00
For cost of prizes.....	53 75
For premiums on horses... \$264 00	
For premiums on cattle... 153 00	
For premiums on sheep.. 97 00	
For premiums on swine... 104 00	

For premiums on poultry..	\$100 25	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	65 00	
For premiums on dairy products	34 00	
For premiums on domestic.	141 25	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	8 50	
For premiums on flowers..	90 50	
For premiums on fruits....	155 25	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	50 50	
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Total	\$1,263 25	
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Total disbursements		\$5,206 98
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Balance (credit)		\$120 82
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ONEIDA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$1,045 65
From gate receipts.....	\$2,312 70	
From rent of grounds.....	500 00	
From rent of privileges.....	600 00	
From entries for premiums.....	211 00	
From annual members.....	200 00	
From life members.....	50 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	277 00	
From grand stand.....	545 50	
From donations	73 88	
From State	1,857 50	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1902.....		6,627 58
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Total receipts		\$7,673 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of interest.....	\$291 50
For permanent improvements, build- ings and fences.....	473 40
For labor	243 93
For material	253 03
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$90; police, \$186; judges, \$15; superintendent, \$62; helpers, etc., \$9; total.....	462 00
For race purses (horses).....	1,500 00
For premiums on horses... \$185 00	
For premiums on cattle... 530 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 111 00	
For premiums on swine... 84 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 300 50	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	122 50
For premiums on domestic. 376 15	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines... 31 50	
For premiums on flowers.. 111 75	
For premiums on fruits... 36 50	
Total	1,888 90
Total disbursements	\$5,112 76
Balance (credit)	\$2,560 47

BOONVILLE FAIR ASSOCIATION.**RECEIPTS.**

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$506 53
From gate receipts	\$2,994 35
From rent of buildings.....	9 00
From rent of privileges.....	587 15

From advertisements in premium list.	\$73 00	
From cash over.....	20	
From entries for races (horse).....	270 00	
From sale of tent.....	80 00	
From balance, 1901 account.....	5 98	
From State	1,345 05	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1902.....		\$5,364 73
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$5,871 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

For premiums, fair 1901, unpaid.....	\$4 75	
For rents	339 50	
For labor	90 55	
For material	84 22	
For music, \$356.64; printing and advertising, \$437.80; postage, \$21.08; messages, \$13.88; livery, \$21.50; hay and feed, \$79.35; repairs, \$19.43; miscellaneous, \$192.88; attractions, \$1,015.28; total	2,157 84	
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$66.50; police, \$132.70; judges, \$59.40; superintendent, \$12; president, \$50; total.....	420 60	
For race purses (horses).....	900 00	
For premiums on horses... \$125 00		
For premiums on cattle.... 349 00		
For premiums on sheep... 22 00		
For premiums on swine... 29 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 127 75		
For premiums on farm produce	44 51	
For premiums on dairy products	29 49	
For premiums on domestic. 445 00		
For premiums on flowers.. 68 00		

For premiums on fruits...	\$7 25	
For premiums on miscellaneous	125 00	
		<hr/>
Total	\$1,372 00	
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Total disbursements		\$5,369 46
		<hr/>
Balance (credit).....		\$501 80
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THE AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION COMPANY OF
ONONDAGA.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$2,742 55	
From rent of grounds.....	1,588 45	
From rent of privileges.....	1,358 39	
From entries for premiums.....	713 20	
From entries for races (horse).....	1,600 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	3,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$11,002 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,049 00	
For permanent improvements.....	419 00	
For labor	317 95	
For material	566 14	
For salaries: Secretary, \$300; office assistants, \$136; police, \$286.50; judges, \$239.71; superintendent, \$328.74; helpers, etc., \$284.30; total.	1,575 25	
For race purses (horses).....	4,000 00	
For premiums on horses... \$1,762 90		
For premiums on cattle.... 779 40		

For premiums on sheep....	\$262 60	
For premiums on swine....	231 50	
For premiums on poultry..	788 25	
Total	\$3,824 65	
Total disbursements		\$12,751 99
Balance (debit)		\$1,749 40

PHOENIX UNION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$97 40
From gate receipts.....	\$1,177 75	
From rent of privileges.....	277 50	
From grand stand.....	100 10	
From advertising	40 00	
From donations	137 00	
From State	820 70	
Receipts for 1902.....		2,553 05
Total receipts		\$2,650 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$359 95	
For music, advertising, attractions, rent, insurance, etc.	880 57	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$11; police, \$39.63; judges, \$26.25; superintend- ent, \$57.25; helpers, etc., \$17.26; total	226 39	
For race purses (horses).....	405 00	
For premiums on horses... \$191 00		
For premiums on cattle... 136 50		
For premiums on sheep... 47 50		
For premiums on swine... 42 50		

For premiums on poultry..	\$87 05	
For premiums on farm produce	77 00	
For premiums on dairy products	9 75	
For premiums on domestic.	122 00	
For premiums on implements and machines...	29 50	
For premiums on flowers..	21 25	
For premiums on fruits...	85 75	
For premiums on miscellaneous	38 50	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$888 30	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$2,760 21
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$109 76
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ONTARIO COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$6 95
From gate receipts.....	\$2,131 57	
From rent of grounds.....	128 00	
From rent of privileges.....	331 00	
From annual members.....	205 00	
From life members.....	10 00	
From entries for races (horses).....	310 00	
From miscellaneous	8 20	
From donations	3 00	
From notes given or any other obligation	791 62	
From State	1,381 53	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		5,299 37
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$5,306 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes or other obligations	\$949 08
For printing	390 92
For attractions	325 00
For labor and team work	79 00
For labor on buildings	160 98
For material, improving buildings...	167 93
For hay and straw, \$91.96; department superintendent, \$53; gate keeper, \$28; marshal, \$7.50; delegates to Albany, \$19.19; insurance, \$95.65; dinners, \$44; dues, State Association, \$10; water, \$10; postage, \$31.63; miscellaneous, \$142.23; total,	533 16
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$124; police, \$70.50; judges, \$48.66; superintendent, \$20; total	363 16
For race purses (horses)	740 00
For premiums on horses... \$275 00	
For premiums on cattle... 157 00	
For premiums on sheep... 352 00	
For premiums on swine.... 119 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 129 75	
For premiums on farm produce	111 95
For premiums on domestic. 195 25	
For premiums on implements and machines... 72 00	
For premiums on flowers.. 55 80	
For premiums on fruits... 108 50	
Total	<u>\$1,576 25</u>
Total disbursements	<u>\$5,285 48</u>
Balance (credit)	<u>\$21 44</u>

GORHAM.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$402 78
From gate receipts.....	\$478 75
From rent of privileges.....	46 75
From entries for premiums.....	2 12
From annual members.....	172 00
From entries for races (horse).....	46 95
From advertising.....	105 30
From State.....	727 30
Receipts for 1902.....	1,578 87
Total receipts.....	\$1,981 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations.....	\$279 00
For permanent improvements.....	248 66
For labor.....	136 35
For material.....	94 22
For salaries: Secretary, \$20; treasurer, \$20; office assistants, \$30.75; police, \$20.50; judges, \$21; helpers, etc., \$6; total.....	118 25
For race purses (horses).....	195 75
For race purses (bicycle or other), including cost of prizes.....	13 25
For premiums on horses... \$219 00	
For premiums on cattle... 90 00	
For premiums on sheep... 145 50	
For premiums on swine... 67 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 64 25	
For premiums on farm produce.....	108 25
For premiums on dairy products.....	4 60
For premiums on domestic.	158 50

For premiums on imple- ments and machines	\$61 40	
For premiums on flowers..	33 85	
For premiums on fruits...	62 25	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	37 00	
Total	\$1,051 60	
Total disbursements		\$2,137 08
Balance (debit)		\$155 43

NAPLES UNION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$948 59
From gate receipts.....	\$1,208 25	
From rent of privileges.....	137 00	
From entries for premiums.....	200 00	
From advertising	77 50	
From State	971 00	
Receipts for 1902.....		2,593 75
Total receipts		\$3,542 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

For rent of grounds.....	\$50 00
For labor	396 25
For material	211 42
For band, \$50; attractions, \$10; total,	60 00
For advertising and printing.....	141 05
For State Association.....	5 00
For salaries. Secretary, \$50; marshal, \$5; police, \$28.75; total.....	73 75
For race purses (horses).....	650 75
For baseball	227 00
For premiums on horses... \$141 00	
For premiums on cattle... 141 00	
For premiums on sheep... 122 50	

For premiums on swine...	\$24 00	
For premiums on poultry..	75 25	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	165 00	
For premiums on dairy products	16 50	
For premiums on domestic.	336 90	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	16 50	
For premiums on flowers..	43 00	
For premiums on fruits...	85 00	
Total	\$1,166 65	
Total disbursements		\$2,981 87
Balance (credit)		\$560 47

ORANGE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$91 44
From gate receipts and grand stand...	\$4,148 90	
From miscellaneous	415 18	
From rent of privileges.....	704 70	
From entries for premiums.....	730 65	
From annual members.....	307 00	
From score cards, \$28.42; stables, \$101.34; total	129 76	
From entries for races (horse).....	640 00	
From entries for athletic contests....	55 60	
From donations	4 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	5,500 00	
From State, for 1901, \$3,448.25; for 1902, \$756.75; total.....	4,205 00	
Receipts for 1902.....		\$16,840 79
Total receipts		\$16,932 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$6,794 45
For advertising, printing and supplies.	710 71
For labor	751 14
For material	564 02
For insurance, \$132.23; dinner tickets, \$159.50; disbursements, \$128.03; total	419 76
For hay, straw, feed and miscellaneous,	656 80
For attractions, \$400; music, \$200; total	600 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$150; treasurer, \$75; police, \$125.25; judges, \$115.85; superintendent, \$144; helpers, etc., \$112; total.....	722 10
For race purses (horses).....	1,250 00
For premiums on horses... \$400 00	
For premiums on cattle... 535 00	
For premiums on sheep... 93 00	
For premiums on swine.... 34 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 1,076 50	
For premiums on farm produce	357 75
For premiums on dairy products	22 00
For premiums on domestic. 473 00	
For premiums on implements and machines.. 141 00	
For premiums on flowers.. 126 75	
For premiums on fruits.... 354 75	
For premiums on miscellaneous	686 00
Total	4,299 75
Total disbursements	\$16,768 73
Balance (credit).....	\$163 50

ORLEANS COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$302 98
From gate receipts.....	\$1,531 25	
From rent of grounds.....	37 25	
From rent of privileges.....	625 51	
From grand stand	320 84	
From annual members	1,621 00	
From life members	70 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	215 00	
From hay and grain sold.....	121 79	
From interest on mortgage.....	49 80	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,100 00	
From State	1,841 55	
Receipts for 1902.....		7,533 99
Total receipts		\$7,836 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,438 14
For purchase of land.....	789 00
For permanent improvements.....	460 00
For labor	716 75
For material	543 23
For attractions (hippodrome and wild west)	400 00
For band	95 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$75; office assistants, \$55; police, \$98; judges, \$79; superintendents, \$112; helpers, etc., \$145; total.....	639 00
For race purses (horses).....	690 00
For premiums on horses... \$400 00	
For premiums on cattle... 180 00	
For premiums on sheep... 399 00	

For premiums on swine...	\$133 00	
For premiums on poultry..	172 50	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	111 50	
For premiums on domestic,	180 00	
For premiums on flowers...	59 00	
For premiums on fruits....	130 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	85 00	
Total	\$1,850 75	
Total disbursements		\$7,621 87
Balance (credit)		\$215 10

OSWEGO COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$53 61
From gate receipts.....	\$5,348 15	
From rent of grounds.....	55 00	
From rent of privileges.....	694 00	
From entries for premiums.....	159 25	
From life members.....	60 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	179 00	
From insurance	3,163 18	
From State	2,023 70	
Receipts for 1902.....		11,682 28
Total receipts		\$11,735 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of mortgage.....	\$3,500 00
For interest	210 90
For permanent improvements.....	381 57
For labor	591 30

For material	\$261 63
For insurance and bond, \$215.56; ex- penses in Ellis case, \$63.75; printing and advertising, \$498.58; tents, \$85; attractions, \$355; music, \$110; flowers, \$24.55; dues, State and National Association, \$25.....	1,377 54
S. K. Breese, damage to bike, \$50; A. T. Wilson, settlement, \$100.....	150 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$250; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$53; police, \$196.13; judges, \$113; super- intendent, \$296.60; helpers, etc., \$335; total	1,293 73
For race purses (horses).....	1,120 00
For premiums on horses... \$505 00	
For premiums on cattle... 563 00	
For premiums on sheep... 210 00	
For premiums on swine... 217 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 454 50	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	217 75
For premiums on dairy products	33 00
For premiums on domestic, 334 90	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.... 49 00	
For premiums on flowers... 160 00	
For premiums on fruits.... 103 00	
 Total	 2,847 15
 Total disbursements	 \$11,733 82
 Balance (credit)	 \$2 07

SANDY CREEK, RICHLAND, ORWELL AND BOYLSTON.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$1,287 16
From gate receipts.....	\$929 35
From rent of privileges.....	676 00
From annual members.....	1,906 00
From life members.....	10 00
From entries for races (horse).....	500 00
From grand stand.....	480 00
From hay sold.....	26 25
From State	2,234 00
Receipts for 1902.....	6,761 60
Total receipts	\$8,048 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

For unpaid premiums of fair of 1901..	\$72 00
For permanent improvements.....	439 29
For miscellaneous	97 30
For labor	77 00
For material	201 95
For insurance	54 00
For music and attractions.....	1,125 00
For printing and advertising.....	574 59
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$8; office assistants, \$108.50; police, \$100; judges, \$177.52; superintend- ents, \$218.75; total.....	687 77
For race purses (horses).....	1,336 75
For 5 per cent of race entries.....	250 00
For premiums on horses... \$415 50	
For premiums on cattle....	748 00
For premiums on sheep....	92 50
For premiums on swine....	346 00
For premiums on poultry..	261 75
For premiums on farm pro- duce	78 50

For premiums on dairy products	\$23 00	
For premiums on domestic,	419 25	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines....	105 50	
For premiums on flowers... .	108 50	
For premiums on fruits....	22 25	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	52 00	
Total	<u>\$2,672 75</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$7,588 40</u>
Balance (credit)		<u><u>\$460 36</u></u>

OTSEGO COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,874 70	
From rent of grounds.....	20 00	
From rent of privileges.....	316 25	
From entries for premiums.....	54 46	
From annual members.....	425 00	
From life members.....	50 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	270 00	
From donations, F. Ambrose Clark...	150 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	4,500 00	
From State	2,039 00	
From sundry receipts.....	91 28	
Total receipts		<u>\$9,790 69</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901	\$196 31
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	3,300 00

For printing and advertising	\$630 75	
For special attractions.....	551 25	
For labor	375 53	
For material	263 22	
For sundries	266 37	
For expenses	707 60	
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$94; police, \$69.50; judges, \$94.50; superintend- ents, \$27; helpers, etc., \$40; total...	450 00	
For race purses (horses).....	695 00	
For premiums on horses... \$135 00		
For premiums on cattle.... 1,042 00		
For premiums on sheep.... 280 00		
For premiums on swine.... 66 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 121 50		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	85 75	
For premiums on dairy products	29 00	
For premiums on domestic.. 265 50		
For premiums on imple- ments and machines.... 60 00		
For premiums on flowers.. 33 50		
For premiums on fruits.... 53 00		
For premiums on miscel- laneous	159 50	
Total	2,330 75	
Total disbursements	\$9,766 78	
Balance (credit)	\$23 91	

MORRIS FAIR ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year.....	\$2,242 72
From gate receipts.....	\$2,158 50
From grand stand.....	268 45
From rent of privileges.....	396 00
From pasture, \$35; hay, \$33.73; total..	68 73
From roofing material.....	4 10
From entries for races (horse).....	148 70
From State.....	3,110 45
Receipts for 1902.....	6,154 98
Total receipts.....	\$8,397 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

For taxes.....	\$14 93
For music.....	215 00
For attractions.....	350 00
For permanent improvements.....	742 90
For dividends.....	353 00
For labor.....	475 20
For material.....	132 65
For printing.....	149 95
For feed.....	17 91
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$54.50; police, \$50.62; judges, \$71.41; superintend- ent, \$299.37; helpers, etc., \$37.50; total.....	613 40
For race purses (horses).....	515 00
For ball game.....	75 00
For premiums on horses....	\$284 00
For premiums on cattle....	992 00
For premiums on sheep....	179 00
For premiums on swine....	258 00
For premiums on poultry..	103 20
For premiums on farm pro- duce.....	384 20

For premiums on dairy products	\$50 50	
For premiums on domestic,	776 40	
For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines	69 75	
For premiums on flowers . . .	167 05	
For premiums on fruits	41 60	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	108 50	
Total	\$3,414 20	
Total disbursements		\$7,069 14
Balance (credit)		\$1,328 51

ONEONTA UNION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901	\$1,421 31
From gate receipts	\$5,694 40
From rent of grounds	131 35
From rent of privileges	849 00
From entries for premiums	1,000 11
From advertising	560 60
From entries for races (horse)	733 00
From State	4,000 00
Receipts for 1902	12,968 46
Total receipts	\$14,389 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$947 56
For labor	310 54
For material	266 04
For miscellaneous accounts	1,755 64
For advertising	928 34
For hay and grain	65 01

For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$31.50; police, \$67; judges, \$34; superintendent, \$43; helpers, etc., \$48.80; total	\$349 30
For race purses (horses)	1,544 00
For premiums on horses	\$434 00
For premiums on cattle	987 00
For premiums on sheep	210 39
For premiums on swine	12 00
For premiums on poultry	387 75
For premiums on farm produce	266 25
For premiums on dairy products	70 50
For premiums on domestic,	779 50
For premiums on flowers	750 50
For premiums on fruits	153 00
For premiums on miscellaneous	142 89
Total	<u>\$4,193 78</u>
Total disbursements	<u>\$10,360 21</u>
Balance (credit)	<u><u>\$4,029 56</u></u>

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901	\$494 70
From gate receipts	\$834 30
From grand stand	107 25
From rent of privileges	243 25
From entries for premiums and annual members	146 00
From entries for races (horse)	285 00

From suspensions	\$16 50	
From State	878 80	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1902		\$2,511 10
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$3,005 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

For music	\$225 00
For permanent improvements	24 00
For rent of grounds	250 00
For rebate on privileges	7 25
For labor	175 51
For material	151 82
For dinner for judges and feed of horses	120 70
For unpaid premiums of 1901	29 90
For printing, postage, advertising, telephone, fines, etc.	236 12
For salaries: Secretary, \$40; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$65; police, \$78.50; judges, \$69.30; superintend- ent, \$65; helpers, etc., \$81.25; total	359 05
For race purses (horses)	750 00
For race purses (bicycle or other), including cost of prizes	246 50
For premiums on horses	\$187 00
For premiums on cattle	116 00
For premiums on sheep	63 50
For premiums on swine	35 00
For premiums on poultry	46 75
For premiums on farm pro- duce	71 15
For premiums on dairy products	3 85
For premiums on domestic	265 85
For premiums on flowers	28 00

For premiums on fruits....	\$27 00	
For premiums on miscellaneous	101 05	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$945 15	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$3,521 00
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$515 20
		<hr/> <hr/>

SCHENEVUS VALLEY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$8 92
From gate receipts.....	\$761 77	
From advertising in premium lists,..	61 00	
From rent of privileges.....	138 00	
From feed	43 90	
From annual members.....	137 00	
From grand stand.....	74 30	
From entries for races (horse).....	72 50	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	2,455 00	
From State	1,799 96	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		5,543 43
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$5,552 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,638 76
For rent of land.....	50 00
For permanent improvements.....	97 89
For insurance, postage, etc.....	103 81
For labor	32 76
For material	13 16
For advertising	198 60
For music and attractions.....	370 48
For forage	26 45

For salaries: Secretary, \$35; treasurer, \$10; office assistants, \$8; police, \$20; judges, \$23.14; superintendent, \$24.26; helpers, etc., \$14.88; total...	\$135 28	
For race purses (horses).....	253 70	
For premiums on horses... \$145 50		
For premiums on cattle... 365 25		
For premiums on sheep... 106 00		
For premiums on swine... 19 50		
For premiums on poultry.. 205 95		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	114 20	
For premiums on dairy products	48 00	
For premiums on domestic, 421 60		
For premiums on imple- ments and machines....	21 50	
For premiums on flowers... 29 50		
For premiums on fruits... 56 40		
For premiums on miscel- laneous	12 00	
Total	1,545 40	
Total disbursements		\$5,466 25
Balance (credit)		\$86 06

PUTNAM COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,433 00
From rent of grounds.....	40 00
From rent of privileges.....	214 75
From entries for premiums.....	10 00
From grand stand.....	445 20
From score cards.....	109 40
From entries for races (horse).....	868 00
From reserved seats.....	105 00

From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	\$900 00	
From State	983 75	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts ..		\$5,109 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Unpaid bills of 1901.....	\$11 21	
Deficiency at close of fiscal year 1901..	313 79	
For payment of interest.....	60 00	
For insurance ..	40 00	
For permanent improvements.....	256 68	
For hay and straw.....	87 02	
For labor ..	89 15	
For material ..	48 77	
For advertising ..	134 58	
For printing ..	233 40	
For band and expenses.....	228 00	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$51.50; office assistants, \$40; police, \$96; judges, \$44; superintendent, \$40; helpers, etc., \$48; total.....	369 50	
For race purses (horses).....	2,150 00	
For attractions ..	200 00	
For premiums on horses... \$104 00		
For premiums on cattle... 98 50		
For premiums on dairy products ..	126 75	
For premiums on domestic,	35 25	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	317 50	
For premiums on flowers...	70 75	
For premiums on fruits...	110 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous ..	23 50	
	<hr/>	
Total	887 00	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		5,109 10

QUEENS-NASSAU COUNTIES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$7,473 26
From gate receipts.....	\$7,081 60
From rent of grounds.....	382 00
From rent of privileges.....	3,047 82
From entries for premiums.....	160 00
From annual members.....	1,040 00
From life members.....	350 00
From entries for races (horse).....	3,471 75
From entries for races (bicycle or other)	171 00
Withdrawn from sinking fund.....	3,000 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	5,000 00
From State	4,000 00
Receipts for 1902.....	27,704 17
Total receipts	\$85,177 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,470 20
For debt of 1901.....	276 69
For permanent improvements.....	5,583 72
For printing and stationery.....	1,162 88
For incidental expenses.....	5,689 97
For deposit in sinking fund.....	3,000 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$600; treas- urer, \$750; police, \$438; judges, \$336.85; superintendent, \$75; help- ers, etc., \$2,325.77; total.....	4,525 62
For race purses (horses).....	5,185 00
For premiums on horses... ..	\$625 00
For premiums on cattle... ..	686 00
For premiums on sheep... ..	175 00
For premiums on swine... ..	248 00

For premiums on poultry..	\$723 00	
For premiums on farm pro-		
duce	503 50	
For premiums on domestic,	603 75	
For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines.....	275 00	
For premiums on flowers...	928 50	
For premiums on fruits...	391 00	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	659 50	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$5,818 25	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$33,712 33
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$1,465 10
		<hr/> <hr/>

AGRICULTURAL AND LIBERAL ARTS SOCIETY OF RENSSELAER COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$94 41
From gate receipts.....	\$2,613 00	
From rent of privileges.....	816 00	
From entries for premiums.....	175 50	
From annual members.....	56 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	527 50	
From entries for races (bicycle or other)	40 00	
From donations	12 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,200 00	
From State	2,725 50	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		8,165 50
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$8,259 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,420 00
For permanent improvements	208 00
For labor	274 90
For materials and feed	217 75
For music, attractions, rent of grounds	1,191 81
For salaries: Judges, \$42.50; helpers, etc., \$62.05; total	104 55
For race purses (horses)	1,465 00
For premiums on horses	\$431 00
For premiums on cattle	590 00
For premiums on sheep	245 00
For premiums on swine	264 50
For premiums on poultry	475 50
For premiums on farm produce	148 00
For premiums on dairy products	45 00
For premiums on domestic	354 75
For premiums on implements and machines	168 00
For premiums on flowers	586 50
For premiums on fruits	182 00
For premiums on miscellaneous	264 25
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Total	3,754 50
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Total disbursements	\$8,636 51
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Balance (debit)	\$376 60
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RENSSELAER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$147 73
From gate receipts.....	\$1,633 50
From grand stand.....	266 75
From rent of privileges.....	390 75
From entries for premiums and exhibition tickets	255 40
From annual members.....	103 00
From life members.....	60 00
From entries for races (horse).....	330 00
From advertising in premium list....	95 50
From donations, \$15.50; hay and straw sold, \$9.50; total.....	25 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	3,413 75
From State	777 50
Receipts for 1902.....	7,351 15
Total receipts	\$7,498 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes.....	\$800 00
For rent of grounds.....	200 00
For permanent improvements.....	772 04
For advertising	324 60
For labor	5 25
For amusements, \$441.70; music, \$213.84; total	655 54
For interest	37 27
For postage, telegrams, express, stationery, etc.	132 77
For buildings	1,302 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; office assistants, \$37.97; judges, \$57.38; total,	195 35
For National Trotting Association....	15 00
For race purses (horses).....	1,313 00

For premiums on horses...	\$206 00	
For premiums on cattle....	67 00	
For premiums on sheep....	28 00	
For premiums on swine....	62 00	
For premiums on poultry..	218 75	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	114 25	
For premiums on dairy products	24 00	
For premiums on domestic.	417 75	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	32 00	
For premiums on flowers...	129 00	
For premiums on fruits....	92 75	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$1,391 50	
Premium, no voucher.....	25	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements	\$7,144 57	
	<hr/>	
Balance (credit).....	\$354 31	
	<hr/>	

ROCKLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND
HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$1,939 25	
From grand stand.....	451 50	
From rent of privileges.....	602 50	
From entries for premiums on poultry.	100 25	
From annual members.....	683 00	
From bleachers	77 10	
From entries for races (horse).....	1,188 50	
From donations	231 00	
From notes given.....	2,075 00	
From State	1,120 45	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....	\$8,468 55	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$8,468 55	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year		
1901	\$168 12	
For payment of notes	250 00	
For Association dues	25 00	
For rent of grounds	450 00	
For attractions	295 00	
For labor	470 10	
For material	286 94	
For expenses	304 12	
For advertising	91 50	
For printing	198 08	
For salaries: Secretary, \$135; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$32; police, \$55.50; judges, \$110.76; superintendent, \$74.60; helpers, etc., \$78; total	535 86	
For race purses (horses)	2,135 00	
For band, \$182.70; tents, \$90.50; total,	273 20	
For premiums on horses	\$661 00	
For premiums on cattle	246 25	
For premiums on swine	62 00	
For premiums on poultry	506 75	
For premiums on farm produce	543 90	
For premiums on dairy products	2 50	
For premiums on domestic	89 25	
For premiums on flowers	135 75	
For premiums on fruits	427 30	
For premiums on miscellaneous	499 90	
Total	3,174 60	
Total disbursements		\$8,657 52
Balance (debit)		\$188 97

ROCKLAND COUNTY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$16 52
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$1,658 90
From rent of privileges.....	369 11
From entries for premiums.....	50 00
From annual members.....	404 00
From entries for races (horse).....	135 00
From entries for races (bicycle or other)	41 30
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,935 00
From State	786 10
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....	5,379 41
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$5,395 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$786 10
For permanent improvements.....	100 00
For labor	530 61
For material	678 03
For balloon and attractions.....	385 00
For salaries: Office assistants, \$24; police, \$35.50; judges, \$76.36; total...	135 86
For race purses (horses).....	1,108 00
For premiums on horses... ..	\$119 00
For premiums on cattle... ..	192 50
For premiums on sheep... ..	14 50
For premiums on swine... ..	18 00
For premiums on poultry.. ..	306 00
For premiums on farm produce	338 65
For premiums on domestic. ..	260 80

For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines....	\$21 50	
For premiums on flowers..	112 00	
For premiums on fruits...	121 25	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	165 50	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$1,669 70	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$5,393 30
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$2 63
		<hr/>

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$90 09
From gate receipts, including grand		
stand	\$4,676 75	
From rent of privileges.....	900 21	
From entries for premiums.....	586 25	
From entries for races (horse).....	880 00	
From donations	19 50	
From bonds issued, notes given or any		
other obligation	1,433 00	
From State	2,745 00	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		11,240 71
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$11,330 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other		
obligations	\$1,588 68	
For permanent improvements	502 56	
For labor	143 81	
For supplies	380 35	
For attractions, music, advertising,		
printing and general expenses.....	1,912 70	

For salaries: Secretary, \$150; treasurer, \$100; office assistants, \$119; police, \$130.95; judges, \$97.97; superintendent, \$150; helpers, etc., \$277.45; total	\$1,025 37
For race purses (horses)	2,303 28
For premiums on horses	\$397 00
For premiums on cattle	1,116 00
For premiums on sheep	215 00
For premiums on swine	60 00
For premiums on poultry	562 00
For premiums on farm produce	123 50
For premiums on dairy products	184 00
For premiums on domestic	309 25
For premiums on implements and machines	116 00
For premiums on flowers	33 00
For premiums on fruits	41 00
For premiums on miscellaneous	223 50
Total	3,380 25
Total disbursements	\$11,327 00
Balance (credit)	\$3 80

GOUVERNEUR AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901	\$426 90
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$3,235 25
From rent of grounds	120 50
From rent of privileges	587 35
From entries for premiums	261 25
From miscellaneous	1 00

From life members	\$25 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	971 14	
From donations	40 00	
From State	978 13	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		\$6,219 62
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$6,646 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of interest on mortgage,	\$151 25	
For permanent improvements.....	513 15	
For labor	283 54	
For material	312 33	
For advertising and sundry expenses,	903 60	
For music and special attractions....	655 00	
For salaries: Secretary, \$116; treasurer, \$66; office assistants, \$43.50; police, \$127; judges, \$67.53; superintendent, \$50; helpers, etc., \$75; total,	545 03	
For race purses (horses).....	2,115 89	
For premiums on horses... \$250 00		
For premiums on cattle... 316 00		
For premiums on sheep... 47 00		
For premiums on swine... 71 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 30 00		
For premiums on farm produce	57 92	
For premiums on dairy products	139 10	
For premiums on domestic. 224 75		
For premiums on flowers.. 27 50		
For premiums on fruits... 20 75		
For premiums on miscellaneous	55 50	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,239 52	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$6,719 31
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$72 79

OSWEGATCHIE.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$3,210 15	
From rent of privileges	386 75	
From entries for premiums	300 14	
From entries for races (horse)	152 50	
From donations	133 75	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,900 00	
From State	2,219 86	
Receipts for 1902		\$8,303 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901	\$1,994 65	
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	1,980 21	
For labor	170 35	
For material	214 67	
For special attractions	902 50	
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$25; police, \$98; judges, \$93.65; superintendent, \$50; helpers, etc., \$898.47; total	1,290 12	
For race purses (horses)	1,044 25	
For premiums on horses	\$260 50	
For premiums on cattle	742 50	
For premiums on sheep	158 25	
For premiums on swine	56 00	
For premiums on poultry	246 00	
For premiums on farm produce	135 00	
For premiums on dairy products	52 50	
For premiums on domestic	259 75	

For premiums on imple-	
ments and machines	\$48 00
For premiums on flowers..	13 75
For premiums on fruits....	16 50
For premiums on miscel-	
laneous	12 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$2,000 75
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Total disbursements	\$9,597 50
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Balance (debit).	\$1,294 35
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RAQUETTE VALLEY AND ST. REGIS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$160 38
From gate receipts, including grand	
stand	\$2,905 05
From rent of grounds.....	30 00
From rent of privileges.....	516 25
From entries for premiums.....	341 75
From annual members.....	312 00
From life members.....	20 00
From entries for races (horse).....	958 25
From bonds issued, notes given or any	
other obligation	2,218 25
From State	2,759 70
From miscellaneous	258 54
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....	10,319 79
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Total receipts	\$10,480 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901	\$60 57	
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	2,719 50	
For labor	277 73	
For material and supplies.....	115 60	
For amusements	745 00	
For printing and advertising.....	552 58	
For miscellaneous	160 90	
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$100; office assistants, \$136; police, \$97.99; judges, \$88.15; superintendent, \$75; helpers, etc., \$104.50; total	701 64	
For race purses (horses).....	2,000 00	
For premiums on horses... \$388 00		
For premiums on cattle... 1,392 75		
For premiums on sheep... 187 00		
For premiums on swine.... 89 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 226 00		
For premiums on farm produce	75 50	
For premiums on dairy products	137 97	
For premiums on domestic. 190 80		
For premiums on implements and machines... 61 50		
For premiums on flowers.. 55 50		
For premiums on fruits... 25 50		
For premiums on miscellaneous	169 75	
Total	2,999 27	
Total disbursements	\$10,332 79	
Balance (credit).....	\$147 38	

SARATOGA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$812 63
From gate receipts.....	\$2,076 05	
From grand stand.....	523 45	
From rent of privileges.....	754 20	
From entries for poultry.....	435 00	
From annual members.....	450 00	
From miscellaneous	36 77	
From entries for races (horse).....	630 00	
From donations	250 00	
From State	2,963 17	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		8,118 64
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$8,931 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

For educational day.....	\$102 00
For miscellaneous	186 17
For advertising	220 96
For permanent improvements.....	849 35
For hay and feed.....	252 97
For labor	189 35
For material and supplies.....	107 33
For superintendents of departments..	60 00
For printing	113 00
For insurance	116 47
For salaries: Secretary, \$150; treasurer, \$100; office assistants, \$100; police, \$86.50; judges, \$56.61; superintendent, \$25; helpers, etc., \$120.19;	
total	638 30
For race purses (horses).....	1,310 00
For attractions and music.....	433 00
For premiums on horses... \$123 00	
For premiums on cattle... 367 00	
For premiums on sheep... 315 00	

For premiums on swine...	\$136 00	
For premiums on poultry..	857 00	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	110 75	
For premiums on dairy products	9 00	
For premiums on domestic.	472 90	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	131 25	
For premiums on flowers..	60 50	
For premiums on fruits...	120 50	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	120 25	
		<hr/>
Total	\$2,823 15	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$7,402 05
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$1,529 22
		<hr/> <hr/>

SCOHARIE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$1,288 95	
From rent of privileges.....	309 00	
From entries for premiums.....	371 70	
From entries for races (horse).....	280 00	
From rebate on insurance.....	63 32	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	2,681 07	
From State	2,198 55	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1902.....		\$7,192 59
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$7,192 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$53 46
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	2,121 76
For permanent improvements	60 28
For labor	243 81
For material	200 71
For attractions	150 00
For music	27 45
For printing and advertising	138 25
For insurance	194 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; judges, \$65; total	165 00
For race purses (horses)	950 00
For premiums on horses	\$250 00
For premiums on cattle	499 00
For premiums on sheep	330 00
For premiums on swine	89 00
For premiums on poultry	495 50
For premiums on farm produce	159 00
For premiums on dairy products	55 00
For premiums on domestic	473 00
For premiums on implements and machines	3 00
For premiums on flowers	30 50
For premiums on fruits	131 00
Total	2,515 00
Total disbursements	\$6,819 72
Balance (credit)	\$372 87

COBLESKILL.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$236 30
From gate receipts.....	\$2,948 95	
From rent of grounds.....	110 00	
From rent of privileges.....	1,053 75	
From entries for premiums.....	390 00	
From annual members.....	1,062 50	
From National Association.....	26 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	75 00	
From advertising	113 25	
From notes given.....	3,300 00	
From State	4,000 00	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1902.....		13,079 45
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$13,315 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$742 01
For labor	504 32
For miscellaneous	148 20
For notes, etc., paid.....	4,229 28
For insurance	183 14
For printing, postage, etc.....	604 24
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$250; police, \$65.25; judges, \$295.36; superintendent, \$75; helpers, etc., \$75.75; total	911 36
For race purses (horses).....	1,069 99
For special attractions, band, etc.....	714 00
For premiums on horses... ..	\$273 00
For premiums on cattle....	800 43
For premiums on sheep....	428 18
For premiums on swine....	227 50
For premiums on poultry..	596 28

For premiums on farm produce	\$252 05	
For premiums on dairy products	61 85	
For premiums on domestic.	901 31	
For premiums on fruits...	177 12	
For premiums on miscellaneous	379 77	
Total	<u>\$4,097 49</u>	
Total disbursements		\$13,204 03
Balance (credit)...		<u>\$111 72</u>

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$1,401 02	
From gate receipts.....	\$1,131 00	
From rent of grounds.....	51 25	
From rent of privileges.....	88 50	
From annual members.....	353 00	
From grand stand.....	74 80	
From entries for races (horse).....	210 00	
From advertising.....	63 00	
From interest	24 50	
From over payment.....	10 00	
From State	1,396 50	
Receipts for 1902.....	<u>3,402 55</u>	
Total receipts		\$4,803 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

For unpaid bills of 1901.....	\$44 95
For rent of grounds.....	250 00
For sundries: Carting, telegrams, postage, stationery, etc.....	55 58
For permanent improvements.....	42 60

For labor	\$164 57	
For material	174 24	
For dues, National Trotting Association, \$20; county societies, \$30; total,	50 00	
For attractions	242 00	
For printing	78 50	
For salaries: Secretary, \$25; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$16; police, \$49; judges, \$44.82; superintendent, \$35.50; helpers, etc., \$56.15; total...	251 47	
For race purses (horses)	829 95	
For premiums on horses... \$209 50		
For premiums on cattle.... 142 50		
For premiums on sheep.... 205 00		
For premiums on swine.... 107 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 302 75		
For premiums on farm produce	237 75	
For premiums on domestic. 494 90		
For premiums on implements and machines... 1 00		
For premiums on flowers... 110 75		
For premiums on fruits.... 188 25		
For premiums on miscellaneous	58 50	
Total	2,057 90	
Total disbursements		\$4,241 76
Balance (credit)		\$561 81

SENECA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,068 11
From rent of privileges	221 00
From entries for premiums	111 25

From annual members.....	\$716 00
From entries for races (horse).....	417 50
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation, overdraft at bank..	966 38
From State	1,389 00

Total receipts **\$4,889 24**

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$543 17
For labor	308 76
For material	260 95
For miscellaneous	190 00
For insurance	74 96
For salaries: Office assistants, \$117; . police, \$101.13; judges, \$83.27; super- intendent, \$107.25; helpers, etc., \$28; total	436 65
For race purses (horses).....	1,044 00
For premiums on horses... \$308 00	
For premiums on cattle....	533 00
For premiums on sheep....	241 00
For premiums on swine....	195 00
For premiums on poultry..	330 50
For premiums on farm pro- duce	69 50
For premiums on dairy products	8 00
For premiums on domestic.	57 00
For premiums on flowers...	46 00
For premiums on fruits...	37 00
For premiums on miscel- laneous	205 75

Total **\$2,030 75**

Total disbursements **\$4,889 24**

STEUBEN COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$1,307 36
From gate receipts.....	\$2,783 96
From rent of grounds.....	11 00
From rent of privileges.....	512 00
From entries for premiums.....	342 25
From annual members.....	387 00
From entries for races (horse).....	40 00
From donations	299 50
From miscellaneous	329 45
From State	2,974 70
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Receipts for 1902.....	7,679 86
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Total receipts	\$8,987 22

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$270 00
For permanent improvements.....	2,272 71
For labor	173 99
For material	59 50
For miscellaneous	1,464 85
For salaries: Secretary, \$300; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$383.65; police, \$67.75; judges, \$30; superintendent, \$169; helpers, etc., \$101.50; total	1,101 90
For race purses (horses).....	227 07
For premiums on horses... ..	\$519 00
For premiums on cattle... ..	411 10
For premiums on sheep... ..	308 70
For premiums on swine... ..	244 30
For premiums on poultry.. ..	573 00
For premiums on farm produce	297 50

For premiums on dairy products	\$22 00	
For premiums on domestic.	206 75	
For premiums on flowers.	119 25	
For premiums on fruits.	190 25	
For premiums on miscellaneous	387 50	
Total	<u>\$3,279 35</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$8,789 37</u>
Balance (credit).		<u><u>\$197 85</u></u>

HORNELLSVILLE FARMERS' CLUB.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.		\$38 99
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$4,443 35	
From rent of privileges.	863 00	
From entries for premiums.	525 30	
From annual members.	663 11	
From entries for races (horse).	545 00	
From advertising in premium list.	175 00	
From State	2,000 00	
Receipts for 1902.		<u>9,214 76</u>
Total receipts		<u>\$9,253 75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of posters and posting.	\$351 08
For express, telegraph and telephone.	30 43
For printing premium list.	205 00
For incidentals	294 55
For labor	408 62
For material	262 24
For attractions	350 00

For newspaper and race advertising....	\$236 02
For newspaper, job work, tickets, etc..	196 05
For office supplies.....	99 66
For salaries: Secretary, \$500; office as- sistants, \$234.91; police, \$92.90; judges, \$69; superintendent, \$247.48; helpers, etc., \$68.60; total.....	1,212 89
For race purses (horses).....	1,870 00
For race expenses.....	120 72
For premiums on horses...	\$448 70
For premiums on cattle....	785 00
For premiums on sheep...	425 00
For premiums on swine....	122 00
For premiums on poultry..	541 25
For premiums on farm pro- duce	176 25
For premiums on dairy products	47 00
For premiums on domestic.	420 68
For premiums on flowers..	44 40
For premiums on fruits....	109 50
For premiums on miscel- laneous	30 00
Total	3,149 78
Total disbursements	\$8,787 04
Balance (credit).....	\$466 71

PRATTSBURG UNION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$30 09
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$631 60
From subscriptions	185 00
From rent of privileges.....	46 00

From entries for premiums.....	\$213 50	
From advertisements in fair book.....	220 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,000 00	
From State	670 30	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		\$2,966 40
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,996 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$574 75	
For rent of grounds.....	80 00	
For permanent improvements.....	65 71	
For special attractions and band.....	99 00	
For labor	64 43	
For material	150 98	
For ball games.....	62 00	
For printing and advertising matter..	179 28	
For advertising	83 69	
For salaries: Police, \$13.50; judges, \$5; helpers, etc., \$23.25; total.....	41 75	
For race purses (horses).....	190 00	
For premiums on horses... \$159 00		
For premiums on cattle... 115 00		
For premiums on sheep.... 220 00		
For premiums on swine.... 69 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 207 75		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	113 90	
For premiums on dairy products	19 00	
For premiums on domestic. 155 25		
For premiums on imple- ments and machines... 2 25		
For premiums on flowers.. 36 00		

For premiums on fruits...	\$61 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	246 00	
Total	<u>\$1,404 90</u>	
Total disbursements		<u><u>\$2,996 49</u></u>

SOUTHERN STEUBEN.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$221 82
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$471 49	
From rent of privileges.....	85 00	
From entries for premiums.....	150 35	
From entries for races (horse).....	20 00	
From State	<u>747 95</u>	
Receipts for 1902.....		<u>1,474 79</u>
Total receipts		<u>\$1,696 61</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$131 00
For advertising and printing.....	150 00
For material	50 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$12; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$36; police, \$12; judges, \$20; superintendent, \$40; helpers, etc., \$62; total.....	207 00
For race purses (horse).....	500 00
For base ball.....	50 00
For premiums on horses... \$113 50	
For premiums on cattle... 89 00	
For premiums on sheep... 81 00	
For premiums on swine... 26 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 21 75	

For premiums on farm pro-		
duce	\$32 25	
For premiums on dairy		
products	6 75	
For premiums on domestic.	83 25	
For premiums on flowers..	12 50	
For premiums on fruits...	39 00	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	57 00	
Total	<hr/> \$557 00	
Total disbursements		\$1,645 00
Balance (credit).		<hr/> \$51 61

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts, including grand		
stand	\$4,654 00	
From rent of privileges.....	716 50	
From life members.....	100 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	1,242 50	
From State	2,021 00	
Total receipts	<hr/> \$8,734 00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year		
1901	\$3,066 46	
For payment of bonds, notes or other.		
obligations	780 00	
For permanent improvements.....	886 63	
For labor	869 54	
For material	473 00	
For printing, \$426; insurance, \$85;		
freight, \$92.71; total.....	603 71	
For hay and feed.....	385 40	

For salaries: Secretary, \$200; police, \$43.50; judges, \$245; total.....	\$488 50
For race purses (horses).....	2,600 00
For premiums on horses... \$350 00	
For premiums on cattle... 447 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 135 00	
For premiums on swine... 158 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 318 75	
For premiums on farm pro- duce.....	238 50
For premiums on domestic. 464 50	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines... 47 00	
For premiums on flowers.. 123 50	
For premiums on fruits... 199 75	
For premiums on miscel- laneous.....	59 50
Total.....	<u>2,541 50</u>
Total disbursements	<u>\$12,694 74</u>
Balance (debit).....	<u><u>\$3,960 74</u></u>

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$1,237 42
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$1,902 45
From rent of privileges.....	487 36
From annual members.....	193 00
From life members.....	10 00
From entries for races (horse).....	146 50
From State	<u>1,401 80</u>
Receipts for 1902.....	<u>4,141 11</u>
Total receipts	<u><u>\$5,378 53</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$13 67	
For permanent improvements.....	275 40	
For labor	770 77	
For material	306 63	
For miscellaneous	80 10	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$10; police, \$75; judges, \$58.70; su- perintendent, \$20; helpers, etc., \$115; total	328 70	
For race purses (horses).....	624 00	
For premiums on horses... \$375 90		
For premiums on cattle... 539 12		
For premiums on sheep... 42 70		
For premiums on swine... 45 50		
For premiums on poultry.. 153 50		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	192 75	
For premiums on dairy products	95 30	
For premiums on domestic. 226 30		
For premiums on imple- ments and machines... 36 70		
For premiums on flowers.. 70 05		
For premiums on fruits... 40 10		
For premiums on miscel- laneous	136 75	
Total	1,954 67	
Total disbursements	\$4,353 94	
Balance (credit)	\$1,024 59	

TIOGA COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$2,174 96	
From rent of grounds	129 85	
From rent of privileges	323 00	
From entries for premiums	13 25	
From annual members	1,039 00	
From entries for races (horse)	500 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	570 18	
From State	1,268 15	
Total receipts		\$6,018 39

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$1,162 26	
For permanent improvements	351 48	
For labor	1,239 08	
For material	63 91	
For attractions	294 00	
For salaries: Office assistants, \$45.50; police, \$12; judges, \$69.25; total	126 75	
For race purses (horse)	1,100 00	
For race purses (bicycle or other), including cost of prizes	118 05	
For premiums on horses	\$130 00	
For premiums on cattle	263 50	
For premiums on sheep	70 00	
For premiums on swine	24 00	
For premiums on poultry	96 00	
For premiums on farm produce	26 65	
For premiums on dairy products	14 75	
For premiums on domestic	257 20	

For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines....	\$6 50	
For premiums on flowers..	18 80	
For premiums on fruits...	67 70	
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	14 25	
Total	<u>\$989 35</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$5,444 88</u>
Balance (credit)		<u>\$573 51</u>

NORTHERN TIoga.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$28 95
From gate receipts.....	\$1,355 15	
From grand stand.....	250 30	
From rent of grounds.....	2 75	
From rent of privileges.....	404 64	
From entries for premiums.....	68 56	
From entries for races (horse).....	397 50	
From donations	368 70	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,000 00	
From State	<u>1,781 30</u>	
Receipts for 1902.....		<u>5,628 90</u>
Total receipts		\$5,657 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes and interest....	\$1,250 00
For rent of grounds.....	205 00
For permanent improvements.....	125 00
For forage	98 24
For labor	<u>134 88</u>

For material	\$49 34
For dues, \$15; insurance, \$9.40; printing, \$165.50; advertising, \$52; total.	241 90
For ball game, \$175; band, \$70; special attractions, \$145.50; total.....	390 50
For balloon	350 00
For suppers, \$105.13; expenses, \$90.60; total	195 73
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; office assistants, \$44.50; judges, \$67.61; total	162 11
For race purses (horses).....	975 00
For premiums on horses... \$214 75	
For premiums on cattle... 359 25	
For premiums on sheep.... 57 50	
For premiums on swine... 38 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 78 00	
For premiums on farm produce	79 80
For premiums on dairy products	23 25
For premiums on domestic. 307 10	
For premiums on implements and machines... 29 00	
For premiums on flowers.. 16 80	
For premiums on fruits... 105 30	
For premiums on miscellaneous	132 50
Total	1,441 25

Total disbursements **\$5,618 95**

Balance (credit)..... **\$38 90**

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$10 27
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$784 29
From rent of grounds.....	12 50
From rent of privileges.....	175 40
From entries for premiums.....	177 00
From annual members.....	579 00
From life members.....	20 00
From forage	33 26
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	4,100 00
From State	2,489 60
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....	8,371 05
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Total receipts	\$8,381 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

For premium paid, no voucher.....	\$10 00
For permanent improvements.....	490 16
For labor and repairs.....	2,498 78
For material	327 87
For telephone, \$5; postage, \$5; hall decorations, \$11.26; insurance, \$84.53; total	105 79
For watchman, \$26.50; printing and advertising, \$598.77; total.....	625 27
For forage, \$302.19; attractions, \$445; electricity, \$55; music, \$26.07; total.	828 26
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$50; office assistants, \$108.75; police, \$45.50; judges, \$19; superintendent, \$64.10; helpers, etc., \$37.75; total...	375 10
For grass seed, \$43.87; interest, \$49.50; total	93 37

For premiums on horses...	\$379 50
For premiums on cattle...	651 50
For premiums on sheep....	334 00
For premiums on swine...	164 00
For premiums on poultry..	763 20
For premiums on farm pro- duce	109 35
For premiums on dairy products	46 50
For premiums on domestic.	312 25
For premiums on flowers..	55 35
For premiums on fruits...	51 75
For premiums on miscel- laneous	151 75

Total	\$3,019 15
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Total disbursements	\$8,373 75
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Balance (credit).....	\$7 57
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DRYDEN.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$2,484 50
From grand stand.....	484 84
From rent of privileges.....	786 45
From entries for premiums.....	442 85
From miscellaneous	51 22
From entries for races (horse).....	446 00
From advertising	573 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	2,375 00
From State	2,481 25

Total receipts	\$10,125 11
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$327 76
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	1,959 56
For permanent improvements	423 86
For labor	157 00
For material	382 56
For advertising, \$709.12; miscellaneous, \$188.76; attractions, \$425.80; total	1,323 68
For salaries: Secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$100; office assistants, \$47; police, \$62.50; judges, \$110.34; superintendent, \$35.34; helpers, etc., \$142.50; total	597 68
For race purses (horses)	1,026 00
For premiums on horses	\$208 50
For premiums on cattle	699 25
For premiums on sheep	217 50
For premiums on swine	154 75
For premiums on poultry	1,422 50
For premiums on farm produce	172 15
For premiums on dairy products	17 75
For premiums on domestic	730 05
For premiums on improvements and machines	10 00
For premiums on flowers	20 80
For premiums on fruits	96 30
For premiums on miscellaneous	248 10
Total	3,997 65
Total disbursements	\$10,195 75
Balance (debit)	\$70 64

**UNION AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY (TRUMANSBURGH).**

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$1,056 25
From gate receipts.....	\$1,804 59	
From grand stand.....	233 60	
From rent of privileges.....	264 75	
From entries for races (horse).....	386 25	
From donations	832 90	
From loan	150 00	
From State	1,183 32	
From sundries	213 00	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		5,068 41
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$6,124 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$150 00
For purchase of land.....	1,700 00
For labor	84 78
For material	100 00
For old bills.....	140 38
For advertising	286 59
For sundry expenses.....	1,020 96
For salaries: Secretary, \$25; office assistants, \$17; police, \$71.75; judges, \$52.74; total	166 49
For race purses (horses).....	977 50
For premiums on horses...	\$195 00
For premiums on cattle...	123 00
For premiums on sheep...	171 00
For premiums on swine...	100 50
For premiums on poultry..	142 00
For premiums on farm produce	30 50
For premiums on domestic.	205 60
For premiums on flowers..	26 50

For premiums on fruits....	\$69 50	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	899 90	
Total	<u>\$1,963 50</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$6,590 20</u>
Balance (debit)		<u><u>\$465 54</u></u>

ULSTER COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$211 47
From gate receipts.....	\$2,198 10
From rent of privileges.....	787 19
From entries for premiums.....	108 02
From annual members.....	209 00
From life members.....	10 00
From entries for races (horse).....	80 00
From donations	42 20
From notes given.....	968 00
From State	<u>1,428 37</u>
Receipts for 1902.....	<u>5,830 88</u>
Total receipts	<u>\$6,042 35</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes.....	\$700 00
For permanent improvements.....	300 00
For labor	319 41
For material	324 50
For printing, \$386.40; rent of grounds, \$225; insurance, \$34.94; office rent, \$30; music, \$196; attractions, \$525; unclassified expenses, \$461.15; total,	<u>1,858 49</u>
For salaries: Secretary, \$150; treas- urer, \$50; office assistants, \$8; judges, \$41.68; superintendent, \$50; total	<u>299 68</u>

For race purses (horses).....	\$160 00	
For coach and fair parade.....	224 25	
For premiums on horses...	\$217 00	
For premiums on cattle...	381 00	
For premiums on sheep...	56 00	
For premiums on swine...	84 00	
For premiums on poultry..	342 25	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	89 90	
For premiums on dairy products	25 00	
For premiums on domestic.	212 70	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	126 05	
For premiums on flowers..	29 60	
For premiums on fruits....	143 60	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	39 50	
Total	1,746 60	
Total disbursements		\$5,932 93
Balance (credit)		\$109 42

THE WARREN COUNTY FAIR.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$22 49
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$1,861 40
From rent of privileges.....	487 75
From entries for premiums.....	14 00
From entries for races (horse).....	317 50
From notes given or any other obliga- tion	1,000 00
From State	681 00
Receipts for 1902.....	4,361 65
Total receipts	\$4,384 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes and interest....	\$1,132 01
For rental of land and buildings.....	500 00
For labor	112 35
For insurance, \$62.50; sundry bills, \$138.57; total.	201 07
For printing and advertising, \$290.78; special attractions, \$225; total....	515 78
For music	77 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; office as- sistants, \$14; police, \$16; judges, \$38; helpers, etc., \$165.75; total....	283 75
For race purses (horses).....	760 00
For race purses (oxen).....	15 00
For premiums on horses... \$65 00	
For premiums on cattle... 148 50	
For premiums on sheep... 48 00	
For premiums on swine... 33 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 90 50	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	58 25
For premiums on dairy products	75 25
For premiums on domestic. 171 25	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines... 38 25	
For premiums on flowers.. 26 00	
For premiums on fruits.... 14 50	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	7 25
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Total	775 75
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Total disbursements	\$4,372 71
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Balance (credit)	\$11 43
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$12 07
From gate receipts.....	\$6,044 00
From rent of privileges.....	2,036 54
From annual members.....	158 00
From life members.....	60 00
From entries for races (horse).....	725 00
From miscellaneous.....	765 55
From insurance	1,161 50
From State	3,920 50
	<hr/>
Receipts for 1902.....	14,871 09
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$14,883 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,471 00
For attractions	655 00
For permanent improvements.....	1,596 75
For printing and advertising.....	912 92
For labor	394 00
For material and supplies.....	779 86
For hay and straw, \$256.58; rental, \$81.46; water rent, \$125; total.....	463 04
For insurance	273 68
For salaries: Secretary, \$300; treasurer, \$150; office assistants, \$90; police, \$140; judges, \$125; superintendent, \$160; helpers, etc., \$150; total	1,195 00
For race purses (horses).....	2,045 00
For premiums on horses... \$550 00	
For premiums on cattle.... 1,045 00	
For premiums on sheep.... 463 00	
For premiums on swine... 190 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 542 25	

For premiums on farm produce	\$393 00	
For premiums on dairy products	30 50	
For premiums on domestic.	727 00	
For premiums on implements and machines...	120 50	
For premiums on flowers.. . . .	102 50	
For premiums on fruits...	55 75	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$4,219 50	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$15,005 75
		<hr/>
Balance (debit).....		\$122 59
		<hr/> <hr/>

CAMBRIDGE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$1 12
From gate receipts	\$4,273 50	
From grand stand.....	2,338 00	
From rent of privileges.....	2,538 10	
From entries for premiums.....	1,025 10	
From hay, grain, etc.....	43 90	
From entries for races (horse).....	583 60	
From entries for races (automobile).. . . .	22 50	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	780 00	
From State	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		13,604 70
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$13,605 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$2,438 67
For printing and advertising.....	1,290 18

For attractions	\$1,446 30	
For hay, straw and grain.....	174 52	
For miscellaneous	628 79	
For salaries: Secretary, \$320; treasurer, \$125; office assistants, \$110.60; police, \$110; judges, \$265.30; superintendent, \$88.50; helpers, etc., \$704.60; total	1,724 00	
For race purses (horses).....	1,790 00	
For race purses (automobiles).....	135 00	
For premiums on horses....	\$282 00	
For premiums on cattle....	666 00	
For premiums on sheep....	284 50	
For premiums on swine....	248 50	
For premiums on poultry..	1,453 00	
For premiums on farm produce	226 25	
For premiums on dairy products	29 00	
For premiums on domestic.	477 56	
For premiums on flowers..	60 50	
For premiums on fruits....	56 92	
For premiums on miscellaneous	26 25	
Total	3,810 48	
Total disbursements	\$13,437 94	
Balance (credit).....	\$167 88	

WAYNE COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$805 85
From rent of privileges.....	140 00
From annual members.....	231 00
From entries for races (horse).....	110 00

From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	\$500 00	
From State	1,126 45	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts		\$2,913 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901,	\$23 90	
For labor	325 00	
For material	150 00	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$20.50; police, \$10; judges, \$42; helpers, etc., \$115; total	262 50	
For race purses (horses)	450 00	
For premiums on horses...	\$409 50	
For premiums on cattle...	290 00	
For premiums on sheep...	203 00	
For premiums on swine...	57 00	
For premiums on poultry..	77 15	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	73 05	
For premiums on dairy products	7 20	
For premiums on domestic.	341 60	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	119 50	
For premiums on flowers..	8 00	
For premiums on fruits...	80 90	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	35 00	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,701 90	

Total disbursements	\$2,913 30
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NEWARK FAIR ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

From rent of grounds.....	\$1,752 50	
From rent of privileges.....	75 00	
From entries for premiums.....	320 00	
From annual members.....	158 00	
From entries for races (horse).....	310 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	700 00	
From State	1,448 15	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$4,763 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$824 91	
For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	1,000 00	
For interest on bond and mortgage...	300 00	
For permanent improvements.....	148 61	
For attractions	50 00	
For labor	161 01	
For hay and straw.....	39 99	
For printing and advertising.....	150 72	
For rent of barn and tents.....	43 00	
For gate prizes.....	31 49	
For salaries: Secretary, \$90.95; office assistants, \$17.50; police, \$3.50; judges, \$26.25; total.....	138 20	
For race purses (horses).....	600 00	
For premiums on horses... \$290 50		
For premiums on cattle... 315 00		
For premiums on sheep... 215 00		
For premiums on swine... 58 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 245 00		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	191 25	
For premiums on dairy products	7 50	

For premiums on domestic.	\$367 60	
For premiums on imple-		
ments and machines...	120 75	
For premiums on flowers..	20 25	
For premiums on fruits...	180 75	
Total	\$2,011 60	
Total disbursements		\$5,499 53
Balance (debit)		\$735 88

PALMYRA UNION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$1,695 11
From gate receipts and miscellaneous.	\$2,222 06	
From rent of grounds.....	90 00	
From donations and interest.....	180 45	
From State	1,706 25	
Receipts for 1902.....		4,150 76
Total receipts		\$5,845 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$264 61
For labor	69 58
For material	39 42
For band, \$45; Ashwood, \$50; hay, \$19.12; water, \$8; total.....	122 12
For painting, \$12.65; printing, \$65.55; insurance, \$87.03; total.....	165 23
For delegates' expenses, \$20.18; dues, \$5; sundries, \$14.05; total.....	39 23
For salaries: Secretary, \$25; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$41.50; police, \$12; president, \$20; judges, \$27.75; superintendent, \$35; helpers, etc., \$20; total	206 25
For race purses (horses).....	367 75

For premiums on horses...	\$324 00	
For premiums on cattle....	278 00	
For premiums on sheep...	303 00	
For premiums on swine...	148 00	
For premiums on poultry..	169 00	
For premiums on farm pro- duce.....	161 00	
For premiums on dairy products.....	25	
For premiums on domestic.	70 50	
For premiums on imple- ments and machines...	67 00	
For premiums on flowers..	27 00	
For premiums on fruits...	63 00	
For premiums on miscel- laneous.....	137 00	
Total	\$1,747 75	
Total disbursements	\$3,021 94	
Balance (credit).....	\$2,823 93	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$280 41	
From gate receipts, including grand stand.....	\$7,588 90	
From rent of grounds.....	400 00	
From rent of privileges.....	1,804 90	
From entries for premiums.....	260 85	
From entries for races (horse).....	1,005 00	
From rent of stables.....	280 00	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	2,000 00	
From State.....	4,000 00	
Receipts for 1902.....	17,339 65	
Total receipts	\$17,620 06	

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes, bonds or other obligations	\$1,000 00
For interest on bond and mortgage and notes	1,050 00
For labor	780 00
For material	550 00
For music	220 00
For attractions	425 00
For salaries: Secretary, \$500; treasurer, \$100; office assistants, \$450; police, \$375; judges, \$275; superintendent, \$525; helpers, etc., \$375; total	2,600 00
For race purses (horses)	2,950 00
For premiums on horses... \$3,923 00	
For premiums on cattle... 349 25	
For premiums on sheep... 262 50	
For premiums on swine... 185 00	
For premiums on poultry.. 603 50	
For premiums on farm produce	725 50
For premiums on dairy products	107 75
For premiums on domestic. 1,087 75	
For premiums on flowers... 108 25	
For premiums on fruits.. 378 40	
For premiums on miscellaneous	2 95
Total	7,733 85
Total disbursements	\$17,308 85
Balance (credit)	\$311 21

WYOMING COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$32 31
From gate receipts, including grand stand	\$1,411 75
From rent of grounds.....	76 50
From rent of privileges.....	202 63
From annual members.....	307 00
From entries for races (horse).....	280 00
From donations	45 00
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	1,100 00
From State	1,207 88
Receipts for 1902.....	4,630 76
Total receipts	\$4,663 07

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes, bonds or other obligations	\$1,402 32
For attractions and band.....	285 00
For hay and straw.....	53 71
For printing and advertising.....	123 25
For labor	144 20
For material	120 42
For check for outstanding premiums..	9 75
For State Association, \$10; National Trotting Association, \$10; total....	20 00
For insurance	31 25
For salaries: Secretary, \$75; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$20; judges, \$46.50; helpers, etc., \$23.50; total...	190 00
For race purses (horses).....	715 00
For race purses (bicycle or other) including cost of prizes.....	30 95
For postage, express, incidentals, etc..	10 16

For premiums on horses...	\$228 00	
For premiums on cattle....	569 00	
For premiums on sheep...	283 00	
For premiums on swine...	96 00	
For premiums on poultry..	28 40	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	92 45	
For premiums on dairy products	26 75	
For premiums on domestic.	64 00	
For premiums on flowers...	16 75	
For premiums on fruits...	29 40	
Total	<u>\$1,434 35</u>	
Total disbursements		\$4,570 36
Balance (credit).....		<u><u>\$92 71</u></u>

SILVER LAKE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$42 71
From gate receipts.....	\$1,610 56	
From grand stand.....	233 95	
From rent of grounds.....	55 00	
From rent of privileges.....	164 75	
From entries for races (horse).....	213 75	
From notes given.....	500 00	
From State	<u>1,420 00</u>	
Receipts for 1902.....		<u>4,198 01</u>
Total receipts		<u><u>\$4,240 72</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of notes.....	\$104 00
For special attractions.....	480 25
For permanent improvements.....	623 58

For printing and advertising.....	\$178 59	
For insurance, State dues, postage, ex- press, hay, cartage, etc.....	314 06	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$25; office assistants, \$30.65; police, \$12; judges, \$51.58; total.....	169 23	
For race purses (horses).....	794 25	
For premiums on horses...	\$438 00	
For premiums on cattle....	411 00	
For premiums on sheep...	379 00	
For premiums on swine...	132 00	
For premiums on poultry..	99 00	
For premiums on farm pro- duce	10 00	
For premiums on dairy products	2 00	
For premiums on domestic.	25	
For premiums on flowers...	5 00	
For premiums on fruits....	11 00	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	101 25	
Total	<u>1,588 50</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$4,252 46</u>
Balance (debit).....		<u><u>\$11 74</u></u>

YATES COUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....	\$291 49
From gate receipts.....	\$1,389 34
From rent of grounds.....	221 00
From rent of privileges.....	78 00
From entries for premiums.....	132 50
From annual members.....	284 00
From grand stand.....	102 50

From entries for races (horse).....	\$351 25	
From bonds issued, notes given or any other obligation	375 00	
From State	1,015 00	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1902.....		\$3,948 59
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		\$4,240 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of bonds, notes or other obligations	\$823 90	
For delegates to Albany.....	30 00	
For labor	145 50	
For material	36 64	
For printing, \$112.40; amusements, \$275; music, \$60; total.....	447 40	
For supplies, \$1.15; postage, \$16.85; express, \$2.25; feed, \$116.23; dues, \$10; rent, \$3; total.....	149 48	
For insurance, \$38.44; telephone, 70 cents; water, \$4; total.....	43 14	
For salaries: Secretary, \$50; treasurer, \$20; office assistants, \$30; police, \$11; judges, \$35.85; superintendent, \$7.95; helpers, etc., \$20; total.....	174 80	
For race purses (horses).....	750 00	
For premiums on horses... \$244 00		
For premiums on cattle... 166 50		
For premiums on sheep... 134 00		
For premiums on swine... 110 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 355 25		
For premiums on farm pro- duce	72 00	
For premiums on dairy products	2 00	
For premiums on domestic. 41 25		
For premiums on imple- ments and machines... 17 00		

For premiums on flowers..	\$228 15	
For premiums on fruits...	149 00	
For premiums on miscel- laneous	108 25	
Total	<u>\$1,627 40</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$4,228 26</u>
Balance (credit).....		<u><u>\$11 82</u></u>

DUNDEE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year 1901.....		\$216 46
From gate receipts.....	\$832 83	
From rent of grounds.....	200 00	
From rent of privileges.....	147 00	
From interest	9 65	
From advertising	35 50	
From grand stand.....	64 85	
From entries for races (horse).....	80 00	
From donations	1 00	
From State	847 35	
Receipts for 1902.....		<u>2,218 18</u>
Total receipts		<u>\$2,434 64</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For dues, State Association.....	\$5 00
For dividends, withdrawal from Asso- ciation	61 16
For labor	126 90
For material	302 30
For rent of grounds.....	250 00
For special attractions.....	91 95
For over paid on premiums.....	25 00

For salaries: Secretary, \$25; treasurer,		
\$25; office assistants, \$25; police,		
\$12; judges, \$75.55; superintendent,		
\$12; total	\$174 55	
For race purses (horses).....	437 50	
For premiums on horses... \$128 00		
For premiums on cattle... 178 00		
For premiums on sheep... 147 00		
For premiums on swine... 85 00		
For premiums on poultry.. 271 00		
For premiums on farm pro-		
duce	65 00	
For premiums on dairy		
products	4 00	
For premiums on domestic. 350 00		
For premiums on flowers.. 25 00		
For premiums on fruits... 82 75		
For premiums on miscel-		
laneous	30 00	
Total	<u>\$1,365 75</u>	
Total disbursements		<u>\$2,840 11</u>
Balance (debit).....		<u><u>\$405 47</u></u>

AGRICULTURAL LAW

1903.

List of Articles and Sections of the Agricultural Law, Showing Amendments to Same, with Remarks and Citation of Cases.

ARTICLE.	Section.	Act amending.	Remarks and cases cited.
I. (Sections 1-12.)	1-11.....	No amendments.....	People v. Kebler, 106 N. Y. 221; People v. West, 106 Id. 293; People v. Schaeffer, 41 Hun, 23; People v. Mahaney, 41 Id. 26; People v. Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628; People v. Thompson, 14 N. Y. 819.
	6.....		Electric Power Co. v. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co., 75 Hun 68; 57 State Rep. 57; 27 N. Y. Supp. 93.
	7.....		People v. Briggs & McQuade, 114 N. Y. 56; People v. Belknap, 58 Hun, 241; People v. Hodnet, 81 Id. 137; People v. Lamb, 85 Id. 171; People v. Salisbury, 2 App. Div. 39; 151 N. Y. 663.
	8.....		People v. Bouchard, 6 Misc. Rep. 459; People v. Windholz, 68 App. Div. 552.
	10.....		People v. Briggs & McQuade, 114 N. Y. 56.
	11.....		People v. Wiard, 61 App. Div. 612; 170 N. Y. 30.
	12.....	L. 1898, chap. 557.....	
II. (Sections 20-37.)	20, 21, 28-31, 34-36.....	No amendments.....	People v. Cipperly, 101 N. Y. 634; s. c. (dissenting opinion) 37 Hun, 324; People v. Schaeffer, 41 Id. 23; People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321; People v. West, 106 Id. 293; People v. Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628.
	20.....		People v. Cipperly, 101 N. Y. 634; s. c. (dissenting opinion) 37 Hun, 324; People v. Schaeffer, 41 Id. 23; People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321; People v. West, Id. 293; People v. Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628.
	22.....	L. 1900, chap. 101.....	
	23.....	L. 1900, chap. 544; L. 1901, chap. 429.....	
	24.....	L. 1901, chap. 375.....	People v. West, 106 N. Y. 293; People v. Hodnet, 68 Hun, 341; 22 N. Y. Supp. 809; People v. Eddy, 12 Id. 628.
	25.....	L. 1894, chap. 143.....	
	26.....	L. 1894, chap. 426; L. 1897, chap. 768; L. 1902, chap. 385.	People v. Marx, 99 N. Y. 377; People v. Arensburg, 40 Hun, 358; s. c. reversed, 103 N. Y. 388; 105 Id. 123; People v. Bremer, 69 App. Div. 14; People v. Hill, 44 Hun, 472; People v. Kerin, 39 Id. 631; 4 Crim. Rep. 140; People v. Laning, 40 App. Div. 227; 59 N. Y. Supp. 1057; People v. Mahaney, 41 Hun, 26; People v. Meyer, 44 App. Div. 1; Powell v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 114 Penn. St. 265; 127 U. S. 678; Plumley v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 155 U. S. 461; 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 154; Waterbury v. Egan, 3 Misc. Rep. 355; 52 State Rep. 421; 23 N. Y. Supp. 115; Waterbury v. Newton 50 N. J. L. 534.

List of articles and sections of the Agricultural Law, etc.
(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Section.	Act amending.	Remarks and cases cited.
II.	27	L. 1899, chap. 149; L. 1900, chap. 534.	People v. Arensberg, 40 Hun. 358; s. c. reversed, 103 N. Y. 388; 105 Id. 123; People v. Biersecker, 169 Id. 53; People v. Kerin, 39 Hun. 631; People v. Mahoney, 41 Id. 46; People v. Hill 44 Id. 472; Powell v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 114 Penn. St. 265; 127 U. S. 678; Plumley v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 155 U. S. 461; 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 154.
	28		People v. Fox, 4 App. Div. 38; 74 State Rep. 600; 38 N. Y. Supp. 635.
	29		People v. Arensberg, 40 Hun. 358; s. c. reversed, 103 N. Y. 388; 105 Id. 123; People v. Hill, 44 Hun. 492.
	29a		Added by L. 1899, chap. 518.
	31		People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321.
	32	L. 1898 chap. 153.	
	33	L. 1898 chap. 559.	
	37	L. 1897, chap. 554; L. 1898, chap. 558; L. 1899, chap. 435; L. 1900, chaps. 76 and 559; L. 1901, chap. 308.	
III (Sections 50-53.)	50	L. 1901, chap. 308.	People v. Windholz, 68 App. Div. 552.
IV (Sections 60-70g.)	51-53	No amendments.	
	60-70		Repealed by L. 1901, chap. 321.
	60-65	L. 1900, chap. 118.	Chapter 321, Laws 1901, repealed Article IV, sections 60-73; also Article IV (Public Health Law), L. 1893, chap. 661; L. 1894, chap. 674; L. 1895, chap. 1013, and re-enacted Article IV (Agricultural Law), sections 60-70d.
	60	L. 1903, chap. 214.	
	71-73		Added by L. 1898, chap. 491.
	60-70d		Enacted by L. 1901, chap. 321.
	70e-70g		Added by L. 1902, chap. 30.
V (Sections 71-76.)	71, 73, 74	No amendments.	Enacted by L. 1897, chap. 500. Original Article V was made Article VI by L. 1897, chap. 500, and will be found as such.
	72	L. 1899, chap. 303.	
	75	L. 1898, chap. 101.	
	76	L. 1902, chap. 240.	
VI (Sections 80-92.)	86, 90	No amendments.	This was original Article V, and was made Art. VI by L. 1897, chap. 500.
	80	L. 1899, chap. 223; L. 1902, chap. 214.	
	80a, 80b		Added by L. 1902, chap. 214.
	81	L. 1899, chap. 223; L. 1902, chap. 214.	
	82	L. 1898, chap. 482; L. 1902, chaps. 27 and 519; L. 1903, chap. 20.	
	83	L. 1895, chap. 124; L. 1898, chap. 482; L. 1901, chap. 417; L. 1902 chaps. 27 and 519.	
	84		Repealed by L. 1898, chap. 482.
	85	L. 1894, chap. 675.	
	87	L. 1894, chaps. 376 and 675.	
	88	L. 1894, chap. 241; L. 1895, chap. 820; L. 1896, chap. 221; L. 1897, chap. 559; L. 1898, chap. 494; L. 1900, chaps. 87 and 329; L. 1901, chap. 144; L. 1903, chap. 142.	
	88a		Added by L. 1902, chap. 521; repealed by L. 1903, chap. 142.
	89	L. 1894, chap. 241; L. 1903 chap. 142.	Repealed by L. 1894, chap. 654; re-enacted by L. 1895, chap. 587.
	91	L. 1894, chap. 640; L. 1898, chap. 194.	
	92		Added by L. 1898, chap. 194.

**List of articles and sections of the Agricultural Law, etc.
(Concluded).**

ARTICLE.	Section.	Act amending.	Remarks and cases cited.
VII. (Sections 100, 101.)	100, 101.	No amendments.	This was original Article VI, and was made Article VII by L. 1897, chap. 500.
VIII. (Sections 110-114.)	110-114.	No amendments.	Article VIII was enacted by L. 1898, chap. 113.
IX. (Sections 120-127.)	120, 122, 124- 127.	No amendments.	Article IX was enacted by L. 1899, chap. 510.
X. (Sections 140-146.)	123 140, 141, 143- 145.	L. 1900, chap. 79. No amendments. ....	..... Article X was enacted by L. 1900, chap. 346.
	142.	L. 1901, chap. 224; L. 1902, chap. 263. ....	.....
	146.	L. 1901, chap. 224.	Repealed L. 1902, chap. 31.
XI. (Sections 164, 165.)	164, 165 ...	.....	Article XI was enacted by L. 1903, chap. 524.

AGRICULTURAL LAW.*

CHAPTER 338.

AN ACT in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws.

Approved by the Governor April 10, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER XXXIII OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

THE AGRICULTURAL LAW.

- Article 1. General provisions. (§ § 1-12.)
2. Dairy products. (§ § 20-37.)
3. Adulterated vinegar. (§ § 50-53.)
4. Diseases of domestic animals. (§ § 69-70g.)
5. Sugar beet culture. (§ § 71-76.)
6. Miscellaneous provisions. (§ § 77-92.)
7. Laws repealed. (§ § 100, 101.)
8. Prevention of fraud in sale of Paris green. (§ § 110-114.)
9. Sale and analysis of commercial feeding stuffs. (§ § 120-127.)
10. State fair. (§ § 140-146.)
11. Sale, adulteration or misbranding of food and food products. (§ § 164, 165.)

ARTICLE I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- Section 1. Short title.
2. Commissioner of agriculture.
3. Power of commissioner, his assistants and employees.
4. Expert butter and cheesemakers.
5. Annual report.

* Chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893 consisted of five articles. Articles four to eleven have been enacted since April 10, 1893, and were not, therefore, a part of the present law.

- Section 6. Certificate of chemist presumptive evidence.
7. Evidence; principal's liability for acts of agent.
8. Prosecution for penalty.
9. Disposal of fines and moneys recovered.
10. When injunction may be obtained.
11. When prosecution shall not be compelled to elect.
12. Inspection, how conducted.

§ 1. Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the agricultural law.

§ 2. Commissioner of agriculture.—There shall be a department of the state government known as the department of agriculture, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws relating to agriculture and agricultural products. The commissioner of agriculture shall be the chief of the department. The New York state dairy commissioner shall be the commissioner of agriculture until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The commissioner of agriculture shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. His term of office shall be three years. He shall be paid an annual salary of four thousand dollars and his necessary expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars, incurred in the discharge of his official duties. He may appoint a director of farmers' institutes and such clerks and assistant commissioners and employ such clerks, chemists, agents and counsel as he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of such laws and the proper administration of the department, who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by him and their necessary expenses. The compensation of his clerks, assistants and other persons employed by him and such necessary expenses shall be paid on his certificate by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller. All other charges, accounts and expenses of the department authorized by law shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, after they have been audited and allowed by the comptroller. The trustees of public buildings shall furnish suitable rooms for the use of the department in the new capitol.

§ 3. Powers of the commissioners,* his assistant and employee.—The commissioner of agriculture, his clerks, assistants, experts, chemists, agents and counsel employed by him, shall have full access to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars and vessels used in the manufacture, sale or transportation within the state of any dairy products or any imitation thereof, or of any article or product with respect to which any authority is conferred by this chapter on such commissioner. They may examine and open any package, can or vessel containing or believed to contain any article or product, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and may inspect the contents therein, and take therefrom samples for analysis.

§ 4. Expert butter and cheesemakers.—The commissioner of agriculture may appoint and employ not more than five expert butter and cheesemakers, who shall, under his direction, examine and inspect butter and cheese factories and attend at agricultural fairs, societies and meetings designated by the commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best and most approved method of making butter and cheese and improving the quality thereof.

§ 5. Annual report.—The commissioner of agriculture shall make an annual report to the legislature on or before January fifteenth, of his work and proceedings for the year ending September thirtieth, next preceding which shall include a statement in detail of the number of assistant commissioners, chemists, experts, agents, and counsel employed under the provisions of this chapter during such year, and their compensation, expenses and disbursements; and also a statement in detail of the expenditures of moneys appropriated for the state agricultural society, the county agricultural societies and the New York agricultural experiment station; and other agricultural purposes and estimates of the amounts required for all such purposes for the ensuing year. He may require the state agricultural society and the county agricultural societies to make reports to him and prescribe the form of such reports.

§ 6. Certificate of chemist presumptive evidence.—Every certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, of a chemist, analyst, or

*So in the original.

other expert employed by the commissioner of agriculture or any analysis, examination or investigation made by such analyst, chemist or expert with respect to any matter or product which the commissioner has authority to examine or cause to be examined, shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321.

People v. West, Id. 293.

People v. Schaeffer, 41 Hun, 23.

People v. Mahaney, Id. 26.

People v. Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628.

People v. Thompson, 14 Id. 819.

§ 7. Evidence; principal's liability for act of agent.—The doing of anything prohibited by this chapter shall be evidence of the violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to the thing so prohibited and the omission to do anything directed to be done shall be evidence of a violation of the provisions of the chapter relative to the thing so directed to be done. The intent of any person doing or omitting to do any such act is immaterial in any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this chapter. Any person who suffers, permits or allows any violation of the provisions of this chapter by his agent or servant, or in any room or building occupied or controlled by him, shall be deemed a principal in such violation and liable accordingly.

Electric Power Co. v. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co., 74 Hun, 68; s. c., 75 State Rep. 57; 27 N. Y. Supp. 93.

§ 8. Prosecution for penalties.—Whenever the commissioner of agriculture shall know or have reason to believe that any penalty has been incurred by any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or that any sum has been forfeited by reason of any such violation, he may cause an action or proceeding to be brought in the name of the people for the recovery of the same.

People v. Briggs & McQuade, 114 N. Y. 56.

People v. Belknap, 58 Hun, 241.

People v. Hodnet, 81 Id. 137.

People v. Lamb, 85 Id. 171.

People v. Salisbury, 2 App. Div. 39; s. c., 151 N. Y. 663.

§ 9. Disposal of fines and moneys recovered.—One half of all money recovered, either as penalties, forfeitures or otherwise, for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and from fines imposed as a punishment for any criminal offense committed in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or of the penal code relating to the punishment of criminal offenses committed in violation of the provisions of law for the prevention of frauds in the manufacture or sale of any of the articles or products to which this chapter relates, shall be paid by the court or the clerk thereof to the city or county where the recovery shall be had or fine collected for the benefit of the poor of such city or county, except in the city and county of New York and the city of Brooklyn, where the same shall be paid to the proper authorities, and equally divided by them between the pension funds of the police and fire departments. The residue of such moneys shall be paid into the treasury of the state, and paid out by the treasurer, upon the warrant of the comptroller, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the department of agriculture, audited by the comptroller. The same disposal shall be made of all moneys recovered upon any bond given by any officer by virtue of the provisions of this chapter.

§ 10. When injunctions may be obtained.—In an action in the supreme court for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture incurred for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter an application may be made on the part of the people to the court or any justice thereof for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his agents, and employes from the further violation of such provisions. The court or justice to whom such application may be made, shall grant such injunction on proof, by affidavit, that the defendant has been guilty of the violations alleged in the complaint, or of a violation of any such provision subsequent to the commencement of the action, and in the same manner as injunctions are usually granted under the rules and practice of the court. No security on the part of the plaintiff shall be required, and costs of the application may be granted or refused in the discretion of the court or justice. If the plaintiff shall recover judgment in the action for any penalty or forfeiture demanded in the complaint, the judgment shall contain

a permanent injunction, restraining the defendant, his agents and employes, from any further violation of such provision of this chapter. Any injunction, order or judgment obtained under this section may be served on the defendant by posting the same upon the outer door of the defendant's usual place of business, or where such violation was or may be committed, or in the manner required by the code of civil procedure, and the rules and practice of the court. Personal service of the injunction shall not be necessary when such service cannot be secured with reasonable diligence, but the service herein provided shall be deemed sufficient in any proceeding for the violation of such injunction.

People v. Bouchard, 6 Misc. Rep. 459.

People v. Windholz, 68 App. Div. 552.

§ 11. When prosecution shall not be compelled to elect.—In an action for a penalty or forfeiture incurred by reason of the violation of the provisions of this chapter, when the complaint charges a violation of any two or all of such provisions, the plaintiff shall not be compelled to elect between the counts under such different provisions, but shall be entitled to recover if it is found that a violation of any one of such provisions has been committed for which a penalty or forfeiture is imposed.

People v. Briggs & McQuade, 114 N. Y. 56.

§ 12. Inspection, how conducted.—When the commissioner of agriculture, an assistant commissioner, or any person or officer authorized by the commissioner, or by this chapter, to examine or inspect any product manufactured or offered for sale shall in discharge of his duties take samples of such product, he shall before taking a sample, request the person delivering the milk or who has charge of it at the time of inspection, to thoroughly stir or mix the said milk before the sample is taken. If the person so in charge refuses to stir or mix the milk as requested, then the person so requesting shall himself so stir and mix the milk before taking the sample, and the defendant shall thereafter be precluded from introducing evidence to show that the milk so taken was not a fair sample of the milk delivered, sold,

offered or exposed for sale by him. The person taking the sample of milk for analysis shall take duplicate samples thereof in the presence of at least one witness, and he shall in the presence of such witness seal both of such samples, and shall tender, and, if accepted, deliver at the time of taking one sample to the manufacturer or vendor of such product, or to the person having custody of the same, with a statement in writing of the cause of the taking of the sample. In taking samples of milk for analysis at a creamery, factory, platform or other place where the same is delivered by the producer for manufacture, sale or shipment, or from a milk vendor who produces the milk which he sells, with a view of prosecuting the producer of such milk for delivering, selling or offering for sale adulterated milk, the said commissioner of agriculture or assistant or his agent or agents shall within ten days thereafter, with the consent of said producer, take a sample in a like manner of the mixed milk of the herd of cows from which the milk first sampled was drawn and shall deliver the duplicate sample to the said producer and shall cause the sample taken by himself or his agent to be analyzed. If the sample of milk last taken by the commissioner of agriculture or his agent or agents shall upon analysis prove to contain no higher percentage of milk solids, or no higher percentage of fat than as the sample taken at the creamery, factory, platform or other place, then no action shall lie against the said producer for violation of subdivision one, two, three, seven and eight of section twenty of the agricultural law. In taking a second sample as above set forth from the mixed milk of the herd, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to have an assistant, agent or agents present during the entire time in which the said cattle are being milked to observe closely so as to be sure that the milk thus to be sampled is not adulterated and to see that it is thoroughly mixed so that the sample taken shall be a fair sample of the average quality of the mixed milk of the entire dairy or herd of cows of said producer. If, however, the said producer refuses to allow such examination of the milk produced by his dairy then he shall be precluded from offering any evidence whatever tending to show that the milk delivered by him at the said creamery, factory, platform or

other place was just as it came from the cow. If the said producer does permit such examination the commissioner of agriculture shall, upon receiving application therefor, send to said producer a copy of the analysis of each of the samples of milk so taken and analyzed as above provided. (*As amended by chapter 557 of the Laws of 1898.*)

People v. Wiard, 61 App. Div. 612; 170 N. Y. 30.

ARTICLE II.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Section 20. Definitions.

21. Care and feed of cows.
22. Prohibition of the sale of adulterated milk.
23. Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories.
24. Cans to be branded with name of county.
25. Regulations in regard to condensed milk.
26. Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.
27. Manufacture or mixing of animal fats with milk, cream or butter prohibited.
28. Prohibited articles not to be furnished for use.
29. Use of coloring matter prohibited.
30. Manufacture and sale of imitation cheese prohibited.
31. When prohibitions do not apply to skim milk or skim cheese.
32. Packages to be branded with name of maker.
33. Manufacturers' brand of cheese.
34. Use of false brand prohibited.
35. County trade-marks.
36. Object and intent of this article.
37. Penalties.

Section 20. Definitions.—The terms, butter and cheese, when used in this article, mean the products of the dairy, usually known by those terms, which are manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk or cream or both, with or without salt or rennet, and with or without coloring matter or sage. The terms oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, shall be construed to mean any article or substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, or any such article or substance into which any oil, lard or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a com-

ponent part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state, or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream. The term, adulterated milk, when so used, means:

1. Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

All adulterated milk shall be deemed unclean, unhealthy, impure and unwholesome. The terms, pure milk or unadulterated milk, when used singly or together mean sweet milk not adulterated, and the terms pure cream or unadulterated cream, when used singly or together mean cream taken from pure and unadulterated milk.

People v. Cipperly, 101 N. Y. 634; s. c. (dissenting opinion), 37 Hun, 324.

People v. Schaeffer, 41 Id. 23.

People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321.

People v. West, Id. 293.

People v. Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628.

§ 21. Care and feed of cows.—No person shall keep cows, for the production of milk for market or for sale or exchange, or for manufacturing the milk or cream from the same into any article of food, in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or feed any such cows on distillery waste or on any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any food that is unhealthy or that produces impure, unhealthy, diseased or unwholesome

milk. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the feeding of ensilage.

§ 22. **Prohibition of the sale of adulterated milk.**—No person shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk or any cream from the same, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, colored, or unwholesome cream, or sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange any article of food made from such milk or cream or manufacture from any such milk or cream any article of food. (*As amended by chapter 101 of the Laws of 1900.*)

People v. Cipperly, 101 N. Y. 634; s. c. (dissenting opinion), 37 Hun, 324.

People v. Schaeffer, 41 Id. 23.

People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321.

People v. West, Id. 293.

People v. Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628.

§ 23. **Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories.**—No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk diluted with water, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any of the cream has been taken, except pure skim milk to skim-cheese factories. No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk from which there has been kept back any part of the milk commonly known as strippings, or any milk that is sour, except pure skim milk to skim-cheese factories. The owner or proprietor or the persons having charge of any butter or cheese factory, not buying all the milk used by him, shall not use for his own benefit, or allow any of his employes or any other person to use for his own benefit, any milk, cream, butter or cheese or any other product thereof, brought to such factory, without the consent of the owners of such milk or the products thereof. Every butter or cheese manufacturer not buying all the milk he uses, shall keep a correct account of all the milk daily received, of the number of packages of butter and cheese made each day, and the number of packages and aggregate weight of cheese and

butter disposed of each day, which account shall be open to inspection to any person who delivers milk to such factory. Whenever manufacturers of butter or cheese purchase milk upon the basis of the amount of fat contained therein and use for ascertaining the amount of such fat what is known as the Babcock test, or whenever the proceeds of cooperative creameries and cheese factories are allotted on the basis of determinations of milk fat by the Babcock test, the bottles and pipettes used in such test shall before use be examined by the director of the New York agricultural experiment station. If such bottles are found to be properly constructed and graded so as to accurately show the amount of fat contained in milk, each of them shall be legibly and indelibly marked "S. B." No bottle shall be so marked except as herein provided nor shall be used in any such test by such manufacturers, unless so examined and marked. The acid used in making such test by such manufacturers shall be examined from time to time by competent chemists employed by the commissioner of agriculture and if found not to be of sufficient strength the use of such acid shall be prohibited. The commissioner of agriculture or persons employed by him for that purpose may at any time assist in mailing tests of milk received at a butter or cheese factory for the purpose of determining the efficiency of tests usually made at such factory. All persons using other than standard bottles or acid which is not of the required strength to accurately determine the amount of fats in milk, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section thirty-seven of this article, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (*As amended by chapter 429 of the Laws of 1901.*)

§ 24. No person or persons shall hereafter, without the consent of the owner or owners, shipper or shippers, use, sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in any milk can or cans, cream can or cans belonging to any dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers of milk or cream residing in the state of New York or elsewhere, who may ship milk or cream to any city, town or place within this state, having the name or initials of the owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, stamped, marked or fastened on

such can or cans, or wilfully mar, erase or change by remarking or otherwise said name or initials of any such owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, so stamped, marked or fastened upon said can or cans. Nor shall any person or persons without the consent of the owner use such can or cans for any other purpose than for milk or cream; nor shall any person or persons without the consent of the owner place in any such can or cans any substance or substances, product or products other than milk or cream. (*As amended by chapter 375 of the Laws of 1901.*)

People v. West, 106 N. Y. 293.

People v. Hodnet, 68 Hun, 341; 22 N. Y. Supp. 809.

People v. Eddy, 12 Id. 628.

§ 25. Regulations in regard to condensed milk.—No condensed milk shall be made or offered or exposed for sale or exchange unless manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed either wholly or in part, or unless the proportion of milk solids shall be in quantity the equivalent of twelve per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of which solids twenty-five per centum shall be fats. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale or exchange in hermetically sealed cans, any condensed milk unless put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the persons or corporation by whom made and the brand by which or under which it is made. When condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the vendor shall brand or label such cans or packages with the name of the manufacturer of the milk contained therein. (*As amended by chapter 143 of the Laws of 1894.*)

§ 26. Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.—No person by himself, his agents or employes, shall produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or mix,

compound with or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substances or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in semblance of natural butter, nor sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance, or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this state or elsewhere. Any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter the product of the dairy, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the agricultural law, whether he sells such commodity or substance as butter, oleomargarine or under any other name or designation whatsoever and irrespective of any representations he may make relative to such commodity or substance. Any dealer in any article or product, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by this act, who shall keep, store or display such article or product, with other merchandise or stock in his place of business, shall be deemed to have the same in his possession for sale. (*As amended by chapter 385 of the Laws of 1902.*)

People v. Marx, 99 N. Y. 377.

People v. Arensberg, 40 Hun, 358; s. c., reversed, 103 N. Y. 386; 105 Id. 123.

People v. Bremer, 69 App. Div. 14.

People v. Hill, 44 Hun, 472.

People v. Kerin, 39 Hun, 631; 4 Crim. Rep. 140.

People v. Laning, 40 App. Div. 277; 59 N. Y. Supp. 1057.

People v. Mahaney, 41 Hun, 26.

People v. Meyer, 44 App. Div. 1.

Powell v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 114 Penn. St. 265; 127 U. S. 678.

Plumley v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 155 U. S. 461; 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 154.

Waterbury v. Egan, 3 Misc. Rep. 355; 52 State Rep. 421; 23 N. Y. Supp. 115.

Waterbury v. Newton, 50 N. J. L. 534.

§ 27. **Manufacture or mixing of animal fats with milk, cream or butter prohibited.**—No person shall manufacture, mix or compound with or add to natural milk, cream or butter any animal

fats or animal or vegetable oils, nor make or manufacture any oleaginous substance not produced from milk or cream, with intent to sell the same as butter or cheese made from unadulterated milk or cream or have the same in his possession with such intent; nor shall any person solicit or take orders for the same or offer the same for sale, nor shall any such article or substance or compound so made or produced, be sold as and for butter or cheese, the product of the dairy. No person shall coat, powder or color with annatto or any coloring matter whatever butterine or oleomargarine or any compound of the same or any product or manufacture made in whole or in part from animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream by means of which such product, manufacture or compound shall resemble butter or cheese, the product of the dairy; nor shall he have the same in his possession with intent to sell the same nor shall he sell or offer to sell the same. No person by himself, his agents or employes, shall manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale, butter that is produced by taking original packing stock or other butter or both and melting the same, so that the butter fat can be drawn off, then mixing the said butter fat with skimmed milk or milk or cream or other milk product and rechurning the said mixture, or that is produced by any similar process and is commonly known as boiled or process butter, unless he shall plainly brand or mark the package or tub or wrapper in which the same is put up in a conspicuous place with the words "renovated butter." If the same shall be put up, sold, offered or exposed for sale in prints or rolls, then the said prints or rolls shall be labeled plainly with printed letters in a conspicuous place on the wrapper with the words "renovated butter." If the same is packed in tubs or boxes or pails or other kind of a case or package the words "renovated butter" shall be printed on the top and side of the same in letters at least one inch in length, so as to be plainly seen by the purchaser. If such butter is exposed for sale, uncovered, not in a package or case, a placard containing the label so printed shall be attached to the mass of butter in such manner as to easily be seen and read by the purchaser. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, any butter or other dairy products con-

taining a preservative, but this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of salt in butter or cheese, or spirituous liquors in club or other fancy cheese or sugar in condensed milk. No person or persons, firm, association or corporation shall induce or attempt to induce any person or persons to violate any of the provisions of the agricultural law. Any person, firm, association or corporation selling, offering or advertising for sale any substance, preparation or matter for use in violation of the provisions of the agricultural law shall be guilty of a violation of this act. (*As amended by chapter 534 of the Laws of 1900.*)

People v. Arensberg, 40 Hun, 358; a. c., reversed, 103 N. Y. 368; 105 Id. 123.

People v. Biersecker, 169 Id. 53.

People v. Kerin, 39 Hun, 631.

People v. Mahaney, 41 Id. 26.

People v. Hill, 44 Id. 472.

People v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 114 Penn. St. 265; 127 U. S. 678.

Plumley v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 155 U. S. 461; 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 154.

Waterbury v. Newton, 50 N. J. L. 534.

§ 28. **Prohibited articles not to be furnished.**—No keeper or proprietor of any bakery, hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, saloon, lunch-counter or place of public entertainment, or any person having charge thereof or employed thereat, or any person furnishing board for any others than members of his own family, or for any employes where such board is furnished for a compensation or as part of the compensation of any such employe, shall keep, use or serve therein either as food for his guests, boarders, patrons, customers or employes or for cooking purposes any article or substance made in violation of the provisions of this article.

People v. Fox, 4 App. Div. 38; 74 State Rep. 500; 38 N. Y. Supp. 635.

§ 29. **Use of coloring matter prohibited.**—No person manufacturing with intent to sell any substance or article in imitation or semblance of butter or cheese not made exclusively from unadulterated milk or cream or both, with salt or rennet or both

and with or without coloring matter or sage, but into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats, or any oils or fats or oleaginous substance of any kind not produced from from* pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or into which melted butter, or butter in any condition or state, or any modification of the same, or lard or tallow shall be introduced, shall add thereto or combine therewith any annatto or compounds of the same, or any other substance or substances whatever, for the purpose or with the effect of imparting thereto a color resembling yellow, or any shade of yellow butter or cheese, nor introduce any such coloring matter or other substance into any of the articles of which the same is composed.

People v. Arensberg, 40 Hun, 358; s. c., reversed, 103 N. Y. 368; 105 Id. 123.

People v. Hill, 44 Hun, 472.

§ 29a. No person or persons shall manufacture, sell or expose for sale any poisonous coloring matter for the coloring of food products of any kind, nor shall any person or persons use any poisonous coloring matter manufactured, sold, offered or exposed for sale within this state; nor shall any person or persons sell, offer or expose for sale any food products containing such poisonous coloring matter. The state board of health shall cause samples of coloring matter that are exposed for sale upon the market for use in food products to be analyzed and report the results of such analysis to the legislature at the next session. (*Added by chapter 518 of the Laws of 1899.*)

§ 30. **Manufacture and sale of imitation cheese prohibited.**—No person shall manufacture, deal in, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange any article or substance, in the semblance of or in imitation of cheese made exclusively of unadulterated milk or cream, or both, into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats or oils, or melted butter or butter in any condition or state or modification of the same, or oleaginous substances of any kind not produced from unadulterated milk or cream, shall be introduced.

§ 31. **When prohibition does not apply to skim-milk or skim-cheese.**—Except in the counties of New York and Kings, the pro-

* So in the original.

hibitions contained in this article against the sale of adulterated milk shall not apply to skim-milk, which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated, except by skimming, sold for use in the county in which it is produced or an adjoining county if it is sold for and as skimmed milk. The prohibitions in this article against the sale of cheese made from unadulterated milk or cream, shall not apply to pure skim-cheese made from milk which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated, except by skimming.

People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321.

§ 32. No person, firm, association or corporation buying or receiving milk, not produced from the dairy of such person, firm, association or corporation, for the purpose of selling the same for consumption as such, or for manufacturing the same into butter, cheese, condensed milk or other human food, shall keep the same in utensils, cans, vessels, room or rooms, building or buildings, that are unclean or that have unsanitary surroundings or drainage, or in any condition whatsoever that would tend to produce or promote conditions favorable to unhealthfulness or disease. The commissioner of agriculture shall notify all persons, firms, associations or corporations violating this section, to clean said utensils, cans, vessels, room or rooms, building or buildings, or to so improve the sanitary conditions that the law will not be violated, and if such notice is complied with in ten days' time, Sundays excepted, then no action shall lie for a violation of this section. The provisions of this act shall not apply to cities of the first class. (*As amended by chapter 153 of the Laws of 1898.*)

§ 33. *Manufacturer's brand of cheese.*—Every manufacturer of full-milk cheese may put a brand upon each cheese indicating "full-milk cheese," and the date of the month and year when made; and no person shall use such a brand upon any cheese made from milk from which any of the cream has been taken. The commissioner of agriculture shall procure and issue to the cheese manufacturers of the state, on proper application therefor, and under such regulations as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, a uniform stencil brand, bearing a suitable

device or motto, and the words, "New York state full-cream cheese." Every such brand shall be used upon the outside of the cheese and shall bear a different number for each separate factory. The commissioner shall keep a book, in which shall be registered the name, location and number of each manufactory using the brand, and the name or names of the persons at each manufactory authorized to use the same. No such brand shall be used upon any other than full-cream cheese or packages containing the same. (*As amended by chapter 559 of the Laws of 1898.*)

§ 34. **Use of false brand prohibited.**—No person shall offer, sell, or expose for sale, in any package, butter or cheese which is falsely branded or labeled.

§ 35. **County trade marks.**—At a regular or special meeting of a county dairymen's association in any county of the state there may be adopted a county trade mark, by a majority of the members present and voting, to be used as a trade mark by any person manufacturing pure unadulterated butter or full-cream cheese in such county. The secretary of the association shall forthwith send to the commissioner of agriculture a copy of such trade mark, which copy he shall place on file in his office, noting thereupon the day and hour he received the same. But one county trade mark for butter and for cheese shall be placed on file for the same county. No association shall adopt any trade mark of any county already on file, or use that of any other county in the formation of a trade mark.

§ 36. **Object and intent of this article.**—This article and each section thereof are declared to be enacted to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products, and to preserve the public health, which is endangered by the manufacture, sale and use of the articles or substances herein regulated or prohibited.

§ 37. Every person violating any of the provisions of the agricultural law shall forfeit to the people of the state of New York the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first violation and not less than one hundred dollars or more than two hundred dollars for the second and

* So in the original.

each subsequent violation. When such violation consists of the manufacture or production of any prohibited article, each day during which or any part of which such manufacture or production is carried on or continued, shall be deemed a separate violation of the provisions of this article. When the violation consists of the sale, or the offering or exposing for sale or exchange of any prohibited article or substance, the sale of each one of several packages shall constitute a separate violation, and each day on which any such article or substance is offered or exposed for sale or exchange shall constitute a separate violation of this article. When the use of any such article or substance is prohibited, each day during which or any part of which said article or substance is so used or furnished for use, shall constitute a separate violation, and the furnishing of the same for use to each person to whom the same may be furnished shall constitute a separate violation. Whoever by himself or another violates any of the provisions of article two, three, eight, eleven and twelve or sections ninety-one and ninety-two of the agricultural law or of chapter four hundred and ninety-one, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense; and by six months imprisonment for the second offense. (*As amended by chapter 656 of the Laws of 1901.*)

ARTICLE III.

ADULTERATED VINEGAR.

Section 50. Definition of adulterated vinegar.

51. Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited.
52. Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded.
53. Penalties.

§ 50. Definition of adulterated vinegar.—All vinegar which contains any proportion of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health, or any artificial coloring matter

or which has not an acidity equivalent to the presence of at least four and one-half per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, or cider vinegar which has less than such an amount of acidity, or less than two per centum of cider vinegar solids on full evaporation over boiling water, shall be deemed adulterated. The term cider vinegar, when used in this article means vinegar made exclusively from pure apple juice. Provided, however, that cider vinegar made by a farmer in this state, exclusively from apples grown on his land, or their equivalent in cider taken in exchange therefor, shall not be deemed adulterated, if it contain two per centum solids and sufficient alcohol to develop the required amount of acetic acid. (*As amended by chapter 308 of the Laws of 1901.*)

People v. Windholz, 68 App. Div. 552.

§ 51. **Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited.**—No person shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale or offer for sale:

1. Any adulterated vinegar.
2. Any vinegar or product in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, which is not cider vinegar.
3. As or for cider vinegar, any vinegar or product which is not cider vinegar.

§ 52. **Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded.**—Every manufacturer or producer of cider vinegar shall plainly brand on the head of each cask, barrel, keg or other package containing such vinegar, his name and place of business and the words "cider vinegar." And no person shall mark or brand as or for cider vinegar any package containing that which is not cider vinegar.

§ 53. **Penalties.**—Every person violating the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each violation.

ARTICLE IV.*DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

- Section 60. Suppression of infectious or contagious disease.
- 61. Commissioner to issue notice.
 - 62. Farms to be quarantined; inspection of premises.
 - 63. Detention and destruction of animals.
 - 64. Employment of veterinary surgeons.
 - 65. Regulations and enforcement thereof.
 - 66. Penalties.
 - 67. Appraiser of condemned animals.
 - 68. Appraisal of diseased animals.
 - 69. Certificate of appraisal.
 - 70. Post-mortem examination of slaughtered animals.
 - 70a. Compensation to owners of animals destroyed.
 - 70b. Expenses.
 - 70c. Federal regulations.
 - 70d. Rights of federal inspectors.
 - 70e. Slaughtering and selling veal for food.
 - 70f. Shipping veal.
 - 70g. Receiving veal for shipment by common carriers.

§ 60. Suppression of infectious and contagious disease.—When ever any infectious or contagious disease, affecting domestic animals shall exist, be brought into or break out in this state the commissioner of agriculture shall take measures to promptly suppress the same, and to prevent such disease from spreading. The local boards of health shall notify the commissioner of the existence of infectious or contagious disease affecting domestic animals in the districts subject to their jurisdiction. Any person or persons importing or bringing into this state neat cattle for dairy or breeding purposes shall report immediately upon bringing such cattle into the state to the commissioner of agriculture in writing, giving a statement of the number of cattle thus brought in, the place where they were procured, the lines over which they were brought and their point of destination within the state, stating when they will arrive at such point of destination, and upon the filing with the commissioner of agriculture at the time of making the said report, a certificate issued by duly authorized veterinary practi-

*Original Article IV was repealed, and new Article IV enacted, by Chapter 321 of the Laws of 1901.

tioner, to the effect that he has duly examined said animal or animals and that said animals are free from any infectious or contagious disease, the commissioner of agriculture may issue a permit to said person or persons to remove said cattle immediately. Otherwise, said person or persons shall hold or detain such animals at least forty-eight hours at such point of destination for inspection and examination, provided they are not sooner examined or inspected, by the commissioner of agriculture or his duly authorized agent or agents. Each animal brought into the state in violation of the above provisions shall constitute a separate and distinct violation of the agricultural law. The provisions of this section, relating to the importation of neat cattle for dairy or breeding purposes, shall not apply to cattle imported into this state at a point where there is federal inspection.

§ 2. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and three. (*As amended by chapter 214 of the Laws of 1903.*)

§ 61. Commissioner to issue notice.—He shall issue and publish a notice, stating that a specified infectious or contagious disease exists in any designated county or other geographical district of the state, and warning all persons to seclude in the premises where they may be at the time, all animals within such county or district, that are of a kind susceptible to contract such disease, and ordering all persons to take such precautions against the spreading of the disease, as the nature thereof may in his judgment render necessary or expedient, and which he may specify in such notice. Such notice shall be published in such newspapers, and be posted in such manner as the commissioner may designate, and as, in his judgment, are most likely to give notice thereof.

§ 62. Farms to be quarantined; inspection of premises.—The commissioner or an assistant commissioner, shall order any premises, farm or farms where such disease exists, or recently existed, to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal be removed from or brought to the premises or places quarantined, and shall prescribe such regulations as he may judge necessary or expedient to prevent the communication of the disease by

infection or contagion, in any way from the places so quarantined. The commissioner may adopt and enforce rules regulating the sanitation of stables and other buildings used for the stabling of cattle for the purpose of preventing the existence and spread of infection and contagion among cattle. He may provide for the inspection and examination of all such stables and buildings.

§ 63. **Detention and destruction of animals.**—The commissioner or an assistant commissioner, may order all or any animals coming into the state to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination. He may prescribe regulations for the destruction of animals affected with infectious or contagious disease, and for the proper disposal of their hides and carcasses, and of all objects which might carry infection and contagion. Whenever, in his judgment necessary, for the more speedy and economical suppression or prevention of the spread of any such disease, he may cause to be slaughtered, and to be afterwards disposed of, in such manner as he may deem expedient, any animal or animals, which, by contact or association with diseased animals, or by other exposure to infection or contagion, may be considered or suspected to be liable to contract or communicate the disease sought to be suppressed or prevented. The commissioner may direct that an animal shall be condemned, quarantined or slaughtered as tuberculous, under the provisions of this article, if it shall be found to be tuberculous by a physical examination. If the owner of animals suspected of being tuberculous desires to have such animals tested with tuberculin and enters into a written agreement with the state in the manner prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture, before such test is made, to the effect that he will disinfect his premises and either consent to the slaughter of the animals responding to such test, or hold them and their products in strict quarantine, pursuant to the directions of the commissioner of agriculture, such test shall be made by a medical or veterinary practitioner designated by the commissioner. The commissioner may also in his discretion order such tuberculin test to be made, and if the animal responds to such test,

he may cause such animal to be slaughtered or held in strict quarantine.

§ 64. **Employment of veterinary surgeons.**—The commissioner may employ such and so many medical and veterinary practitioners and such other persons as he may, from time to time, deem necessary to assist him in discharging the duties imposed upon him by this article, and may fix their compensation, to the amount appropriated therefor. No animal shall be destroyed by the commissioner or by his order on the ground that it is a diseased animal, unless first examined by a medical or veterinary practitioner in the employ of the commissioner, nor until such practitioner renders a certificate to the effect that he has made such examination, that in his judgment such animal is affected with a specified infectious or contagious disease, or that its destruction is necessary in order to suppress or aid in suppressing such disease, or to prevent such disease, or to prevent the spread thereof, specifying the reasons for such necessity.

§ 65. **Regulations and the enforcement thereof.**—The commissioner may prescribe such regulations as in his judgment may be thought suited for the suppression or prevention of the spread of any such disease, and for the disinfection of all premises, buildings, railway cars, vessels, and other objects from or by means of which infection or contagion may take place or be conveyed. He may alter or modify, from time to time, as he may deem expedient, the terms of all notices, orders and regulations issued or made by him, and may at any time cancel or withdraw the same. He may call upon the sheriff or deputy sheriff, to carry out and enforce the provisions of any notice, order or regulation which he may make, and all such sheriffs and deputy sheriffs shall obey and observe all orders and instructions which they may receive from him in the premises. If the commissioner shall quarantine any particular district or territory for the purpose of stopping or preventing the spread of the disease known as rabies, and if any dog be found loose within the said quarantine district in violation of said quarantine or regulation, any person may kill or cause to be killed such dog and shall not be held liable for damages for such killing.

§ 66. **Penalties.**—Any person violating, disobeying or disregarding the terms of any notice, order or regulation, issued or prescribed by the commissioner under this article, shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for every such violation.

§ 67. **Appraiser of condemned animals.**—The commissioner of agriculture may appoint and at pleasure remove not more than three state appraisers of condemned animals. The persons so appointed shall be persons of experience and well acquainted with the value of farm animals. They shall receive five dollars per day for the time actually employed by order of the commissioner, and all necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

§ 68. **Appraisal of diseased animals.**—One of the state appraisers of condemned animals shall be present at the examination of all diseased animals when such examination is conducted under this act, for the purpose of determining whether such animals should be slaughtered. Such appraiser shall determine the value of each animal directed to be slaughtered. Such value shall be the market value of such animals at the time of making such examination, as though the animal were not diseased, but the appraisal value of each head of cattle shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars if a thoroughbred, and forty dollars if a grade. If the value of the condemned animals determined by the appraiser is not satisfactory to the owner of such animals, the value shall be determined by arbitrators, one to be appointed by the state appraiser, and one by the owner of the animals. If such arbitrators are not able to agree as to the value of the animals, a third arbitrator shall be appointed by them. The value determined by such arbitrators shall be final. The costs and expenses of the proceedings before the arbitrators shall be paid by the owner of the animals. No cattle claimed to be thoroughbred shall be appraised as such unless the owner thereof shall furnish to the state appraiser a duly executed certificate of registry. Such appraiser of condemned animals and the arbitrators appointed under this section may administer oaths to and examine witnesses.

§ 69. **Certificate of appraisal.**— The appraiser shall execute and deliver to the owner of the condemned animals a certificate verified by him stating the appraised value of such animals; if such value was determined by arbitrators, there shall be attached to such certificate a statement of the value so determined signed and verified by at least two of the arbitrators. The form and contents of such certificate shall be prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture.

§ *70. **Post-mortem examination of slaughtered animals.**—All animals suspected of being tuberculous and slaughtered therefor, shall be examined by a medical or veterinary practitioner designated by the commissioner for the purpose of determining whether or not such disease existed in such animals. There shall be attached to the certificate of appraisal, a statement of the result of such examination, describing the animals found to be tuberculous and those which were found not to be tuberculous. The form of such statement shall be prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture. Such statement shall be verified by the veterinary or medical practitioner making the examination.

§ 70a. **Compensation to owners of animals destroyed.**— The actual appraised value at the time they are killed of all animals slaughtered under the provisions of this article, which shall be found upon a post-mortem examination not to have had the disease for which they were slaughtered, unless the same were killed on account of the violation of quarantine regulations, shall be paid to the owners of such animals. The certificate of appraisal, the statement of the result of the post-mortem examination, shall be presented by the owner or his legal representatives or assign, to the commissioner of agriculture. The commissioner of agriculture shall issue his order for the amount due as shown by such certificate and statement, which shall be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller out of moneys appropriated therefor. The board of claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, audit and de-

* Subsection 2 of Section 70 repealed; also Article 4 (Public Health Law) of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1894, and Chapter 1013 of the Laws of 1895.

termine all claims which shall arise under the provisions of this article for compensation for animals slaughtered and to allow thereon such sums as should be paid by the state. No compensation shall be made to any person who has wilfully concealed the existence of disease among his animals or upon his premises, or who in any way by act or by wilful neglect has contributed to spread the disease sought to be suppressed or prevented, nor for any animal which upon a post-mortem examination is found to have the disease on account of which it was slaughtered or any dangerously contagious or infectious disease that would warrant the destruction of such animal.

§ 70b. *Expenses.*—All expenses incurred by the commissioner in carrying out the provisions of this article and in performing the duties herein devolved upon him shall be audited by the comptroller as extraordinary expenses of the department of agriculture, and paid out of any moneys in the treasury appropriated for such purposes.

§ 70c. *Federal regulations.*—The commissioner of agriculture may accept, in behalf of the state, the rules and regulations prepared and adopted by the commissioner of agriculture or the secretary or department of agriculture of the United States, under any act of congress for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry or to prevent the extirpation of diseased cattle or to provide means for the extirpation and suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals and shall co-operate with the authorities of the United States in the enforcement of the provisions of any such act.

§ 70d. *Rights of federal inspectors.*—The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of the United States shall have the right of inspection, quarantine and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected or that may have been exposed to any such disease, and for such purposes they may enter upon any ground or premises; they may call the sheriffs, constables and peace officers to assist them in discharge of their duties in carrying out the provisions of any such act; and all

sheriffs, constables and peace officers shall assist such inspectors when so requested, and such inspectors shall have the same powers and protection as peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their duties. All animals entering the state, which pass inspection by the federal authorities, shall be permitted to proceed to place of destination without further inspection under this act. This state shall not be liable for any damages or expenses caused or made by such inspectors.

§ 70e. Slaughtering and selling veal for food.—No person shall slaughter, for the purpose of selling the same for food, or expose for sale or sell within this state, or bring or cause to be brought into any city, town or village within this state for food any calf or carcass of the same, or any part thereof except the hide, unless it is in good healthy condition and was at least four weeks of age at the time of killing. Any person or persons duly authorized by the commissioner of agriculture, may examine any calf or veal found within this state offered or exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell as food, and if such calf is under four weeks of age, or the veal is from a calf killed under four weeks of age, or from a calf in an unhealthy condition when so killed, he may seize the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as to make it impossible to be thereafter used as food. (*Added by chapter 30 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 70f. Shipping veal.—On and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any corporation, partnership, person or persons to ship to or from any part of this state any carcass or carcasses of a calf or calves or any part of such carcass except the hide, unless they shall attach to every carcass or part thereof so shipped in a conspicuous place a tag, that shall stay thereon during such transportation, stating the name or names of the person or persons who raised the calf, the name of the shipper, the points of shipping and the destination and the age of the calf. (*Added by chapter 30 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 70g. Receiving veal for shipment by common carriers.—On and after the passage of this act, no railroad company, express company, steamboat company, or other common carrier, shall carry

or receive for transportation any carcass or carcasses of calves, or any part of the same except the hide, unless the said carcass or carcasses or parts thereof shall be tagged as herein provided. (*Added by chapter 30 of the Laws of 1902.*)

***ARTICLE V.**

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Section 71. Commissioner of agriculture to apportion moneys appropriated for promotion of sugar beet culture.

72. Persons, et cetera, to whom moneys may be apportioned.

73. Statements; inspections, branding of packages.

74. Inspectors, to be appointed by commissioner.

75. Weighman, powers and duties.

76. Apportionment of moneys by commissioners of agriculture.

Section 71. Commissioners of agriculture to apportion moneys appropriated for promotion of sugar beet culture.—Money appropriated for the promotion of sugar beet culture by scientific and practical experiment shall be apportioned by the commissioners of agriculture to the persons, firms, associations or corporations entitled thereto, according to the provisions of this article.

§ 72. Persons, et cetera, to whom moneys may be distributed.—Any person, firm, association or corporation, engaged in the manufacture of sugar from beets grown in the state of New York, upon registration in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, and filing a certificate therein, stating the name of such person, firm, association or corporation, the location of the factory, and the capacity thereof, and the time when the manufacture of sugar began or is to begin, shall be entitled to a distributive share of the amount appropriated for the promotion and encouragement of sugar beet culture, as provided in this article. No such person, firm, association or corporation shall receive any portion of the moneys so appropriated, unless all the beets used in the manufacture of such sugar are grown within the state of New York, and unless the grower received therefor a net sum of not less than five dollars per ton, to be delivered at such point as may be agreed upon by the grower and the manufacturer, and provided such beets are not grown by the manufac-

*Original Article V was made Article VI by chapter 500 of the Laws of 1897.

turer of such sugar. No money shall be distributed to such manufacturers, unless the sugar manufactured by them shall contain at least ninety per centum of crystallized sugar. The commissioner of agriculture may expend such sum or sums as he may deem necessary or expedient, not exceeding ten per centum of the amount appropriated for the purposes of this article, in practical and scientific experiments in growing sugar beets in one or more sections of this state, for the purpose of determining the adaptability of the soil thereof for the production of sugar beets. (*As amended by chapter 303 of the Laws of 1899.*)

§ 73. **Statements; inspections, branding of packages.**—The quantity and quality of sugar upon which said money is to be paid shall be determined by the commissioner of agriculture in this state, with whom all claimants shall, from time to time, file verified statements showing the quantity and quality of sugar manufactured by them, the price paid the producer for beets and upon which said money is claimed. The said commissioner shall, without unnecessary delay, visit or cause to be visited by such person as he shall designate in writing, the factory where said sugar has been produced or manufactured, and take such evidence by the sworn testimony of the officers or employes of such factory or others, as to the amount and quality of sugar so manufactured, and the price paid for beets as to him or the person so designated by him shall appear satisfactory and conclusive. The sugar so manufactured shall be placed by the manufacturer in original packages, which shall be examined and branded by the said commissioner or person by him designated, with a suitable brand, showing the quantity and the quality of sugar contained in each of said packages, of which an accurate account shall be kept by said inspector, and filed in the office of the commissioner of agriculture of this state.

§ 74. **Inspectors, to be appointed by commissioner.**—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to appoint a resident inspector in each town or city where one or more manufacturing of sugar may be located in this state, the aggregate output of which factories shall exceed two thousand pounds of sugar per day, and such examiner shall make such examinations,

take such evidence and make such records and reports as is specified in section two of this act. The compensation or fee for such service of said inspector shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five cents for each package so branded, nor the sum of five dollars per day for any one day's service, and such resident inspector shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of not less than two thousand dollars to the state of New York, contingent on the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the said commissioner of agriculture. Said fees or compensation, together with the cost of said brand and any and all analysis that the said commissioner of agriculture or other authorized inspector shall require to be made, shall be borne and paid by the claimant of said money.

§ 75. **Weighman, powers and duties.**—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to appoint at each sugar manufactory in this state where the output of such manufactory shall exceed two thousand pounds of sugar per day, a person who shall weigh all beets received by the person or persons, corporation or association operating said manufactory. Such person shall be known as the weighman, and he shall keep accurate record of all duties performed by him. He shall discharge all duties pertaining to his position in an impartial manner, and shall furnish the commissioner of agriculture with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties as prescribed by this act. The commissioner of agriculture may appoint such person or persons to assist said weighman as the service to be performed may require. Each person so appointed shall give bond as provided by this section. The weighman shall take into his possession, promptly on receipt of beets at such manufactory, such samples of beets as he deems fair and equitable, from which to remove dirt or other dockage. He shall then promptly weigh all beets from which samples have been taken and keep an accurate record of all weights, and all of such records shall show the names of both the seller and the buyer. The weights furnished by said weighman shall be accepted by both the seller and the buyer, and upon such weights so furnished settlement between the seller and the

buyer shall be made. The compensation or fee allowed such weighman shall not exceed the sum of five dollars per day for time actually employed and for his assistants a sum not to exceed three dollars per day for the time actually employed. All expenses arising from the duties of said weighman or his assistants, as prescribed by this act, shall be paid by the person or persons, corporation or association operating such manufactory where such expense is incurred. The foregoing provisions of this section as to weighing shall not apply to such beets as are weighed by agreement of the buyer and seller at the station of shipment, but the weighing in such cases shall be done by persons appointed by the commissioner of agriculture and the expense of such weighing shall be borne as provided in this act. (*As amended by chapter 101 of the Laws of 1899.*)

§ 76. Distribution of moneys by commissioner of agriculture.— On or before the first day of February in each year the commissioner of agriculture shall prepare a detailed statement of the quantity of sugar manufactured by each person, firm, or association or corporation entitled to receive a portion of the moneys appropriated for the promotion and encouragement of sugar beet culture. He shall apportion to each such person, firm, association or corporation the moneys so appropriated according to the amount of sugar of the grade described in this article manufactured by each of them, during the preceding year. One-half of one cent a pound shall be paid on account of the sugar so manufactured during the season of nineteen hundred and two, one-half of one cent a pound shall be paid on account of the sugar so manufactured during the season of nineteen hundred and three, and one-half of one cent a pound shall be paid for the sugar so manufactured during the season of nineteen hundred and four. Such commissioner of agriculture shall certify to the comptroller the amount apportioned to each manufacturer of sugar according to the provisions of this article; and the comptroller shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount so certified, payable to the party or parties to whom such apportionment was made. (*As amended by chapter 240 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 1. The sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in the manner prescribed by article five of the agricultural law and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. Of such amount the commissioner of agriculture may expend such sum or sums as he may deem necessary, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, in promoting, by instruction or otherwise, and encouraging the proper and economic cultivation of sugar beets. There shall be paid to the manufacturers of beet sugar in the state of New York, out of the moneys hereby appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to pay one-half of one cent a pound on the beet sugar manufactured from beets raised during the season of nineteen hundred and three, which sum or sums shall be awarded or distributed in accordance with the provisions of article five of the agricultural law and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. (*Appropriation made by chapter 577 of the Laws of 1903.*)

*ARTICLE VI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 80. The prevention of disease among bees.

81. Proceedings of the agent of the commissioners.

82. The prevention of disease in fruit trees.

83. Appointment and duties of the agent of the commissioner of agriculture.

84. Proceedings in case of owner's failure to destroy.

85. The New York agricultural station.

86. The state weather bureau.

87. The agricultural experiment station at Cornell university.

88. Receipts and apportionment of state moneys appropriated for the promotion of agriculture.

89. When agricultural societies entitled to additional sums from the state.

90. Annual report of the commissioner of agriculture and state society.

91. Maple sugar and maple syrup.

92. Maple sugar and maple syrup.

*This original Article V was made Article VI by chapter 500 of the Laws of 1897.

§ 80. The prevention of diseases among bees.—No person shall keep in his apiary any colony of bees affected with a contagious malady known as foul brood or black brood; and every bee-keeper when he becomes aware of the existence of either of such diseases among his bees, shall immediately notify the commissioner of agriculture of the existence of such disease. (*As amended by chapter 214 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 80-a. Defining honey.—The terms “honey,” “liquid or extracted honey,” “strained honey,” or “pure honey,” as used in this act shall mean the nectar of flowers that has been transformed by, and is the natural product of the honey-bee, taken from the honeycomb and marketed in a liquid, candied or granulated condition. (*Added by chapter 214 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 80-b. Relative to selling a commodity in imitation or semblance of honey.—No person or persons shall sell, keep for sale, expose or offer for sale, any article or product in imitation or semblance of honey branded as “honey,” “liquid or extracted honey,” “strained honey” or “pure honey” which is not pure honey. No person or persons, firm, association, company or corporation, shall manufacture, sell, expose or offer for sale any compound, or mixture branded or labeled as and for honey which shall be made up of honey mixed with any other substance or ingredient. There may be printed on the package containing such compound or mixture a statement giving the ingredients of which it is made; if honey is one of such ingredients it shall be so stated in the same size type as are the other ingredients, but it shall not be sold, exposed for sale, or offered for sale as honey; nor shall such compound or mixture be branded or labeled with the word “honey” in any form other than as herein provided; nor shall any product in semblance of honey, whether a mixture or not, be sold, exposed or offered for sale as honey, or branded or labeled with the word “honey,” unless such article is pure honey. (*Added by chapter 214 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 81. Duties of the commissioner.—The commissioner of agriculture shall immediately upon receiving notice of the existence of foul brood or black brood among the bees in any locality, send some competent person or persons to examine the apiary or

apiaries reported to him as being affected, and all the other apiaries in the immediate locality of the apiary or apiaries so reported; if foul brood or black brood is found to exist in them, the person or persons so sent by the commissioner of agriculture shall give the owners or caretakers of the diseased apiary or apiaries full instructions how to treat said cases. The commissioner of agriculture shall cause said apiary or apiaries to be visited from time to time as he may deem best and if, after proper treatment, the said bees shall not be cured of the diseases known as foul brood or black brood then he may cause the same to be destroyed in such manner as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the said diseases. For the purpose of enforcing this act, the commissioner of agriculture, his agents, employees, appointees or counsel, shall have access, ingress and egress to all places where bees or honey or appliances used in apiaries may be, which it is believed are in any way affected with the said disease of foul brood or black brood or where it is believed any commodity is offered or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this act. No owner or caretaker of a diseased apiary, honey or appliances shall sell, barter or give away any bees, honey or appliances from said diseased apiary, which shall expose other bees to the danger of said diseases, nor refuse to allow the said commissioner of agriculture, or the person or persons appointed by him to inspect said apiary, honey, or appliances, and do such things as the said commissioner of agriculture or the person or persons appointed by him shall deem necessary for the eradication of said diseases. Any person who disregards or violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than two months, or by both fine and imprisonment. (*As amended by chapter 214 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 82. The prevention of disease in fruit trees and the extirpation of insect pests that infest the same.—No person shall knowingly or wilfully keep any peach, almond, apricot or nectarine trees affected with the contagious disease known as yellows. No person shall knowingly or wilfully keep any peach tree affected

with the disease known as little peach. Nor shall any person knowingly or wilfully keep any plum, cherry or other trees affected with the contagious disease or fungus known as black knot nor any tree, shrub or plant infested with or by the San José scale or other insect pest dangerously injurious to or destructive of the trees, shrubs or other plants; every such tree, shrub or plant shall be a public nuisance, and as such shall be abated and no damage shall be awarded for entering upon premises upon which there are trees, shrubs or plants infected with yellows, little peach or black knot or infested with San José scale, for the purpose of legally inspecting the same, nor shall any damage be awarded for the destruction by the commissioner of agriculture, or his duly authorized agents, or representatives, of such trees, shrubs or plants, or altogether destroying such tree, if necessary to suppress such disease, if done in accordance with the provisions of this article, except as otherwise herein provided. Every person, when he becomes aware of the existence of such disease or insect pest in any tree owned by him, shall forthwith report the same to the commissioner of agriculture at Albany, New York, and the said commissioner shall take such action as the law provides. If in the judgment of said commissioner of agriculture or the person or persons representing him, the trees, shrubs or other plants so infected, infested or diseased should be destroyed, then such destruction shall be carried on and completed under the supervision of the commissioner of agriculture or the person or persons duly appointed by him and authorized so to do, without unnecessary delay, but the owner of the trees, shrubs or plants shall be notified immediately upon it being determined that such trees, shrubs or plants should be destroyed by a notice in writing signed by said commissioner or the person or persons representing him, which said notice in writing shall be delivered in person to the owner of such trees, shrubs or plants, or left at the usual place of residence of such owner, or if such owner be not a resident of the town, by leaving such notice with the person in charge of the premises, trees, shrubs or plants or in whose possession they may be; such notice shall contain a brief statement of the facts found to exist whereby it is deemed necessary to destroy such trees, shrubs or

plants, and shall call attention to the law under which it is proposed to destroy them, and the owner shall within ten days from the date upon which such notice shall have been received, remove and burn all such diseased or infested trees, shrubs or plants. If, however, in the judgment of the commissioner of agriculture, any trees, shrubs or plants infected with any disease or infested with dangerously injurious insects can be treated with sufficient remedies, he may direct such treatment to be carried out by the owner under the direction of the commissioner's agent or agents, any person refusing or failing to comply with the directions of the commissioner of agriculture or his duly authorized agents in carrying on the work of extirpating dangerously injurious insect pests and fungus or other diseases, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. In case of objections to the findings of the inspector or agent of the commissioner of agriculture, an appeal shall be made to the commissioner of agriculture, whose decision shall be final. An appeal must be taken within three days from service of said notice, and shall act as a stay of proceedings until it is heard and decided. When the commissioner of agriculture, or the person or persons appointed by him, shall determine that any tree or trees, shrubs or other plants must be treated or destroyed forthwith, he may employ all necessary assistants for that purpose, and such person or persons, agent or agents, employee or employees, may enter upon any or all premises in any city or town necessary for the purposes of such treatment, removal or destruction. (*As amended by chapter 20 of the Laws of 1903.*)

§ 83. Appointment and duties of the agent of the commissioner of agriculture.—When the commissioner of agriculture knows and has reason to believe that any such contagious disease exists, or that there is good reason to believe that it exists, or danger is justly apprehended of its introduction in any town or city in the state, or that any dangerously injurious insect pest exists within this state, and has reason to believe that danger may be justly apprehended from its existence, he shall forthwith send some competent person and such agent or agents as he may deem necessary to assist extirpating said

pest or pests, disease or diseases, and the said commissioner of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to take such steps and do whatever may be deemed necessary to so control or prevent the spread or extirpate said pest or pests, disease or diseases, and he shall cause an examination to be made at least once each year, prior to September first, of each and every nursery or other place where trees, shrubs or plants, commonly known as nursery stock, are grown for sale, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trees, shrubs or plants therein kept or propagated for sale are infected with any such contagious disease or diseases, or infected with such pest or pests. If after such examination it is found that the said trees, shrubs or other plants so examined are free in all respects from any such contagious or infectious disease or diseases, dangerously injurious pest or pests, the said commissioner or his duly authorized agent or other person designated to make such examination, shall thereupon issue to the owner or proprietor of the said stock thus examined a certificate setting forth the fact that the stock so examined is apparently free from any and all such disease or diseases, pest or pests. Should any nurseryman, agent or dealer or broker send out or deliver within the state, trees, vines, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings, commonly known as nursery stock, and which are subject to the attacks of insects and diseases above provided for, unless he has in his possession a copy of said certificate, dated within a year thereof, deface or destroy such certificate, or wrongfully be in possession of such certificate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All nursery stock consigned for shipment, or shipped by freight, express or other means of transportation, shall be accompanied by a copy of said certificate attached to each car, box, bale, bundle or package. Any person consigning for shipment or shipping nursery stock as above without such certificate attached shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All transportation companies within this state receiving or carrying nursery stock from any point without the state to any point within the state shall immediately, upon receiving such consignments, notify the commissioner of agriculture of the fact

that such consignment is in their possession, giving the name of the consignor and consignee, and the point of destination of such consignment. All trees, plants, shrubs, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, grown in any nursery in this state, in which San José scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock or grown in said nursery within one-half a mile of where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state, disseminated or planted in this state, after the first day of July nineteen hundred and two, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of agriculture of this state. Such fumigation must be done by the grower, consignor or consignee of such stock before planting, dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings grown in this state as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself or such as from its nature and state of growth would be exempt; in such cases the said commissioner shall declare such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment. All nursery stock brought into this state from outside of this state must be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock arrive without such certificate, the transportation company delivering it shall at once notify the said commissioner to that effect. The consignee shall also at once notify him of that fact, and shall proceed to fumigate said stock, as directed by the commissioner of agriculture without delay. Should any nursery stock purchased within one year be found infested with San José scale on the premises of any nurseryman, it shall not be considered such an infestation as to require the fumigation of other stock not so purchased. The words "nursery stock" wherever used in this article shall apply to and include all trees, shrubs, plants, buds, willow grown for nursery, baskets, or other commercial purposes or cuttings, whether grown in a nursery or elsewhere so far as it relates to fumigation. The provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to florists green house plants, flowers or cuttings commonly known as green house stock, and no certificate shall be required

for shipment of native stock collected in the United States, not grown in nurseries, nor to stock so shipped into the state that its sale and shipment become either interstate commerce traffic or commerce with foreign nations. (*As amended by chapter 519 of the Laws of 1902.*)

Section 84 was repealed by chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898.

§ 85. **The New York Agriculture Experiment Station.**—The institution known as the New York agricultural experiment station, established in the village of Geneva, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiment shall continue under the control and management of a board of trustees. Such board of trustees shall be known as the board of control of the state experiment station and shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the governor whose term of office shall be three years. The governor shall be a member of the board by virtue of his office. Such board of control shall annually elect a president from their own number and appoint a secretary and treasurer to hold their offices during the pleasure of the board. Such board of control shall have general management of the station and shall appoint a director to have oversight and management of the experiments and investigations which shall be necessary to accomplish the objects of said institution, and may employ competent and suitable chemists and other persons necessary for carrying on the work of the station. Such board shall have the direction of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated to the institution and annually, on or before the first day of December, make a full report to the commissioner of agriculture of their proceedings, receipts and expenditures, for the year ending with the thirtieth day of September then next preceding. No member shall receive any compensation for his services as such; but shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses and those expenses incurred by him by an actual attendance upon the meeting of such board. The board shall make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the commissioner of agriculture, as may from time to time become necessary to carry out the objects of the station. Such experiment station may, with the consent and approval of

the commissioner of agriculture, appoint agricultural experts to assist such experiment station, in the second judicial department, in conducting scientific investigations and experiments in agriculture; in disseminating agricultural knowledge by means of lectures or otherwise; and in preparing and printing for free distribution the results of such investigations and experiments; and such other information as may be deemed desirable and profitable in promoting the agricultural interests of the state. Such experts may be removed by such experiment station, in its discretion, and may be paid for their services such sum as it may deem reasonable and proper and as shall be approved by the commissioner of agriculture. All of such work by such experiment station and by such experts shall be under the general supervision and direction of the commissioner of agriculture. (*As amended by chapter 675 of the Laws of 1894.*)

§ 86. The state weather bureau.—The state meteorological bureau and weather service, shall hereafter be known as the state weather bureau, and shall be under the control and management of the commissioner of agriculture. Such commissioner may appoint the director of such bureau but such director shall not receive any compensation for his services. The commissioner may continue the central office and station for meteorological observation and experiment upon the grounds of Cornell university, and shall if practicable establish and supervise one or more volunteer weather stations in each congressional district of the state, in co-operation with the chief of the United States weather bureau, for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the weather service of the state and of the United States. The sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as the commissioner deems necessary, shall be annually appropriated to be paid to the commissioner by the treasurer, upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon the vouchers of the commissioner, for necessary clerical services at such central office, for printing and distributing reports of the results and operations of such bureau, in such manner as shall be most serviceable to the people of the state, and for the purchase, preservation and repair of proper and necessary instruments for the work of such bureau and for the reasonably necessary traveling and

incidental expenses of such commissioner and director in the performance of their duties, and for such other expenses as such commissioner shall deem necessary for the efficient administration of such bureau.

§ 87. The Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva established by the laws of the state are hereby designated as the institutions within this state, entitled to receive such portion as the legislature shall determine of the benefits of the act of the congress of the United States, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states, under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto." Such benefits of such acts which this state is authorized thereby to apply to any college, institution or agricultural experiment station within this state, are applied to the agricultural experiment station established under the direction of Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, and this state consents that such appropriation, money or benefits to or for the use of this state, or of any institution within this state, payable under or in pursuance of such act of congress, shall be paid nine-tenths thereof to the treasurer of Cornell university, the officer designated to receive the same, and one-tenth thereof to the officers of the agricultural experiment station at Geneva designated to receive the same, to be expended as provided in such act of congress. Such experiment station shall, annually, on or before the first day of December, make, to the commissioner of agriculture, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of its receipts and expenditures for the year ending with the thirtieth day of September then next preceding. Such experiment station may, with the consent and approval of the commissioner of agriculture, appoint horticultural experts to assist such experiment station, in the fifth judicial department, in conducting investigations and experiments in horticulture; in discovering and remedying the disease of plants, vines and fruit trees; in ascertaining the best means of fertiliz-

ing vineyard, fruit and garden plantations, and of making orchards, vineyards and gardens prolific; in disseminating horticultural knowledge by means of lectures or otherwise; and in preparing and printing, for free distribution, the results of such investigations and experiments, and such other information as may be deemed desirable and profitable in promoting the horticultural interests of the state. Such experts may be removed by such experiment station, in its discretion, and may be paid for their services such sum as it may deem reasonable and proper, and as shall be approved by the commissioner of agriculture. All of such work by such experiment station and by such experts shall be under the general supervision and direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 2. The treasurer of this state shall keep the account of all moneys hereafter received by him in pursuance of such act of congress, in a separate fund, to the credit of the Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, in the proportion stated in section one of this act, and shall pay all such moneys immediately upon the receipt thereof by him to the officers respectively designated therein to receive the same, upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon the order of the trustees of Cornell university and the board of control of the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, in pursuance of said act of congress, which said moneys are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein stated.

§ 3. The sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, for the purpose of agricultural experiments, investigations, instruction and information, in the second judicial department, pursuant to section eighty-five of the agricultural law, and the sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the agricultural experiment station at Cornell university, for the purpose of horticultural experiments, investigations, instruction and information,

in the fifth judicial department, pursuant to section eighty-seven of the agricultural law. Such money shall be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller, upon vouchers approved by the commissioner of agriculture. (*As amended by chapter 675 of the Laws of 1894.*)

***LAWS REPEALED.**

LAWS OF	Chapter.	Sections.
1887.....	479.....	6.
1891.....	354.....	All.
1892.....	511.....	All.
1893.....	338.....	89.

§ 88. Receipts and apportionment of moneys for the promotion of agriculture.—Of all the moneys already appropriated, or hereafter appropriated, for the promotion of agriculture in any one year, and all the revenues which have been, or shall be received by the comptroller, and all the moneys received by him from the tax collected from racing associations pursuant to chapter one hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and chapter five hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and all acts amendatory thereto, or hereafter otherwise collected from racing associations, corporations, or clubs, shall constitute a fund, which shall be annually disbursed on behalf of the state for improving the breed of cattle, sheep and horses at the various fairs throughout the state, and shall be apportioned and distributed as hereinafter prescribed, among all the various county agricultural societies, the American institute of the city of New York, and among the other various towns or other agricultural societies, or agricultural fair associations, or agricultural expositions, or agricultural clubs which have received moneys from the state during either one of the three years, nineteen hundred, nineteen hundred and one, or nineteen hundred and two under and by virtue of sections eighty-eight, or eighty-nine of the agricultural law as it then existed. Such apportionment and distribution shall be

*These laws were repealed by chapter 675 of the Laws of 1894.

made by the commissioner of agriculture in the following manner. Of such moneys already appropriated, or hereafter appropriated, there shall be apportioned and distributed to such county agricultural societies, American institute of the city of New York, and such various town or other agricultural societies, or agricultural club, or agricultural fair associations, or agricultural expositions, hereinbefore mentioned in proportion to the actual premiums paid during the previous year by such agricultural societies, agricultural fair associations, agricultural expositions, agricultural club, and the American institute of the city of New York, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials and tests of speed, skill and endurance of man or beast. No such American institute of the city of New York, or such county agricultural society, or such town or other agricultural society, or such agricultural fair association, or such agricultural exposition, or such agricultural club shall receive any more moneys under the provisions of this act, in any one year, than it actually paid out in premiums the next preceding year, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials, or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast, and in no event shall any such American institute of the city of New York, or such county agricultural society, or such town or other agricultural society, or such agricultural fair association, or such agricultural exposition, or such agricultural club receive under the provisions of this act, in any one year for premiums hereafter to be paid by any society, association, club, or exposition, any sums of money exceeding four thousand dollars. Any such county agricultural society, town or other agricultural society, or agricultural club or fair association, or agricultural exposition, organized under the laws of the state of New York, which shall fail or neglect to hold annual fairs, and file their annual reports as provided by this act, with the commissioner of agriculture, as herein provided, for two consecutive years, shall forfeit all of their chartered rights, including any privileges or moneys they might thereafter otherwise be entitled to under the provisions of this act. All agricultural clubs, societies, agricultural fair associations, agricultural expositions, or the American institute of the city of New York, entitled to receive any portion of the moneys

appropriated by the state must hereafter on or before the fifteenth day of December, in each year file a statement, duly verified by the president and treasurer or secretary, showing the amount of premiums paid at the last annual fair, exclusive of premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast, which statement together with vouchers for moneys paid as premiums shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, otherwise such society, fair association, exposition, club, or the American institute of the city of New York, shall forfeit its right to participate in the distribution of such moneys for premiums paid for such year. No other agricultural society now or hereafter organized which is not entitled to receive moneys under the agricultural law as hereby amended, except a county agricultural society shall be entitled to receive any moneys under the provisions of this act, until it shall have first filed annual reports in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, as hereinbefore provided, and paid in actual cash premiums for agricultural, mechanical and domestic products at least fifteen hundred dollars a year for three successive years, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials, or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast. When any such other agricultural society has filed such annual reports and paid such premiums for three successive years as herein provided and to the satisfaction of the commissioner of agriculture, then the said commissioner of agriculture may thereafter allow such society to draw moneys under, and by virtue of the provisions of this act. Any agricultural society, agricultural club or agricultural exposition which shall knowingly permit any immoral, lewd, obscene or indecent show or exhibition, use, or knowingly permit the use of any gambling device, device, instrument or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel of fortune, or the playing or carrying on of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by it for, or during, an annual meeting, fair or exhibition, shall thereupon forfeit its rights to any moneys it would or might be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the president and secretary, or treasurer of every agricultural society, agricultural club, or agricultural exposition entitled to receive

money under the provisions of this act, to certify, in their annual report to the commissioner of agriculture, executed under oath, on or before the fifteenth day of December, in each year, that at the last annual meeting, fair or exhibition held by or under the direction of such society, club or exposition, it did not knowingly permit any immoral, lewd, obscene or indecent show or exhibition by whatever name known, or use or knowingly permit the use of, any gambling device, device, instrument or contrivance in the operation of which bets were laid, or wagers made, any wheel of fortune, or the playing or carrying on of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by it for, or during such last annual meeting, fair or exhibition, which report shall be filed in the office of commissioner of agriculture. If the president and secretary or treasurer of any agricultural society, agricultural club, or agricultural exposition, entitled to receive moneys under the provisions of this act, shall neglect or refuse to make and file such certificate, such society, club or exposition shall thereupon be deemed to have forfeited all its rights to any moneys it might otherwise be entitled to receive under this act for such year, but this shall not be construed to prohibit horse racing, or tests or trials of skill.

§ 2. Section eighty-eight-a of the agricultural law, as added thereto by chapter five hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to amend the agricultural law relative to the distribution of moneys to agricultural societies," is hereby repealed.

§ 3. Section eighty-nine of the agricultural law, as inserted by chapter five hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 89. Of all moneys appropriated in the regular appropriation bill during any one year by the legislature for distribution among the agricultural societies by the commissioner of agriculture the said commissioner may distribute to the agricultural societies entitled to partake thereof an amount to each one on or after the first day of October, in the said year, from the moneys due said society not to exceed fifty per centum of the amount of premiums paid by the said society at its annual fair held during

said year. Any balance or balances shall be distributed as provided by section eighty-eight of the agricultural law.

§ 4. If any agricultural society or club has received two thousand dollars from the state under section eighty-nine of the agricultural law for premiums paid at their annual fair held in the year nineteen hundred and two, such sum of two thousand dollars shall be deducted from the amount which it would be entitled to receive from the state under the provisions of section eighty-eight of the agricultural law as hereby amended, for premiums paid during the year nineteen hundred and two.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

(As amended by chapter 142 of the Laws of 1903.)

§ 90. Annual report to the commissioner of agriculture and state society.—The president and treasurer of any agricultural society which receives any money of the state or acts as the agent of the state in the distribution of money of the state as premiums, shall annually before the fifteenth of December, transmit to the commissioner of agriculture a detailed account of the expenditure or distribution of all such moneys as shall have come into their hands during the preceding year, and of such other moneys as they may have received from voluntary contributions for distribution as premiums, stating to whom, and for what purpose paid, with the vouchers therefor. The presidents of the several county societies and of the American institute shall annually transmit in the month of December, to the executive committee of the New York state agricultural society, all such reports or returns as they are required to demand from applicants, for premiums, together with an abstract of their proceedings during the year which shall be examined by such executive committee, and that they shall condense, arrange and report the same, with a statement of their own proceedings to the legislature on or before the first day of March in each year.

§ 91. (1) No person shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale, or offer or expose for sale, any sugar in imitation or semblance of maple sugar which is not pure maple sugar, nor any syrup in imitation or semblance of maple syrup, which is not pure maple

syrup, nor shall any person manufacture, offer or expose for sale any sugar as and for maple sugar which is not pure maple sugar, nor any syrup as and for maple syrup which is not pure maple syrup.

(2) For the purpose of this act the term "maple sugar" shall be deemed to mean sugar made from pure maple sap or pure maple syrup, and the term "maple syrup" shall be deemed to mean syrup made from pure maple sap. (*As amended by chapter 194 of the Laws of 1898.*)

§ 92. No person shall manufacture, sell or expose for sale, any compound or mixture as and for sugar which shall be made up of maple sugar mixed with any other sugar or any other substance without branding or labeling the said sugar with a statement giving the ingredients of which it is made up. No person shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or offer for sale any compound or mixture as syrup which shall be made up of maple syrup mixed with any other syrup or ingredient without branding or labeling said syrup with a statement giving the ingredients of which it is made up. This shall not be construed to apply to a syrup or syrups manufactured and sold for medicinal purposes only. (*Added by chapter 194 of the Laws of 1898.*)

*ARTICLE VII.

LAWS REPEALED.

Section 100. Laws repealed.

101. When to take effect.

Schedule of laws repealed.

§ 100. *Laws repealed.*—Of the laws enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed, that portion specified in the last column is repealed.

§ 101. *When to take effect.*—This chapter shall take effect immediately.

*Article VI was made Article VII by chapter 500 of the Laws of 1898.

SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.

REVISED STATUTES.		Sections.
Part 1, chapter 17, title 3.....		1-4.
LAWS OF	Chapter.	Sections.
1841.....	169.....	All, except §§ 3 and 6.
1844.....	336.....	All.
1848.....	299.....	All, except §§ 3 and 6.
1869.....	167.....	All.
1878.....	134.....	All.
1879.....	306.....	All.
1880.....	592.....	All.
1881.....	300.....	All.
1882.....	215.....	All.
1882.....	238.....	All.
1882.....	246.....	All.
1883.....	13.....	All.
1884.....	202.....	All.
1884.....	418.....	All.
1884.....	474.....	All.
1885.....	183.....	All, except § 26.
1885.....	283.....	All.
1885.....	127.....	All.
1885.....	458.....	All.
1886.....	280.....	All.
1886.....	577.....	All, except that part of § 6 designated as § 24.
1887.....	155.....	All.
1887.....	223.....	All.
1887.....	403.....	All.
1887.....	430.....	All.
1887.....	475.....	All.
1887.....	562.....	All.
1887.....	583.....	All.
1888.....	286.....	All.
1888.....	298.....	All.
1888.....	520.....	All.
1888.....	550.....	All.
1889.....	24.....	All.
1889.....	148.....	All.
1889.....	515.....	All.
1889.....	538.....	All.
1890.....	8.....	All.
1891.....	140.....	All.
1891.....	354.....	1, 2
1892.....	501.....	All.
1892.....	707.....	All.

***ARTICLE VIII.**

Section 110. State manufacturer and the dealer in original packages to file certificate with commissioner of agriculture.

111. Certificate to be given by commissioner of agriculture to state manufacturer and dealer in original packages.

112. Composition of paris green.

113. Paris green to be analyzed at experiment station.

114. Penalty for violations.

Section 110. State manufacturer and the dealer in original packages to file certificate with commissioner of agriculture.—After the passage of this act it shall be the duty of each and every manufacturer of paris green within this state, and of every dealer in original packages of paris green manufactured outside of this state, before the said paris green is offered or exposed for sale or sold within this state, to submit to the commissioner of agriculture a written or printed statement setting forth: first, the brands of paris green to be sold, the number of pounds contained in each package in which it is put upon the market for sale, the name or names of the manufacturers and the place of manufacturing the same; second, the statement shall set forth the amount of arsenic which the said paris green contains, and the statement so furnished shall be considered as constituting a guarantee to the purchaser that every package of such paris green contains not less than the amount of arsenic set forth in the statement.

§ 111. Certificate to be given by the commissioner of agriculture to state manufacturer and dealer in original packages.—Every purchaser of paris green in original packages, which is manufactured outside of this state, who intends to sell or expose the same for sale, and every manufacturer of paris green within this state shall, after filing the statement above provided for, with the commissioner of agriculture, receive from the said commissioner of agriculture, a certificate stating that he has complied with the foregoing statement, which certificate shall be furnished without any charge therefor; said certificate when furnished shall authorize the party receiving the same to deal in this state in paris green. Any person who fails to file the statement aforesaid shall not be entitled to such certificate and shall

not be entitled to deal in paris green within this state; nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to retail dealers.

§ 112. Composition of paris green or analogous products.—Paris green, or any product analogous to it, when sold, offered or exposed for sale, as such, in this state, shall contain at least fifty per centum of arsenious oxide.

§ 113. Paris green to be analyzed at experiment station.—The director of the New York state agricultural experiment station, at Geneva, shall, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, examine, or cause to be examined, the different brands of paris green, sold, offered or exposed for sale, within the state, and cause samples of the same to be analyzed, and shall report the result of the analysis forthwith to the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 114. Penalty for violations.—Any person or persons, firm, association, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars; and in addition thereto shall forfeit and pay unto the people of the state of New York the sum of one hundred dollars, together with the costs of the suit in an action caused to be brought by the commissioner of agriculture in the name of the people of the state of New York, as provided by section eight of the agricultural law.

*ARTICLE IX.

SALE AND ANALYSIS OF CONCENTRATED COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS.

Section 120. Term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs" defined.

121. Statements to be attached to packages; contents; analysis.

122. Statements to be filed with director of agricultural experiment station; to be accompanied by sample.

123. License fee.

124. Analysis to be made by director of experiment station; samples to be taken for analysis.

125. Penalty for violation of article.

126. Sale of adulterated meal or ground grains; penalty.

127. Violation to be reported to the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 120. Term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs" defined.—The term "concentrated commercial feedings stuff" as used in this article, shall include linseed meals, cottonseed meals, pea-meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewer's grains, malt sprouts, hominy feeds, cerealine feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat chops, ground beef or fish scraps, mixed feeds, and all other materials of similar nature; but shall not include hays and straw, the whole seeds nor the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and broom corn. Neither shall it include wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings, not mixed with other substances, but sold separately, as distinct articles of commerce, nor pure grains ground together.

§ 121. Statements to be attached to packages; contents; analysis.—Every manufacturer, company or person who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution in this state any concentrated commercial feeding stuff, used for feeding farm live stock, shall furnish with each car or other amount shipped in bulk and shall affix to every package of such feeding stuff in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the package sold or offered for sale, the name or trade mark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business and a chemical analysis stating the percentages it contains of crude protein, allowing one per centum of nitrogen to equal six and one-fourth per centum of protein, and of crude fat, both constituents to be determined by the methods prescribed by the director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Whenever any feeding stuff is sold at retail in bulk or in packages belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer, upon request of the purchaser shall furnish to him the certified statement named in this section.

§ 122. Statements to be filed with director of agricultural experiment station; to be accompanied by sample.—Before any manufac-

turer, company or person shall sell, offer or expose for sale in this state any concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, he or they shall for each and every feeding stuff bearing a distinguishing name or trade mark, file annually during the month of December with the director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station a certified copy of the statement specified in the preceding section, said certified copy to be accompanied, when the director shall so request, by a sealed glass jar or bottle containing at least one pound of the feeding stuff to be sold or offered for sale, and the company or person furnishing said sample shall thereupon make affidavit that said sample corresponds within reasonable limits to the feeding stuff which it represents, in the percentage of protein and fat which it contains.

§ 123. License fee.—Each manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, shall pay annually during the month of December to the treasurer of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station a license fee of twenty-five dollars for each and every brand sold or offered for sale. Whenever a manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs desires at any time to sell such material and has not paid the license fee therefor in the preceding month of December, as required by this section, he shall pay the license fee prescribed herein before making any such sale. The amount of license fees received by such treasurer pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid by him to the treasurer of the state of New York. The treasurer of the state of New York shall pay from such amount when duly appropriated the moneys required for the expense incurred in making such inspection required by this section and enforcing the provisions thereof. The board of control of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station shall report annually to the legislature the amount received pursuant to this article, and the expense incurred for salaries, laboratory expenses, chemical supplies, traveling expenses, printing and other necessary matters. Whenever the manufacturer, importer or shipper of concentrated commercial feeding stuff shall have filed the statement

required by section one hundred and twenty-one of this article and paid the license fee as prescribed in this section, no agent or seller of such manufacturer, importer or shipper shall be required to file such statement or pay such fee. (*As amended by chapter 79 of the Laws of 1900.*)

§ 124. Analysis to be made by director of experiment station; samples to be taken for analysis.—The director of the New York experiment station shall annually analyze, or cause to be analyzed, at least one sample to be taken in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of every concentrated commercial feeding stuff sold or offered for sale under the provisions of this act. Said director shall cause a sample to be taken, not exceeding two pounds in weight, for said analysis, from any lot or package of such commercial feeding stuff which may be in the possession of any manufacturer, importer, agent or dealer in this state; but said sample shall be drawn in the presence of the parties in interest, or their representatives and taken from a parcel or a number of packages, which shall not be less than ten per centum of the whole lot sampled, and shall be thoroughly mixed, and then divided into equal samples, and placed in glass vessels, and carefully sealed and a label placed on each, stating the name of the party from whose stock the sample was drawn and the time and place of drawing, and said label shall also be signed by the person taking the sample, and by the party or parties in interest or their representative at the drawing and sealing of said samples; one of said duplicate samples shall be retained by the director and the other by the party whose stock was sampled; and the sample or samples retained by the director shall be for comparison with the certified statement named in section one hundred and twenty-two of this article. The result of the analysis of the sample or samples so procured, together with such additional information as circumstances advise, shall be published in reports or bulletins from time to time.

§ 125. Penalty for violation of article.—Any manufacturer, importer, or person who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or for distribution in this state any concentrated commercial feeding

stuff, without complying with the requirements of this article, or any feeding stuff which contains substantially a smaller percentage of constituents than are certified to be contained, shall, on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

§ 126. **Adulterated meal or ground grain, penalty.**—Any person who shall adulterate any kind of meal or ground grain with milling or manufacturing offals, or any other substance whatever, for the purpose of sale, unless the true composition, mixture or adulteration thereof is plainly marked or indicated upon the package containing the same or in which it is offered for sale; or any person who knowingly sells, or offers for sale any meal or ground grain which has been so adulterated unless the true composition, mixture or adulteration is plainly marked or indicated upon the package containing the same, or in which it is offered for sale, shall be fined not less than twenty-five or more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

§ 127. **Violation to be reported to the commissioner of agriculture.**—Whenever the director becomes cognizant of the violation of any of the provisions of this article, he shall report such violation to the commissioner of agriculture, and said commissioner of agriculture shall prosecute the party or parties thus reported; but it shall be the duty of said commissioner upon thus ascertaining any violation of this article, to forthwith notify the manufacturer, importer or dealer in writing and give him not less than thirty days thereafter in which to comply with the requirements of this article, but there shall be no prosecution in relation to the quality of any concentrated commercial feeding stuff if the same shall be found substantially equivalent to the certified statement named in section one hundred and twenty-two of this article.

§ 2. This act shall take effect December first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

ARTICLE X.*STATE FAIR.**

Section 140. Property in town of Geddes, Onondaga county, New York.

141. State fair commission.

142. State fair.

143. Superintendent of state fair; assistants and employees.

144. Receipts and disbursements.

145. Expenses of commission.

146. State and local agricultural fairs not to be held at same time. Premiums for county or town agricultural association exhibits.

Section 140. Property in town of Geddes, Onondaga county.—The conveyance to the state by the New York State Agricultural Society of its property in the town of Geddes, Onondaga county, New York, by deed dated July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and recorded in the office of the comptroller, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed. Such property, and any other property hereafter acquired by the state for state fair purposes shall be under the management and control of the state fair commission as hereinafter provided, and it may, from time to time, make rules and provide for the care, preservation and improvement thereof.

§ 141. **State fair commission.**—The state fair commission shall consist of eleven members, of whom the lieutenant governor and the commissioner of agriculture shall ex officio constitute two. The remaining nine members of such commission shall be appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be a member of the New York State Grange, one a member of the New York State Association of County Agricultural Societies, and one a member of the Union Association of Agricultural Societies. Of the nine members first appointed hereunder, three shall hold for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term three years. Their successors shall each be appointed for a term of three years. In case of a vacancy in the office of the members appointed from the societies or associations above mentioned, their successors shall be appointed from the same societies or associations.

*Article X was enacted by chapter 346 of the Laws of 1900.

§ 142. **State fair.**—It shall be the duty of the said commission to hold a state fair at such times as it may deem proper, and between January first and February fifteenth in each calendar year to publish the time of holding said fair in such year. It shall not be lawful for any corporation, association or individual to hold or conduct any trotting or pacing race or races during the week in which the state fair is held except upon half mile tracks, and except at the fairs held by agricultural societies which have received moneys from the state, and no corporation, association or individual holding such races during said week shall be entitled to any of the benefits conferred by chapter five hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five and any acts amendatory thereof or by any general or special law. Such commission may make, alter, suspend or repeal needed rules relating to such fair, including the times and duration thereof, the terms and conditions of entries and admissions, exhibits, sale of privileges, payment of premiums, and any other matters which it may deem proper in connection with such fair. It shall furnish to each person who on the seventeenth day of January, nineteen hundred was a life member of the state agricultural society, a free admission to the fair ground during the fair of each year during the life of such member.

§ 2. The acts of the state fair commission in fixing the time of holding the state fair for the year nineteen hundred and two, and in publishing such time are hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed, and shall be of the same force and effect as if such time had been fixed and published during the period between January first and February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two. (*As amended by chapter 263 of the Laws of 1902.*)

§ 143. **Superintendent of state fairs; assistants and employes.**—The state fair commission may appoint a superintendent of the state fair and such other assistants and employes as they may deem necessary. It may prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. Such superintendent, assistants and employes shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of such commission.

§ 144. **Receipts and disbursements.**—The commission shall receive all moneys payable to the state on account of said fair and make all disbursements therefrom and also from any appropriation made for that purpose by the legislature as may be needed, from time to time, in carrying on the work of the commission. At the close of each fair, the commission shall pay to the state treasurer any balance remaining in its hands received in connection with the state fair, and at the same time deliver to the comptroller an itemized verified report showing all receipt and disbursements for state fair purposes since the last report.

§ 145. **Expenses of commission.**—The commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties, to be paid on the certificate of the commissioner of agriculture and the audit and warrant of the comptroller.

(Section 146 was repealed by chapter 31 of the Laws of 1902.)

*ARTICLE XI.

§ 164. **Prohibition as to adulteration or misbranded food.**—No person or persons, firm, association or corporation shall within this state, manufacture, produce, sell, offer or expose for sale any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act. The term food as used herein shall include all articles used for food, confectionery or condiments by man whether simple, mixed or compound.

§ 165. **Definition of adulterated or misbranded food.**—In the case of confectionery, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health. In the case of food an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

First.—If any substance or substances has or have been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

*Article XI was enacted by chapter 524 of the Laws of 1903.

Second.— If any substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article, so that the product, when sold or offered for sale, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Third.— If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product, when sold or offered for sale, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Fourth.— If it contain any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

Fifth.— If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

An article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First.— If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second.— If it be mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold or offered for sale, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Third.— If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely branded as to the state or territory in which it is manufactured or produced: **Provided,** That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First.— In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not included in definition first of misbranded articles of food in this section.

Second.— In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations, or blends: **Provided,** That the same

shall be labeled, branded, or tagged so as to show the character and constituents thereof: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or imitation.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 821.

AN ACT to amend the executive law, relating to the duties and powers of the attorney-general.

Became a law May 29, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivisions one and two of section fifty-two of the executive law, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings in which the state is interested, and have charge and control of all the legal business of the departments and bureaus of the state, or of any office thereof which requires the services of attorney or counsel, in order to protect the interests of the state, but this section shall not apply to any of the military department bureaus or military offices of the state.

2. Whenever required by the governor, attend in person, or by one of his deputies, a court of oyer and terminer or appear before the grand jury thereof for the purpose of managing and conducting in such court or before such jury such criminal actions or proceedings as shall be specified in such requirement; in which case the attorney-general or his deputy so attending shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in respect of such actions or proceedings which the district attorney would otherwise be authorized or required to exercise or perform; and in any of such actions or proceedings the district attorney shall only exercise such powers and perform such

duties as are required of him by the attorney-general or the deputy attorney-general so attending.

§ 2. Section fifty-five of said executive law is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 55. **Additional counsel.**—The governor, or attorney-general may designate and employ such additional attorneys or counsel as may be necessary to assist in the transaction of any of the legal business mentioned in section fifty-two of this act and such attorneys or counsel shall be paid from the treasury a reasonable fee upon the certificate of the governor and attorney-general, the amount thereof to be audited and allowed by them or may be paid by the attorney-general out of the costs recovered by him.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

People v. Belknap, 58 Hun, 241.

People v. Lamb, 85 Id. 171.

CHAPTER 412.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of and deception in the sale of linseed or flaxseed oil.

Became a law April 22, 1898, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture or mix for sale, sell, or offer for sale, under the name of raw linseed oil, any article which is not wholly the product of commercially pure linseed or flaxseed. Nor shall any person, firm or corporation manufacture or mix for sale, sell, or offer for sale, under the name of boiled linseed oil, any article, unless the oil from which said article is made be wholly the product of commercially pure linseed or flaxseed, and unless the same has been heated to at least two hundred and twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the sale or manufacture of any compound of linseed or flaxseed oil;

provided, that such compound, if it imitates in appearance and is designed to take the place of linseed or flaxseed oil, shall not be manufactured or mixed for sale, sold or offered for sale, under a name or description containing the words "linseed oil" or "flaxseed oil."

3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, for each and every such violation, with a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and in default of the payment of such fine shall be committed to the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days.

4. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to enforce the provisions of this act. The said commissioner and his assistants, experts and chemists, and other appointed by him, shall have access, ingress and egress to and from all places of business and buildings where linseed or flaxseed oil is kept for sale or stored. They shall also have the power and authority to open any tank, barrel, can or other vessel containing such oil, and may inspect the contents thereof, and take samples therefrom for analysis.

5. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the fines herein previously described for each offense forfeit and pay a fixed penalty of one hundred dollars. Such penalty shall be recovered with costs, in any court of the state having jurisdiction thereof, in an action to be prosecuted in the name of the people, by the commissioner of agriculture, or any of his assistants, and shall be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the department of said commissioner. In any action commenced in the supreme court for the recovery of such penalties, an application may be made on the part of the plaintiff to said court or any justice thereof for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his agents, servants and employes, from the further violation of this act during the pendency of the action, and it shall be the duty of such court or justice to grant the injunction, in the same manner as injunctions are usually granted under the rules and practice of such

court, upon proof by affidavits that the defendant had been guilty of such violation, either before or after the commencement of the action. In case the plaintiff shall recover judgment for the penalty or penalties demanded in the complaint, the judgment shall contain a permanent injunction, restraining the defendant, his agent, servants and employes, from any further violation of the section or sections on which the recovery is obtained.

6. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 337.

AN ACT to amend the domestic commerce law, in relation to the size of apple, pear, quince and potato barrels.

Became a law April 2, 1902, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section nine of chapter three hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to domestic commerce law, constituting chapter thirty-four of the general laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and seventeen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 9. Barrels of apples, quinces, pears and potatoes.—A barrel of pears, quinces or potatoes shall represent a quantity equal to one hundred quarts of grain or dry measure. A barrel of apples shall be of the following dimensions: head diameter, seventeen and one-eighth inches; length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; bulge, not less than sixty-four inches outside measurement, to be known as the standard apple barrel. Or where the barrel shall be made straight or without a bulge it shall contain the same number of cubic inches as the standard apple barrel. Every person buying or selling apples, pears, quinces or potatoes in this state by the barrel, shall be understood as referring to the quantity or size of the barrel, specified in this section, but when potatoes are sold by weight, the quantity constituting a barrel shall be one hundred and seventy-

four pounds. No person shall make, or cause to be made, barrels holding less than the quantity herein specified, knowing or having reason to believe that the same are to be used for the sale of apples, quinces, pears or potatoes, unless such barrel is plainly marked on the outside thereof with the words "short barrel" in letters of not less than one inch in height. No person in this state shall use barrels hereafter made for the sale of such articles of a size less than the size specified in this section. Every person violating any provision of this section shall forfeit to the people of this state a sum of five dollars for every barrel put up or made or used in violation of such provision.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 582.

AN ACT to amend the membership corporations law, relative to agricultural corporations and agricultural societies.

Became a law April 14, 1902, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and forty of chapter five hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act in relation to membership corporations, constituting chapter forty-three of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 140. *Certificate of incorporation.*—Ten or more persons may form a county or town agricultural corporation for promoting agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts, by making, acknowledging and filing a certificate, stating the particular objects for which the corporation is to be created; the territory in which its operations are to be conducted; the town, village or city in which its principal office is to be located; the number of its directors, not less than six or more than twelve; the names of the persons to be its directors until its first annual meeting; and the times for holding its annual meetings. Such certificate shall not be filed without the approval, indorsed thereupon or

annexed thereto, of a justice of the supreme court. On filing such certificate, in pursuance of law, the signers thereof, their associates and successors, shall be a corporation in accordance with the provisions of such certificate. Any such agricultural corporation, or any other agricultural society organized under the laws of this state shall have the right to buy or lease any lands or real estate necessary or needed for its purposes. In case any agricultural corporation or any other agricultural society which has received moneys from the state, for premiums paid for improving the breed of cattle, sheep and horses, or has acted as agent for the state in disbursing money for such purpose cannot purchase or acquire such lands or real estate upon satisfactory terms, then such agricultural corporation, or agricultural society may acquire such lands or other real estate necessary for its purposes by condemnation in pursuance of the condemnation law. Any lands or real estate acquired by any agricultural corporation, or agricultural society by condemnation proceedings, or otherwise, shall not be subject to condemnation proceedings instituted by any other agricultural society or any other corporation.

§ 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 234.

AN ACT to authorize the incorporation of a town agricultural corporation in the city of Hornellsville, New York, and conferring certain benefits and privileges thereon.

Became a law April 24, 1903, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People, of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Upon the filing with the secretary of state of a resolution duly passed by a majority of the directors of the Hornellsville Farmers' Club, evidenced by a certificate under its corporate name and seal, that it no longer intends to hold annual fairs, permission is hereby given to any ten or more per-

sons to form and incorporate a town agricultural corporation whose principal office shall be located in the city of Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, for the promoting of agriculture, horticulture and mechanic arts, by filing the certificate required by section one hundred and forty of membership corporations law.

§ 2. Such new corporation when so organized, shall succeed to, enjoy and receive all of the benefits and privileges which are now or which may hereafter be conferred upon the Hornellsville Farmers' Club including all benefits and privileges of a town agricultural corporation which has held annual fairs for over three years immediately preceding the passage of this act.

§ 3. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed inconsistent with this act are hereby amended so as to liberally carry out the purpose and spirit of this act.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 275.

AN ACT to amend the membership corporations law, in relation to exhibitions and entertainments on the grounds of a fair association.

Became a law April 24, 1903, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter five hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act in relation to membership corporations, constituting chapter forty-three of the general laws," is hereby amended by inserting in article twelve a new section to be section one hundred and forty-six-a, and to read as follows:

§ 146a. Exhibitions and entertainments on fair grounds to be exempt from license.—The provisions of any special or local law or municipal ordinance, requiring the payment of a license fee for exhibitions or entertainments, shall not apply to any exhibition or entertainment held on the grounds of a town or county fair association, if the association derives a pecuniary

profit from such exhibition or entertainment by the lease of its grounds for such purpose, or otherwise.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

§ 56. Jurisdiction of courts.—Subject to the power of removal provided for in this chapter, courts of special sessions, except in the city and county of New York and the city of Albany, have in the first instance exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine charges of misdemeanors committed within their respective counties as follows:

* * * * *

35. All violations of the provisions of the agricultural law.

* * * * *

(*As amended by chapter 570 of the Laws of 1893.*)

PENAL CODE.

§ 408a. Violations of the agricultural law.—Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation, lawfully issued or prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture, for the suppression or prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, or who violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-two of article five of the agricultural law, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (*As amended by chapter 554 of the Laws of 1897.*)

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Subdivision 3 of section 3228 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. An action specified in subdivision first, third, fourth or fifth of section twenty-eight hundred and sixty-three of this act. But if, in an action to recover damages for an assault, battery, false imprisonment, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, or malicious prosecution; or a fine or penalty in which the people of the state are a party, the plaintiff recovers less than fifty dollars damages, the amount of his cost can not exceed the damages.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. (*As amended by chapter 110 of the Laws of 1898.*)

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State of New York—Department of Agriculture

BULLETIN NO. 6

OF

Butter and Cheese Factories, Milk
Stations and Condenseries

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

TOGETHER WITH

Amount of Product and a Summary by Counties and
Towns for the Season of 1902.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRODUCTION.

The following census of butter and cheese factories shows that of the sixty-one counties in the State, in the following nine, viz: Hamilton, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Warren and Yates, no butter or cheese was made in factories during season of 1902. In the remaining fifty-two counties of the State, the whole quantity of butter and cheese made in factories, condenseries and milk stations is given and compared with the production of 1900:

	1904.	1902.	POUNDS OF BUTTER MADE.		POUNDS OF CHEESE MADE.		Increased num-ber of butter factories over 1900.	Decreased num-ber of cheese factories com-pared with 1900.	Decreased num-ber of butter and cheese fac-tories com-pared with 1900.	Decreased num-ber of butter and cheese fac-tories com-pared with 1900.	Increased num-ber of pounds of cheese com-pared with 1900.	Increased num-ber of pounds of butter over 1900.
			1900.	1902.	1900.	1902.						
Number of butter factories.....	208	443	30,444,300	40,060,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of cheese factories.....	1,031	1,010	.....	.....	97,303,418	90,004,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of factories making butter and cheese.....	194	193	5,715,960	5,117,251	24,617,767	29,289,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole number of factories and product.	1,673	1,651	36,160,260	45,177,729	121,920,576	119,289,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Product of milk stations and condenseries.....	438	597	2,023,051	4,743,085	4,833,397	4,997,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	38,183,311	49,919,794	126,753,973	124,287,616	50	71	1	2,671,164	10,796,483	.....

Casein.—There was manufactured in the State of New York in 1902 6,394,711 pounds casein.

MILK STATIONS AND CONDENSERIES.

	1900.	1902.	QUANTITY OF MILK RECEIVED—QUARTS.		MILK SOLD. QUARTS.		CREAM SOLD. QUARTS.		CONDENSED MILK SOLD. QUARTS.		BUTTER MADE. POUNDS.		CHEESE MADE. POUNDS.	
			1900.	1902.	1900.	1902.	1900.	1902.	1900.	1902.	1900.	1902.	1900.	1902.
Number of milk stations	425		431,916,355	505,653,457	283,945,818	368,805,888	8,307,440	14,124,920	149,432	.....	8,019,061	4,646,561	8,047,551	4,068,521
Number of condenseries	11		88,729,684	88,161,910	10,069,780	14,692,603	690,889	1,017,843	28,380,841	16,854,772	4,000	96,504	1,790,746	639,380
Total.....			470,678,971	594,815,367	273,085,598	383,498,501	8,997,329	15,142,763	25,439,773	.....	8,023,061	4,743,065	9,838,297	4,697,903

* In addition to the amount of condensed milk as shown by above table for 1902, there was made 18,698,878 quarts.

The figures above given relative to the product of milk stations and condenseries are for 539 milk stations and 18 condenseries. Some of the condenseries did not furnish the Department the necessary data to make this report complete relative to their products.

Table showing the number of pounds of different kinds of cheese manufactured in the State in the years 1900 and 1902, giving the increase and decrease of each.

	1900.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Full cream	106,534,327	99,074,630		6,750,297
Skim	9,223,686	12,128,367	2,905,729	
Pineapple	34,480	132,480	1,654,498	
Limburger	2,897,434	4,531,823	1,634,489	
Domestic Swiss	568,623	879,833	311,210	
Koher	10,530	438,667	428,137	
D'aligny	821,747	1,398,923	577,176	
Neuchâtel	1,771,808	1,685,823	86,985	
Fromage De Erie	417,890	1,016,512	598,622	
Square cream	417,890	1,016,512	598,622	
Wilton	4,869,928	818,150	4,051,778	
Wilton English Cheddar		4,000	4,000	
Sage	34,819	520,680	485,861	
Minster	891,667	546,003	345,664	
Various other kinds	40,000	35,000	5,000	

MILK STATIONS AND CONDENSERIES.
BROOME COUNTY.
BARKER.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED		Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Barker	Itaska	E. M. Richmond.....	Itaska					720,000	720,000	
CHENANGO.										
Kattalville	Kattalville.....	H. W. Christian.....	Kattalville					202,000	202,000	
COLESVILLE.										
Harpurville *	Harpurville.....	Elmer Knapp.....	Harpurville	7,800				697,000	478,800	20,000
Sanitaria Springs	Sanitaria Springs..	Ernest F. Marble.....	Sanitaria Springs					579,981	579,981	
Tunnel†	Tunnel	David Trempe.....	Tunnel	2,000				219,000	131,400	2,400
CONKLIN.										
Coaklin	Coaklinville.....	June & Kroy	Hoboken, N. J.....					204,000	204,000	
KIRKWOOD.										
Langdon	Langdon	Alex. Campbell & Co.	892 Fulton st., Brooklyn					720,000	720,000	
Riverside	Riverside	H. E. Sweet.....	Riverside					204,000	204,000	
LISLE.										
Killawog	Killawog	W. B. Stretch.....	Killawog					547,500	547,500	
Lisle	Lisle	O. Runke.....	218 E. 81st st., New York	1,900				320,000	500,000	600
Riverside	Killawog	Charles J. Turbie.....	Killawog	22,228		20,000		550,000	123,428	

SANFORD.

Deposits	Deposits	Deposits	Deposits	Deposits	Deposits
Deposits Condensery	H. A. Pickering	Borden Condensed Milk Co. 71 Hudson st., New York	1,206	1,533,270	1,432,270
Gulf Summit	Alex. Campbell & Co.	802 Fulton st., Brooklyn	773,353	8,130,240	6,413,487
Owego	Geo. Ihaken	184 19th st., Brooklyn	876,000	876,000	876,000
				1,460,000	1,460,000

TRIANGLE.

Whitneys Point	Whitneys Point	Whitneys Point	Whitneys Point	Whitneys Point	Whitneys Point
	A. W. Page				1,500,000

UNION.

Hooper †	H. S. Chardavoyne	408 Court st., Brooklyn	24,820	511,000	87,600
Union	Arthur Ward	Union		488,000	433,000

VESTAL.

Vestal	E. G. Taylor	Owego	9,000	876,000	272,800
					87,600

WINDSOR.

East Windsor	E. G. Harrison	425 Fifth av., Brooklyn		192,000	192,000
Windsor	Louis Day	Windsor	9,463	234,663	163,763
					19,500

CATARAUGUS COUNTY.

CONEWANGO.

Conewango	Conewango Valley	Railway station	150,000		70,000
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DAYTON.

Dayton	Dayton	Railway station	260,000		125,000
South Dayton	South Dayton	Railway station		32,000	18,000

ELLCOTTVILLE.

Scratt'n Con. M'k Co. § Ellicottville	Scranton Condensed Milk Co. (Scranton, Pa.)				
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FRANKLINVILLE.

Franklinville	Franklinville	Railway station			60,000
* Amount of casein made during year, 3,190 pounds.	† Amount of casein made during year, 4,000 pounds.	‡ Amount of casein made during year, 25,000 pounds.			

§ No report.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—NEW ALBION—(Concluded).

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of con- densed milk manufac- tured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus.....		Railway station.....				Quarts.	Quarts.	Quarts.	Quarts.
PERRYSBURG.										
Gowanda.....	Gowanda.....		Railway station.....				.....	.....	432,000	288,000
YORKSHIRE.										
Delevan.....	Delevan.....		Railway station.....				.....	.....	828,000	750,000
CAYUGA COUNTY.										
BRUTUS.										
Weedsport.....	Weedsport.....	Fred Johnson.....	Weedsport.....				.....	965,000	238,000	148,800
CATO.										
Brick Church.....	Weedsport R. F. D.....	Fred E. Burke.....	Weedsport R. F. D.....				.....	870,500	280,300	102,040
Cato.....	Cato.....	R. Harblson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....				.....	1,178,638	233,310	184,836
CONQUEST.										
Emerson Skimming Station.....	Emerson.....	W. E. Spurr.....	Sennett.....				.....	645,042	.....	160,136
Spring Lake.....	Spring Lake.....	A. P. Smith.....	Savannah.....				.....	817,081	.....	200,360
GENOA.										
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	A. W. Baker.....	Genoa.....				.....	598,000	.....	132,874

IRA.

Ira Village Station.....	W. B. Sprague.....	Ira Station.....	.....	304,516	204,516	.....
Ira Station.....	W. B. Sprague.....	Ira Station.....	7,000	633,260	102,469	56,533

LOCKE.

Locke Elgin Creamery.....	A. B. Sabin.....	Locke.....	47,216	524,000	51,840	.....
Locke.....	W. L. Cameron.....	Locke.....	309,343	25,374	96,002

MENTZ.

Port Byron.....	W. E. Spurr.....	Sennett.....	1,935,189	453,453
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MORAVIA.

Moravia.....	C. O. Haugh.....	Moravia.....	419,750	319,375	21,170
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SEMPRONIOUS.

Crystal Fountain Creamery.....	H. B. Livermore.....	Dresserville.....	112,755	1,082,448	700	100
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SENNETT.

Sennett Creamery Co.....	W. E. Spurr.....	Sennett.....	250,900
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STERLING.

Fair Haven.....	W. J. Stark.....	Fair Haven.....	6,000	717,800	367,920	71,290
Martville.....	Alfred E. Horn.....	Martville.....	535,500	114,000	41,885

SUMMER HILL.

Lickville.....	Moravia R. F. D.....	Dexter Locke.....	4,440	576,480	305,000	22,080
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CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

CHERRY CREEK.

Cherry Creek.....	Cherry Creek.....	170,200	99,200
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KENNEDY.

Kennedy.....	Kennedy.....	Railway station.....	60,000
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HORSEHEADS.

Horseheads Creamery Co.	Eisenhart & Van Dusen	Horseheads	266,300	114,600
Oak Grove Skinning Station	W. E. Taylor	Horseheads	1,864,960

VAN ETTEN.

Van Etten	James Beebe	Van Etten	1,000	365,000	353,000
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VETERAN.

Sullivanville Skinning Station	E. E. Van Gorden	Horseheads	452,250
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OHENANGO COUNTY.

AFTON.

Afton	Bainbridge Creamery Co.	Bainbridge	1,352,872	320,000	93,967
Nineveh Junction	Wm. Slothman	Brooklyn	662,000	668,000

BAINBRIDGE.

Bainbridge	Aaron Hitchcock	Bainbridge	769,764	759,764
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COVENTRY.

Excelsior Church	Coventry	Bainbridge Creamery Co.	Bainbridge	870,096	145,016
.....	.....	Bainbridge Creamery Co.	Bainbridge	764,416 .....	.....	137,569

GREENE.

Brisban	J. W. Birdleough, sec'y	Brisban	49,438	875,682	216,600	27,450
Chenango Valley Dairy Co.	S. D. Rice, sec'y	Greene	124,000	3,504,000	980,000	219,000
Empire State Dairy Co.	I. C. Jordan	502 Broadway B'klyn. ....	.....	96,000	1,460,000	1,076,000
Stillwater	L. Gostely	1470 1st av., New York	600	511,400	505,400 .....	.....
Willards	Otto Gruhn	228 Boorum st., B'lyn.	48,000	876,000	366,000 .....	.....

Amount of caseln made during year, 2,100 pounds. † Amount of caseln made during year, 12,376 pounds. ‡ Amount of caseln made during year, 89,600 pounds.
 † Amount of caseln made during year 120,347, pounds. ‡ Amount of caseln made during year, 92,810 pounds. ** Amount of caseln made during year, 62,187 pounds.

CHENANGO COUNTY—(Concluded).
GUILFORD.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Guilford Cream'y Co., Humphreys	Guilford	Andrew Dickenson, sec'y	Guilford	72,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	4,015,000	2,632,000	94,000
.....	Treatle	C. H. Helmers & Co.	175 Sherman av., Jersey City, N. J. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Upton Condensery, New Berlin Junction	Mt. Upton	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,220	78,120	472
Piersons	East Guilford	Rockdale Creamery Co.	Rockdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,078,542	5,169,280	95,908
Rockdale	Guilford	E. D. Pierson	Little Britain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822,079	822,079 .....	.....
.....	Rockdale	Rockdale Creamery Co.	Rockdale	96,547 .....	.....	.....	.....	219,000	219,000 .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170,650	1,361,300	25,560

NORTH NORWICH.

Lackawanna	North Norwich	Otto Gruba	223 Boerum st., Bklyn. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385,000	345,000	3,000
Ontario	North Norwich	O. C. Smith	Hurleyville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912,500	842,500 .....	.....

NORWICH.

Haynes	Haynes	Tupper Bros	Eaton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876,000	876,000 .....	.....
Lyon Brook & Star	Norwich	Olin P. Phetteplace & Co.	Norwich	21,414 .....	.....	.....	.....	213,243	39,535	436
Norwich Condensery	Norwich	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000,000	1,348,000	87,000
Rushmore's	Norwich	M. V. Carr	Norwich	12,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,044,000	1,348,000 .....	.....
Wood's Corners	Norwich	G. A. Curtiss	Norwich	10,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	800,000	692,000	800

OXFORD.

Oxford	Oxford	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. York	15,295 .....	.....	.....	.....	10,110,987	7,810,364	230,879
Robinsons Mills	South Oxford	Rob's M's Cream'y Ass'n	South Oxford	9,517 .....	.....	.....	.....	800,000	448,810 .....	.....

SHERBURNE.

Baldwin	Earville	William Preston	Earville	8,280 .....	.....	.....	.....	684,000	455,000	25,360
Sherburne	Sherburne	H. E. Tucker	Sherburne	40,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,234,742	1,431,603	20,360

CORTLAND COUNTY.

CINCINNATUS.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address at same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Cincinnati*	Cincinnati	Cincinnati Dairy Co.	Cincinnati	45,922 .....	.....	192,708 .....	.....	1,534,176	62,680	55,920
Reid Ice Cream Co.	Cincinnati	Reid Ice Cream Co.	833 Fulton st., B'klyn. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	500,000	400,000
Reubens	Cincinnati	C. D. Frallo	Cincinnati .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,800	28,800 .....	.....
Willett	Cincinnati	Otto Grubn	223 Boerum st., B'klyn. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,400	43,400 .....	.....

CITY OF CORTLAND.

Cortland	Cortland	A. W. Moore	Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649,338	649,338 .....	.....
Cortland Junction	Cortland	E. J. Byrnes	Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803,000	803,000 .....	.....

CORTLANDVILLE.

Boesche's	Blodgett Mills	C. J. Allen	Blodgett Mills	4,250 .....	.....	.....	.....	657,000	574,874	4,000
Blodgett Mills Farm- ers' Union	Blodgett Mills	Lynn A. Hare	Blodgett Mills .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876,000	876,000 .....	.....
Loring	Cortland	E. C. Rindge	Cortland	7,500 .....	.....	.....	.....	344,000	194,000	6,000
McGraw	McGraw	J. C. Muir	McGraw	32,000	1,261,872	1,100,000

CUYLER.

Cuyler	Cuyler	W. Rogers	Cuyler	1,313,008	1,313,008
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FREETOWN.

East Freetown	East Freetown	W. G. D. Caldwell	East Freetown	41,324	554,866	561,329	44,000
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HARFORD.

Harford	Harford	H. Doldinger	1640 S. 16th st., Phila., Pa.	1,411,778	824,934	97,474
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HOMER.

East Homer.....	East Homer.....	F. L. Burnham.....	East Homer.....	8,000.....	25,000.....	5,000.....	1,625,000.....	1,625,000.....	4,000.....
Homer.....	Homer.....	Channey Garner.....	Homer.....	7,500.....			1,705,014.....	1,705,014.....	24,300.....
Homer Creamery Co. Homer.....	Homer.....	A. M. Jennings.....	Homer.....	41,000.....		70,000.....	745,800.....	745,800.....	
Little York.....	Little York.....	Thomas Leaker.....	Little York.....	6,000.....			666,800.....	666,800.....	743,000.....
Little York Farmers Union.....	Little York.....	Loran Lebell.....	Little York.....				1,844,000.....	1,844,000.....	

MARATHON.

Marathon.....	Marathon.....	Squires & Doane.....	Marathon.....	80,000.....		1,000.....	1,700,000.....	1,700,000.....	2,000.....
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PREBLE.

Preble.....	Preble.....	O. M. Allen.....	Preble.....				17,600.....	17,600.....	
Preble Farmers Union.....	Preble.....	F. D. Jackson.....	311 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.....		3,500.....		1,690,000.....	1,690,000.....	54,040.....

SOLOH.

Mayburs.....	McGraw.....	Byron Halbert.....	McGraw.....				617,920.....	617,920.....	
Solon.....	Solon.....	James W. Barrett.....	Solon.....				785,600.....	785,600.....	

TRUXTON.

Truxton.....	Truxton.....	M. A. Brown.....	Truxton.....	51,120.....			2,880,300.....	2,880,300.....	17,920.....
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VIRGIL.

Messengersville.....	Messengersville.....	T. A. Mills.....	134 West End av., N. Y.....	5,038.....		80,420.....	1,320,190.....	1,320,190.....	
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DELAWARE COUNTY.

BOVINA.

Bovina Cooperative.....	Bovina.....	T. A. Archibald.....	Bovina.....				1,119,490.....	1,119,490.....	1,650.....
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COLOCHESTER.

Campbell Mt. Cooperative.....	Rockland.....	R. B. Palen.....	Rockland.....	32,652.....			232,536.....	232,536.....	15,360.....
Cook's Falls.....	Cook's Falls.....	Standard Dairy Co.....	511 E. 12th st., N. Y.....				491,284.....	491,284.....	490,845.....
Spring Brook.....	Rockland.....	E. B. Palen.....	Rockland.....						

*Amount of caseln made during year, 5,000 pounds. †Amount of caseln made during year, 85,000 pounds. ‡This report is included in Campbell Mt. Cooperative.

DELAWARE COUNTY—(Continued).

DAVENPORT.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of con- densed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Davenport Center ..	Davenport Center.	Sheffield Farms-Slawson Co.	583 Park av., N. Y.	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1,085,000	650,000	40,160
Delaney	Delaney	McDermott-Bunger Co.	327 W. 38th st., N. Y.	16,629	.....	.....	.....	681,160	171,000	60,653
West Davenport	West Davenport.	Sheffield Farms-Slawson Co.	383 Park av., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260,500	990,000	14,650

DELHI.

Cooperative!	Delhi	Delhi Cooperative.	Delhi	478,888	.....	.....	.....	6,233,131	2,424,428	.....
Delhi*	Delhi	Borden Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,400	331,200	.....
Fraziers	Delhi	John A. Smith	Centerville Station ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	657,000	507,000	30,200
Sanford s.	Delhi	P. E. Sanford	Warwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FRANKLIN.

Bartlett Hollow ..	Franklin	Beakes Dairy Co	906 E. 12th st., New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,600	260,450	14,000
Bennett Hollow ..	Franklin	Franklin Bros	Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903,200	.....	2,000
Franklin	Franklin	Franklin Bros	Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808,000	.....	20,000
Franklin Station ..	Franklin Depot.	Beakes Dairy Co	906 E. 12th st., New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	808,411	803,200	1,018
Leonta	Leonta	H. E. Wilcox	Franklin	25,250	.....	.....	.....	584,625	.....	50,000
Morrisville	Morrisville	Beakes Dairy Co	209 E. 12th st., New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240,660	890,000	65,500
Millers Station	Westbrook	McDermott-Bunger Co ..	327 W. 38th st., N. Y.	9,000	.....	.....	.....	944,680	900,160	4,250
Outsout Valley	North Franklin ..	Howard Bundy	North Franklin ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189,868	.....	.....

HAMDEN.

Borden's ..	Hamden	Borden's Con'd Milk Co	71 Hudson st., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDermott-Bunger ..	Hamden	McDermott-Bunger Co	327 W. 38th st., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	257,400	237,210	.....

HANCOCK.

Hales Eddy	Hales Eddy	Baldwin & O'Brien	81 Coles street, Jersey City, N. J.	647,161	647,161
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KORTRIGHT.

Bloomville.....	Sheffield Farms-Slawson Co. 583 Park ave., N. Y.....	2,796,100	3,794,160
West Kortright.....	T. O. Smith's Sons.....West Kortright.....	.....	800,000	2,200,000	1,200,000

MEREDITH.

East Meredith.....	Empire State Dairy Co.....1602 Broadway, B'klyn..	1,610,350	1,312,500
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MIDDLETOWN.

Austin Bridge.....	Margaretville.....	Beakes Dairy Co.....	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	1,200	604,050	507,000	37,250
Fleischmans.....	Fleischmans.....	O. F. Ballard.....	Fleischmans.....	4,777	.....	582,474	.....	75,800
Haitonville.....	Haitonville.....	Beakes Dairy Co.....	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	960	.....	280,200	300,250	2,060
Kellys Corners.....	Kellys Corners.....	Standard Dairy Co.....	611 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	252,164	239,400	.....

ROXBURY.

Brookdale.....	Roxbury.....	Hirschman, Blair & Keator.....	Roxbury.....	.....	1,167,020	1,165,020	.....	.....
Cold Spring.....	Roxbury.....	R. E. Robinson.....	Roxbury.....	82,100	.....	648,080	110,200	.....
D-laware Vale.....	Roxbury.....	Hirschman, Blair & Keator.....	Roxbury.....	85,365	.....	783,810	353,850	28,940
Delaware Valley ft.....	Roxbury.....	James E. Dart.....	Roxbury.....	57,900	324,800	2,034,520	177,620	317,400

SIDNEY.

Bainbridge Creamery.....	Sidney.....	Bainbridge Creamery Co.....	Bainbridge.....	.....	876,000	876,000	.....	.....
Haywood.....	Sidney Center.....	Beakes Dairy Co.....	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	.....	816,500	816,760	.....	.....
Plue Glen.....	Sidney Center.....	J. K. Dann.....	Sidney Center.....	.....	864,279	.....	.....	5,600
Youngs.....	Youngs.....	Borden's Cond. Milk Co.....	71 Hudson st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STAMFORD.

Almeda Creamery #.....	South Kortright.....	H. K. Ross.....	South Kortright.....	121,000	.....	2,643,800	1,214,600	212,920
Cooperative #.....	Stamford.....	J. C. Van Dyke.....	Stamford.....	164,977	.....	4,538,820	1,586,823	378,856
Grand George.....	Grand George.....	Sheffield Farms-Slawson Co. 583 Park ave., N. Y.....	Stamford.....	.....	.....	1,604,860	1,320,200	51,600
Hobart ft.....	Hobart.....	McDermott-Bunger Co.....	527 W. 34th st., N. Y.....	125,000	.....	5,540,000	2,960,500	488,000
McDermott Hunger.....	Grand George.....	J. C. Van Dyke.....	Stamford.....	.....	.....	479,960	479,870	.....
North Harpersfield #.....	Stamford.....	H. K. Ross.....	South Kortright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose Farms.....	Bloomville.....	T. O. Smith's Sons.....	South Kortright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's.....	South Kortright.....	J. C. Van Dyke.....	Stamford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Harpersfield #.....	Stamford.....	J. C. Van Dyke.....	Stamford.....	.....	.....	2,285,000	.....	.....
Whetmore #.....	Stamford.....	.....	Stamford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Amount of casein made during year, 19,500 pounds.
 ‡ Amount of casein made during year, 51,681 pounds.
 § Amount of casein made during year, 38,000 pounds.
 ¶ Amount of casein made during year, 30,977 pounds.
 ** Amount of casein made during year, 76,324 pounds.
 *** Amount of casein made during year, 18,250 pounds.
 § Amount of casein made during year, 53,750 pounds.
 ¶ Amount of casein made during year, 110,900 pounds.
 †† Amount of casein made during year, 53,750 pounds.
 ‡‡ Amount of casein made during year, 110,900 pounds.

§§§ This report is included in the Almeda Creamery.

DELAWARE COUNTY—(Concluded).

WALTON.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Beerston	Beerston	Wm. M. Peck	Walton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468,000	468,000	.....
Borden's	Walton	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	Walton	John A. Smith	Centerville Station .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206,600	204,400	.....
Northfield Creamery	Northfield	W. H. Benedict	Northfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	619,529	.....	5,480
Pineville	Walton	McDermott Banger Co.	527 W. 32nd st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671,160	650,460	2,100

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

AMERICA.

Wassie

BEEKMAN.

Green Haven

CLINTON.

Clinton Corners

DOVER.

Dover Furnace

EAST FISHKILL.

Gay Head	East Fishkill.....	Hudson Valley Dairy Co.....	Newburg.....	1,022,000	950,000	20,000
Hopewell Junction.....	Hopewell.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.....	71 Hudson st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....
Storm Lake	Stormville.....	Mutual Milk Co.....	326 E. 103d st., N. Y.....	507,338	507,338	.....

FISHKILL.

Fishkill Plains.....	Fishkill Plains.....	Edward Gardner.....	Centerville Station.....	1,305,000	876,000	23,200
Johnsville.....	Johnsville.....	C. G. Pierson.....	Warwick.....	431,598	414,799	2,800
Fishkill Village.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAGRANGE.

LaGrangeville.....	LaGrangeville.....	Beakes Dairy Co.....	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	876,100	874,200
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NORTH EAST.

Colemans Station.....	Colemans Station.....	White Clover Dairy Co.....	322 E. 60th st., N. Y.....	9,388	1,978,467	1,633,248
Millerton.....	Millerton.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.....	711 Hudson st., N. Y.....	.....	70,240	26,600
Shokomoko.....	Shokomoko.....	White Clover Dairy Co.....	322 E. 60th st., N. Y.....	1,664	1,130,790	967,166

PAWLING.

Ash & Esler.....	Pawling.....	Ash & Esler.....	127 E. 53d st., N. Y.....	.....	692,680	692,680
Mutual.....	Pawling.....	Mutual Milk Co.....	326 E. 103d st., N. Y.....	.....	1,678,929	1,678,929
Pawling.....	Pawling.....	Sheffield Farm & Sawson.....	.....	.....	2,190,600	2,190,600
Reynoldsville.....	Holmes.....	Decker Co.....	583 Park ave., N. Y.....	.....	1,108,840	1,108,840
.....	.....	Mutual Milk Co.....	326 E. 103d st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....

PINE PLAINS.

Pine Plains.....	Pine Plains.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.....	711 Hudson st., New York.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Plains.....	Pine Plains.....	W. D. Hatch.....	812 6th av., New York.....	1,675,350	1,674,000	.....
Pine Plains.....	Pine Plains.....	R. F. Stevens Co.....	338 Adams st., Br'klyn.....	613,200	613,200	.....

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Pleasant Valley.....	Pleasant Valley.....	George Walker.....	Middletown.....	584,000	438,000	21,880
Salt Point.....	Salt Point.....	John A. Smith.....	Centerville Station.....	489,600	452,600	14,600

RED HOOK.

Red Hook.....	Red Hook.....	Beakes Dairy Co.....	206 E. 12th st., New York.....	2,116,430	1,710,000	52,000
.....

Sum total of milk received in Borden's four plants in county 7,398,000 quarts. †Sum total of milk received at Borden's five plants in the county, 17,426,337 quarts; shipped, 17,426,337 quarts. ‡Now owned by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—(Concluded).

STANFORD.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
McIntyre	McIntyre	M. J. Lewis	303 W. 83d st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800,000	290,000	1,400
Stanfordville*	Stanfordville	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanfordville*	Stanfordville	W. D. Hatch	812 6th av., New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940,950	940,000	.....
Smith's	Stanfordville	John A. Smith	Centerville Station .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093,000	992,800	14,600

UNION VALE.

Verbank/Vtbank/812 6th av., New York// 1,547,683/ 1,517,683/

WAPPINGER.

Wappingers Falls.../Wappingers Falls./Hudson Valley Dairy Co.....// 600,000/ 520,000/ 12,000

WASHINGTON.

Millbrook/Millbrook/McDermott-Bunger Co./327 W. 83d st., N. Y./ 259,040/ 1,571,360/ 522,410/ 3,600

GENESEE COUNTY.

ALEXANDER.

Alexander Station/Alexander/W. E. Moulton/Alexander// 317,636/ 317,636/

GREENE COUNTY.

HUNTER.

Beakes Dairy Co.	Hunter	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.	618,240	602,500	2,300
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PRATTSVILLE.

Prattville Co-operative	Prattville	G. L. Persons	Prattville	10,000		2,000
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HERKIMER COUNTY.

COLUMBIA.

McCombs Crossing	Columbia	Brooklyn M. & C. Co.	New York City	400,000	400,000	2,400
Millers Mills	Millers Mills	L. J. Miller	Millers Mills	700,000	585,000	15,000
South Columbia	South Columbia	H. F. Burkus	Newark, N. J.	6,000	10,000	

DANUBE.

Indian Castle	Danube	McDermott-Bunger Dry Co.	New York City	54,420	1,640,000	1,354,000
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FRANKFORT.

Frankfort Condensed Milk Co.	Frankfort					
West Schuyler	West Schuyler	A. L. Stribage	New York City	2,500	910,000	802,000

GERMAN FLATS.

Jacksonburg	Little Falls	McDermott-Bunger Dry Co.	New York City	789,720	768,480	20,640
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HERKIMER.

Herkimer	Herkimer	A. L. Roy	New York City	25,000	200,000	88,000
East Bridge	Countryman	H. W. Morris	Countryman	1,002	1,247,601	1,077,576

LITTLE FALLS.

Little Falls	Little Falls	McDermott-Bunger Dairy Co.	New York City	600,000	512,000	12,000
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* No report.

LEWIS COUNTY — (Concluded).

LOWVILLE.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of con- densed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Lowville Milk and Cream Co.	Lowville.	Howell Cond. Milk Co.	Lowville. ....	.....	.....	639,280	30,000	3,216,485	88,900	479,480
McDermott-Bunger Station.	Lowville.	McDermott-Bunger Dairy Co.	Lowville. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000	750,000	.....
Standard.	Lowville.	B. C. Graves.	Lowville. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496,320	496,320	.....

MARTINSBURG.

East Martinsburg.	E. Martinsburg.	McDermott-Bunger Dairy Co.	East Martinsburg. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	979,200	979,200	.....
Glensfield.	Glensfield.	McDermott-Bunger Dairy Co.	527 W. 35th st., N. Y.	60,000	.....	.....	.....	3,030,000	1,900,000	.....

TURIN.

Black River Valley Milk and Cream Co.	Greig.	Fred. Stiles.	Greig.	53,589	53,589
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WEST TURIN.

Lyon Falls Station.	Lyon Falls.	H. J. Roberts.	Lyon Falls.	71,976	1,466,167	651,380	26,440
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MADISON COUNTY.

BROOKFIELD.

Leonardville.	Leonardville.	A. L. Williger.	437 East 16th st., N. Y.	75,000	1,606,240	1,151,240	16,000
Leonardville Farmers Union.	Leonardville.	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,342,620	1,342,620	.....
North Brookfield.	North Brookfield.	F. H. Herkstrother.	451 Madison st., Bklyn. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,065,000	1,065,000	.....

River Forks	Unadilla Forks	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.	322 East 103d st., N. Y.	37,693	.....	.....	1,507,433	991,659	27,200
Sweets	South Edmeston	Horden's Condensed Milk Co ..	71 Hudson st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,112,160	1,112,160	.....
West Edmeston	West Edmeston	C. M. Stone	West Edmeston	200	.....	.....	370,325	363,325	1,582
West Edmeston Farmers' Union	West Edmeston	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,864,160	1,864,160	.....
CAZENOVIA.									
Ballias	Webster Station	Paul Steffen	New York .....	.....	.....	.....	118,000	118,000	.....
Ballina Farmers' Un'n	Webster Station	Tuxedo Dairy Co	507 19th st., New York .....	.....	.....	.....	1,460,000	1,460,000	.....
Cazenovia	Cazenovia	C. A. Buckingham	New Woodstock .....	.....	.....	.....	72,000	72,000	.....
New Woodstock	New Woodstock	C. A. Buckingham	New Woodstock	8,000	.....	.....	1,923,304	1,617,125	12,500
DeRUETER.									
DeRueter	DeRueter	E. G. Haviland	455 6th ave., Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	1,135,187	959,645	28,200
Sheds	Sheds	Henry Ranch	20 Garden st., B'klyn. ....	.....	24,264	.....	1,292,200	1,170,880	.....
Farmers' Union	Sheds	Henry Ranch	20 Garden st., B'klyn. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EATON.									
Eaton	Eaton	Tupper Bros.	Eaton	30,000	.....	.....	1,825,000	1,087,000	73,000
Eaton Station	Eaton	Tupper Bros.	Eaton .....	.....	.....	.....	1,460,000	1,460,000	.....
Morrisville Station	Morrisville Station	Carl Leach	Morrisville Station .....	.....	.....	.....	638,400	619,160	1,921
Pratts	Pratts Hollow	H. J. Hughes	Pratts Hollow	6,720	.....	.....	748,544	672,363	1,466
GEORGETOWN.									
Georgetown	Georgetown Station	Honry Arnstein	346 E. 76th st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,092,000	1,092,000	.....
HAMILTON.									
Hamilton	Hamilton	John Harmon	Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	1,527,800	717,300	135,000
Hubbardville	Hubbardville	N. C. Snow	Hubbardville .....	.....	.....	.....	1,605,680	1,435,060	84,370
Poolville	Poolville	L. C. Jordan	502 Broadway, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	400,000	.....
Poolville Farmers' Union	Poolville	Tupper Bros.	Eaton	64,663	.....	.....	800,000	475,000	.....
LEBANON.									
Earlville	Earlville	Manhattan Dairy Co.	New York	10,400	.....	.....	420,000	371,039	.....
Lebanon	Lebanon	Bates & Tamny	507 W. 19th st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,707,080	1,707,080	.....
Lebanon Farmers' Union	Lebanon	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.	322 E. 103d st., N. Y.	45,639	.....	.....	988,000	783,134	.....
Randallville	Randallville	John Harmon	Hamilton	1,827	47,463	.....	1,530,000	700,000	135,000

* Amount of caseln made during year, 2,000 pounds.

MADISON COUNTY—(Concluded).

LENOX.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of name.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of con- dense milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	
					Full cream.	Skim.		Quarta.	Quarta.
Canastota	Canastota	Leonard B. Sayer	Canastota					504,000	
South Bay	South Bay	M. A. Howell	Gothen					730,000	

LINCOLN.

Clackville	Clackville	Samuel Levy	147 Forsyth st., N. Y.					514,917	470,197
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MADISON.

Boneville Farmers Union	Boneville	M. S. Lewis, pres.	Boneville					1,037,840	
Solvayville	Solvayville	A. D. C. Eames	Solvayville					582,120	582,120
Solvayville Farmers Union	Solvayville	C. S. Mowers	Solvayville		17,803	68,279		1,651,560	896,520

NELSON.

Erieville Creamery	Erieville	C. K. Maynard	Erieville	90,072				2,166,200	808,080
Erieville Station	Erieville	Louis Ehrhardt	211 E. 47th st., N. Y.					584,000	584,000

ONEIDA.

Kenwood	Kenwood	T. A. Mills	634 West End av., N. Y.					683,000	637,000
Oneida Castle	Oneida Castle	McDermott-Bunger Dry Co.	527 W. 38th st., N. Y.					1,340,000	1,000,000

STOCKBRIDGE.

Munnsville	Munnsville	J. E. Reasco	28 Kingst., New York					1,950,000	1,710,000
Valley Mills	Valley Mills	T. A. Mills	531 West End avenue, New York					1,232,880	1,108,000

SULLIVAN.

Chittenango.....	Chittenango Sta'n Samuel Leary.....	17 Fourth st., N. Y.....	1,318,800	1,318,800	.....
Perryville.....	Perryville.....	C. A. Buckingham.....	908,473	617,120	35,850

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

-AMSTERDAM.

Clover Leaf Milk Co.	Amsterdam.....	Wm. Leary.....	25,000	792,000	22,200
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CANAJOHARIE.

Canajoharie Creamery	Canajoharie.....	Walter H. Lippe.....	293,602	5,083,473	151,500
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FLORIDA.

Minaville.....	Minaville.....	Minaville Cheese Co.....	489,200	489,200
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GLEN.

Fultonville Creamery	Fultonville.....	Fultonville Creamery Co.....	40,000	700,000	250,000
Fulton Milk Station	Fultonville.....	M. J. Crowley.....	.....	300,000	300,000

MINDEN.

Fort Plain Creamery	Fort Plain.....	F. W. Bander.....	60,000	1,150,000	125,000
Orange Co. Milk Ass'n	Fort Plain.....	Warren Lowell.....	.....	2,961,640	.....
The Otsego Valley Creamery	Fort Plain.....	Watts & Ehle.....	28,547	1,840,255	301,600

ROOT.

Downing Milk Station	Randall.....	Mutual Milk & Creamery Co.	New York.....	150,000	150,000
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ST. JOHNSVILLE.

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co.	St. Johnsville.....	Frank Gibble.....
* Amount of casein made during year, 44,908 pounds. † Amount of casein made during year, 142,200 pounds. ‡ Amount of casein made during year, 76,000 pounds.					
§ Amount of casein made during year, 19,144 pounds. ** No report.					

ONEIDA COUNTY.

AUGUSTA.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of con- densed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
BOONVILLE.										
Oriskany Falls.....	Oriskany Falls.....	J. V. Jordan.....	Newburg.....				Quarta.	1,080,000	1,080,000	Quarta.
Alder Creek.....	Alder Creek.....	Greenwich Dairy Co.....	New York City.....			35,000		494,000	334,000	20,000
Boonville Milk and Cream Co.....	Boonville.....	Boonville Milk & Cream Co.....	Boonville.....					2,160,000	2,160,000	
BRIDGEWATER.										
North Bridgewater.....	North Bridgewater.....	J. Kane.....	Jersey City, N. J.....		40,000			495,000	88,000	3,000
Onelda Milk and Cream Co.....	Bridgewater.....	Onelda Milk & Cream Co.....	Bridgewater.....	2,400				200,000	160,000	9,600
KIRKLAND.										
Clinton Creamery.....	Clinton.....	S. Manver & Son.....	Clinton.....					600,000	300,000	40,000
Clinton Dairy.....	Clinton.....	E. F. Stephens & Co.....	338 Adams st., B'klyn.....					298,203	89,320	35,200
MARCY.										
Marcy.....	Marcy.....	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.....	New York City.....					120,000	120,000	
Sittville Co-operative Milk Co.....	Sittville.....	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.....	New York City.....					800,000	800,000	
MARSHALL.										
Deansboro'.....	Deansboro.....									
U. S. Condensed Milk Co.....	Deansboro.....	Geo. I. Hovey.....	Deansboro.....					48,126		

PARIS.

Greene Crossing	Casaville	Standard Dairy Co.	Casaville	878,531	650,000	13,240
Sanguet	Sanguet	Standard Dairy Co.	New York	1,410,525	716,392	28,400
Stone Road	Casaville	Newark Milk & Cream Co.	Newark, N. J.	1,000,000	402,000	73,000

REMSEN.

Rensen	Rensen	E. E. Jones	Rensen	5,992	78,119	51,760
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ROME.

Greenway	Greenway	Bates Dairy Co.	New York	450,000	450,000
Trento Dairy Co.	Rome	John S. Climo	Rome	285,000	285,000
Weed, W. S., Ice Cream Co.	Rome	W. S. Weed	Brooklyn	400,000	.....	40,000

SANGERFIELD.

Sangerfield	Sangerfield	Chas. N. Carpenter	Sangerfield	4,000	1,000	1,800,000
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STEUBEN.

East Steuben	East Steuben	P. O. Jones	Mutual Milk & Cream Co., New York	600,000	800,000
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TRENTON.

Holland Patent	Trenton	Geo. C. Keener	Holland Patent	51,295	1,954,980	1,168,000
Prospect	Prospect	Fred Van Aulen	Prospect .....	.....	730,000	834,000
Trenton	Trenton	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.	New York	463,000	465,000

VERNON.

Vernon	Vernon	J. Spurr	Vernon	780,000	730,000
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VERONA.

Verona	Verona Station	J. R. Burleigh	Verona Station	1,320,000	1,280,000
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WESTMORELAND.

Hecla	Hecla	Mutual Milk & Cream Co.	New York	900,000	900,000
Westmoreland	Westmoreland	A. C. Hibbard	Westmoreland	835,700	813,840

* No report.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

DE WITT.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Jameville	Jameville.....	Gustave Grafenstein.....	1217 Fourth av., B'klyn	8,000				1,300,000	1,000,000	20,000
FABIUS.										
Apulla *	Apulla Station.....	John J. Blaney, sec'y	Apulla Station.....	65,317				1,411,555	654,089	2,025
LA FAYETTE.										
Onativia.....	La Fayette	Seller Bros	272 Plain st., Newark, N. J.....	23,300				1,460,000	450,000	128,000
LYSANDER.										
Baldwinsville	Baldwinsville.....	Seller Bros	272 Plain st., Newark, N. J.....					1,300,000	700,000	60,000
Lamsons	Lamsons	John Bosch & Son.....	163 Eleri st., Brooklyn.....					584,000	584,000	
MANLIUS.										
Kirkville.....	Kirkville	P. & O. Ober	Kirkville	312	3,500			840,800	809,800	
POMPEY.										
Delphi Condensery.....	Delphi.....	Howell Condensed Milk Co. Goshen.....	Goshen.....				1120,000	1,430,000	4715,000	
Oran	Oran	Paul Steffen	316 W. 14th st., N. Y.		74,885			2,045,418	1,670,418	
Oran Farmers Union.....	Oran.....	Tuxedo Dairy Co.....	607 W. 19th st., N. Y.					284,000	284,000	

TULLY.

Tully?	Tully	Seller Bros	373 Plain st., Newark, N. J.	13,200	22,800	730,000	293,000	56,000
Tully Farmers Union	Tully	G. D. Griffiths	Tully			622,800	484,500	

ONTARIO COUNTY.

FARMINGTON.

Mortons Creamery Co.	Mortons	D. C. Smith	Mortons			119,000	3,300	9,640
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GENEVA.

Geneva Creamery	Geneva	J. C. Koels	Wasteloo			292,000	260,000	5,000
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MANCHESTER.

Sanitarium Farm Creamery	Clifton Springs	A. S. Cotton	Clifton Springs	14,000		378,900	112,500	28,800
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PHELPS.

Phelps	Phelps	Chas. West	Phelps	600		182,238	40,333	21,200
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ORANGE COUNTY.

BLOOMING GROVE.

Blooming Grove	Blooming Grove	Alex. Campbell Co	802 Fulton st., B'klyn.			716,200	641,540	2,500
Oxford Depot	Oxford Depot	Alex. Campbell Co	802 Fulton st., B'klyn.			2,090,000	1,790,000	33,800
Salisbury Mills	Salisbury Mills	Beakes Dairy Co	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.			1,260,510	1,258,800	
Washingtonville	Washingtonville	Beakes Dairy Co	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.			2,116,586	1,970,440	21,800

CHESTER.

Sugar Loaf	Sugar Loaf	Sugar Loaf Dairy Co	1530 W. 22d st., N. Y.			614,800	611,000	1,080
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CORNWALL.

Meadowbrook	Meadowbrook	John D. Gilmor	Meadowbrook			204,400	204,400	
Mountainville	Mountainville	Beakes Dairy Co	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.			610,450	600,580	
Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Beakes Dairy Co	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.			116,800	116,800	

* Amount of casein made during year, 67,472 pounds. † Estimated.

‡ Amount of casein made during year, 13,002 pounds. § Amount of casein made during year, 1,260 pounds.

ORANGE COUNTY—(Continued).

CRAWFORD.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Bullville.....	Bullville.....	Beates Dairy Co.....	308 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	2,400.....	.....	.....	.....	702,310.....	700,550.....	.....
Crawford's.....	Pine Bush.....	E. & L. Crawford.....	Pine Bush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,000.....	427,610.....	12,000.....
Decker's.....	Pine Bush.....	Alex S. Decker.....	Pine Bush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830,000.....	720,000.....	20,000.....
Decker Home Farm.....	Pine Bush.....	Alex S. Decker.....	Pine Bush.....	3,000.....	.....	.....	.....	580,000.....	480,000.....	6,000.....
Sanford's.....	Pine Bush.....	P. E. Sanford.....	Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022,000.....	1,022,000.....	.....
Thompson Ridge.....	Thompson Ridge.....	Bald Ice Cream Co.....	848 Fulton st., Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,400.....	386,880.....	.....
Van Keurens.....	Pine Bush.....	E. & L. Crawford.....	Pine Bush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875,000.....	875,000.....	.....

DEER PARK.

Port Jervis.....	Port Jervis.....	Schloss & Evans.....	Port Jervis.....	5,600.....	.....	.....	.....	387,477.....	399,743.....	4,200.....
Howells Condensery.....	Goheen.....	Howell Condensed Milk Co.....	Goheen.....	.....	.....	.....	101,387.....	4,784,000.....	.....	23,620.....
Klipps Station.....	Goheen.....	Henry C. Schriefer.....	15 Kosciuszko street, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,200.....	331,200.....	.....
Orange County Ass'n.....	Goheen.....	Orange Co. Milk Association.....	146 W. 25th st., N. Y.....	1,380.....	.....	.....	404,048.....	2,190,449.....	390,295.....	21,435.....
Otterkill.....	Goheen.....	M. H. Benken & Co.....	204 Clason av., Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168,000.....	1,168,000.....	.....

HAMPTONBURG.

Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Borden's Cond. Milk Co.....	71 Hudson st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525,000.....	523,240.....	.....
Campbell Hall.....	Campbell Hall.....	R. F. Stevens Co.....	338 Adams st., Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,304.....	247,304.....	.....
Clark Station.....	Campbell Hall.....	Int'l Milk Co.....	376 E. 103d st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780,000.....	780,000.....	.....
Crystal Run.....	Crystal Run.....	George Walker.....	Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376,423.....	318,524.....	11,400.....
Farmington.....	Craigville.....	M. D. Barker.....	Craigville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,895,000.....	1,895,000.....	.....
Farmington.....	Maybrook.....	F. W. Tower.....	Maybrook.....	2,000.....	.....	.....	.....	825,637.....	775,337.....	219,000.....
Nesleytown.....	Campbell Hall.....	S. W. Eager, Jr.....	Campbell Hall.....	2,000.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752,960.....	1,752,960.....	30,240.....
Rocklet.....	Burnside.....	Standard Dairy Co.....	611 E. 12th st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	764,880.....	764,880.....	.....
Stellman's.....	Campbell Hall.....	John H. Stellman.....	125 Franklin av., Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MIDDLETOWN.

Borden's	Middletown	Borden's Cond. Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y.						
Ellwood's	Middletown	Charles L. Ellwood	Middletown				835,800	695,800	24,200

MINTSINK.

Berry's	Westtown	Thomas Berry	Hackensack, N. J.	2,000				504,000	401,200	7,800
Borden's	Johnson's	Borden's Cond. Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y.							
Unionville	Unionville	S. C. Haynes	Unionville					8,729,470	8,293,160	71,720
Westtown	Westtown	P. and & Thors	Middletown					936,000	936,000	

MONROE.

Beakes	Monroe	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.					514,300	512,840	
Campbell's	Monroe	Alexander Campbell Co.	922 Fulton st., Brooklyn	25,000				2,060,000	1,480,600	20,000
Turners	Turners	J. W. Flecheantine	Turners					557,000	557,000	

MONTGOMERY.

Allards Corners	Walden	Hudson Valley Dairy Co.	Newburg					610,000	580,000	16,000
Beakes	Montgomery	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.					760,520	715,650	8,500
Beres	Walden	R. F. Stevens Co.	338 Adams st., B'klyn.					510,160	510,160	
McDermott-Bunger Company	Montgomery	McDermott-Bunger Co.	527 W. 38th st., N. Y.					668,860	660,440	1,210
Searsville	Searsville	Reid Ice Cream Co.	833 Fulton st., B'klyn.					1,690,720	1,225,000	5,620
Union	Montgomery	Reid Ice Cream Co.	833 Fulton st., B'klyn.					462,300	461,860	
Wallkill*	Wallkill	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., N. Y.							

MOUNT HOPE.

Borden's	Otisville	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	71 Hudson st., New York							
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NEWBURG.

Colden Hill	East Coldenham	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., New York					403,296	402,900	
East Coldenham	East Coldenham	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., New York					791,470	790,100	
Gardentown	Newburg	Reid Ice Cream Co.	833 Fulton st., B'klyn.					584,320	584,050	
Leopoldale	Leopoldale	Hudson Valley Dairy Co.	Newburg					600,000	590,000	12,000
West Coldenham	East Coldenham	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., New York					537,820	537,160	
Willow Grove	Newburg	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., New York					451,300	449,680	400

NEW WINDSOR.

Cinton	Rocklet	Beakes Dairy Co.	206 E. 12th st., New York					368,400	368,000	
Little Britain	Little Britain	E. D. Pierson	Little Britain					438,000	408,800	26,300

* Sum total milk received Borden's six plants in county, 28,979,459 quarts.

ORANGE COUNTY—(Concluded).

WALKHILL.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Amount of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Circleville.....	Circleville.....	Walker & Houston.....	Middletown.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	697,938	643,146	14,645
Phineys Crossing...	Walkhill.....	McDermott-Bunger Co.....	527 West 38th street, New York City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,440	187,320	.....
Pounds Station.....	Middletown.....	Pound & Thorne.....	Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,158,448	1,144,568	.....
Stony Ford.....	Stony Ford.....	McDermott-Bunger Co.....	527 West 38th street, New York City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574,240	574,180	.....

WARWICK.

Association.....	Warwick.....	Farmers' Association.....	Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350,880	1,335,400	187,705
Big Island.....	Florida.....	J. H. Doremot.....	Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,000	292,000	.....
Bordens.....	Florida.....	Bordens Condensed Milk Co. 717 Hudson st., New York.....	22 Division st., Newark, N. J.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durands.....	Warwick.....	Newark Milk Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elen.....	Pine Island.....	Empire State Dairy Co.....	402 Broadway, Br'klyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759,200	759,200	.....
Howell's.....	Florida.....	Howell Condensed Milk Co.....	Goshen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,000	227,400	.....
Lake Station.....	Lake Station.....	Geo. W. Bates.....	13 Jefferson St., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370,708	1,370,708	.....
New Milford.....	New Milford.....	Sugar Loaf Dairy Co.....	150 W. 22d st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015,000	1,004,400	43,800
Piercen's.....	Warwick.....	Tueco Wherry.....	Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,882,800	1,880,420	600
Pine Island.....	Pine Island.....	Howell Condensed Milk Co.....	Goshen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,337,131	476,804	10,120
Sanford's.....	Warwick.....	P. E. Sanford.....	Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,467,780	2,251,000	49,355
Stone Bridge.....	Wanier.....	Sugar Loaf Dairy Co.....	150 W. 22d st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,200	174,200	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	692,400	692,400	.....

WAYAYANDA.

Cooks.....	Slate Hill.....	E. G. Cook.....	Slate Hill.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	180,000	184,400	4,800
New Hampton.....	New Hampton.....	W. H. Probert.....	211 E. 14th st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481,800	481,800	.....
Mills.....	Slate Hill.....	S. Royal Mills.....	Slate Hill.....	900	1,920,960	1,145,080	65,900

WOODBURY.

Central Valley.....	J. C. Rider.....	214,175/	214,170/.....
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OSWEGO COUNTY.

FULTON.

Henri Nestle.....	Fulton.....	2,000,000/	7,800,000/.....
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OTSEGO COUNTY.

MARYLAND.

Maryland.....	Geo. Graham.....	8,500/	609,341/.....
Schenectady.....	W. O. Gifford & Son.....		906,109/ 900,109/ 6,000

MILFORD.

Callersville.....	Geo. Quackenbush.....		438,000/ 438,000/.....
Portlandville.....	L. C. Wood.....		783,001/ 206,440/ 40,680

MORRIS.

Pearalls.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....		650,559/.....
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ONEONTA.

McDermott-Bunger ..	Oneonta.....	1,428,210/
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PITTSFIED.

Borden's.....	New Berlin.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co./71 Hudson st., N. Y.....	7,472,222/ 14,359,654/.....
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RICHFIELD.

The Rockdale Co.....	Richfield.....	120,000/	1,750,000/ 280,000/.....
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UNADILLA.

Canfield.....	Unadilla.....	McDermott-Bunger Co.....	New York.....
Wells Bridge.....	Wells Bridge.....	F. E. Coush.....	672,180/ 5,043,153/ 642,914/
			1,462,000/ 33,000/ 259,200

* Sum total milk received Borden's six plants in count : 28,979,439.
 † Amount of casein made during year, 19,431 pounds.
 ‡ Amount of casein made during year, 65,000 pounds. § Amount of casein made during year, 34,000 pounds.

OTSEGO COUNTY—(Concluded).

WORCESTER.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Quantity of con- densed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
East Worcester Worcester Creamery Association	East Worcester.... Worcester	D. A. Blair	East Worcester..... Worcester .....	..... 91,111	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	292,000 240,000	292,000 240,000	..........

PUTNAM COUNTY.

CAEMEL.

Carmel	Carmel	John Smith	Carmel	500	.....	.....	.....	440,300	435,268	.....
Daley Lane	Croton Falls	Hulse & Todd	Croton Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,800	700,800	.....
Mutual	Baldwin Place	Mutual Milk Co.	326 E. 103d st., N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,386,050	1,987,600	37,529

PATTERSON.

Mutual	Patterson	Mutual Milk Co.	126 E. 103d st., N. Y.	3,303,320	3,303,320
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PHILLIPSTOWN.

McKeels Corners	Cold Spring	F. A. Lowe	211 Av. C. New York	292,000	260,000	4,000
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SOUTH EAST.

Borden's	Brewster	Borden's Cond. Milk Co.	171 Hudson st., N. Y.	10,998,708
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RENSELAER COUNTY.

BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick Creamery and Produce Co.	Eagle Mills	L. B. Thurston	Eagle Mills	29,838	77,907
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NASSAU.			
Leont Farms Co	(Nassau)	(C. Cuddeback)	(813 4th ave, New York)
			206,773
STEPHENTOWN.			
Empire State Dairy Co/Stephentown	(John Applanap)		(Stephentown)
			491,380
			370,040
			17,320
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.			
CANTON.			
McDermott-Bunger Dairy Co.	Canton	W. J. McKay	Canton
Rensselaer Falls	Rensselaer Falls	A. L. Roy	New York
			202,960
			2,335,378
			97,500
			640,680
			97,500
DEKALB.			
DeKalb Junction	(DeKalb Junction)	(Mutual Milk & Cream Co.)	(322-4 E. 103d st., N. Y.)
			816,000
			816,000
GOUVERNEUR.			
Gouverneur	(Gouverneur)	(Mutual Milk & Cream Co.)	(322-6 E. 103d st., N. Y.)
			300,000
			300,000
HAMMOND.			
Hammond	(Hammond)	(A. L. Wielage)	(437 E. 15th st., N. Y.)
South Hammond	(South Hammond)	(D. F. Babcock)	(South Hammond)
			298,105
			804,360
			298,105
			9,200
MASSENA.			
Masena Springs	(Masena Springs)	(Beakes Dairy Co.)	(206 E. 21st st., N. Y.)
			5,000
			5,000
MORRISTOWN.			
Brier Hill	(Brier Hill)	(Armistead & Ehrhart)	(New York)
Morristown	(Morristown)	(Jas. J. Farrell)	(Morristown)
			510,000
			975,880
			484,000
			10,200
			6,000
POTSDAM.			
Holden	(Turnpike)	(Tuxedo Dairy Co.)	(507-9 W. 19th st., N. Y.)
Potdam Milk Station	(Potdam Milk Station)	(Sugar Loaf Dairy Co.)	(530 W. 19th st., N. Y.)
			19,703
			130,103
			130,103

* Amount of casein made during year, 100,000 pounds.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

COBLESKILL.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Amount of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quarts.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Woodlawn Farm Dairy Co.	Cobleskill.....	Geo. Starr White.....	Yonkers.....	10,000.....				750,000.....	450,000.....	23,000.....

GILBOA.

South Gilboa.....	Stamford.....	Hudson Valley Dairy Co.....	Newburg.....					700,000.....	500,000.....	14,000.....
JEFFERSON.										
Jefferson Station	Jefferson.....	Sheffield Farms-Slawson, Decker Co.....	382-5 Park ave., N. Y.....					1,314,000.....		146,000.....

RICHMONDVILLE.

Richmondville	Richmondville.....	Sheffield Farms-Slawson, Decker Co.....	583 Park av., N. Y.....					750,000.....	730,000.....	
SEWARD.										
Hyndsville.....	Hyndsville.....	F. F. Hatch.....	123 W. 48th st., N. Y.....					412,791.....	434,581.....	8,000.....
Seward Dairy Ass'n.....	Seward.....	E. G. Post.....	Mount Vision.....		102,040.....				46,641.....	

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

CATHARINE.

Alpine	Alpine	Peates Dairy Co.....	206 E. 12th st., N. Y.....					18,700.....	18,700.....	
Odessa Milk Station.....	Odessa	G. M. Stone.....	Odessa					211,385.....	211,385.....	

CAYUTA.

Cayuta Creamery	Cayuta	208 E. 12th st., N. Y.	419,000	161,000	7,200
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SENECA COUNTY.

COVERT.

Farmer	Farmer	J. A. Lester	438,000	800,000	27,800
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MONTKUZUMA.

Montezuma	Montezuma	A. P. Smith	410,000	102,900
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SENECA FALLS.

Youngs Creamery Co. Seneca Falls	Seneca Falls	William Youngs	2,000	182,500	144,020	3,440
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WATERLOO.

Main St. Creamery	Waterloo	W. H. Cosow	115,500	300,000	20,500	20,000
Waterloo	Waterloo	J. C. Koels	20,000	647,500	176,100	23,300

STEBEN COUNTY.

ADDISON.

Addison	Addison	Howell Con M'k and Cr'm Co. Goshen	612,876	122,573
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BATH.

Bath Creamery	Bath	E. L. & J. L. Ferguson	5,500	1,050,000	995,030	1,000
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CORNING.

Crystal C'y M'k Depot Corning	Corning	Eliaworth E. Mayo	4,000	200,000	100,000	3,000
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ERWIN.

Painted Post	Painted Post	Howell Con M'k and Cr'm Co. Goshen	199,514	39,903
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RATHBONE.

Cameron Mills	Cameron Mills	Howell Con M'k and Cr'm Co. Goshen	181,425	14,285
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SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SOUTHAMPTON.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter man-ufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Amount of condensed milk man-ufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Bridgehampton*	Bridgehampton	Elmer J. Thompson	Bridgehampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quarts.	Quarts.	Quarts.
										18,000

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

BETHEL.

Monticello	Monticello	Kiernan Bros	786 Amsterdam ave., New York	298,500	275,000	3,000
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CALICOON.

Youngville	Youngville	Sarah J. Meyers	Youngville	6,595	134,147	924,800	177,400	149,480
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COCHECTON.

Cochecton	Cochecton	Greenwich Dairy Co.	327 W. 13th st., N. Y.	627,800	627,800
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DELAWARE.

Callicoon Depot	Callicoon Depot	W. A. Blauvelt	Callicoon Depot	1,600	6,050	465,977	340,577	6,540
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FALLSBURG.

Centerville Station	Centerville Station	John A. Smith	Centerville Station	20,000	770,000	535,600	43,800
Hurleyville, Erin	Hurleyville	H. J. Martin	Hurleyville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	.....
Hurleyville, Cold Spr	Hurleyville	O. C. Smith	Hurleyville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,012,000	700,000	54,000
Mountandale	Mountandale	George Walker	Middletown .....	.....	7,52	24,60	.....	.....	385,000	292,000	14,000
Woodbourne	Woodbourne	John A. Smith	Centerville Station .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,61,900	384,900	.....

FREMONT.

Fremont Center.....	Chaper Engert.....	New York City.....	.....	.....	172,000	.....
Hankins.....	Gilbert H. Adams.....	Hankins.....	.....	.....	511,000	.....
Long Eddy.....	W. A. Blauvelt.....	535 Vanderbilt av., Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	115,944	.....

LIBERTY.

Liberty.....	Empire State Dairy Co.....	503 Broadway, B'klyn.....	2,200	.....	1,330,490	1,040,210	11,800
Liberty Elgin Cream- ery.....	Liberty Elgin Creamery Co.....	Liberty.....	4,000	250,000	600,000	4,000	4,000
Parkville.....	R. F. Stevens Co.....	338 Adams st., B'klyn.....	1,200	.....	452,200	260,800	29,200
Stephensville.....	Empire State Dairy Co.....	502 Broadway, B'klyn.....	.....	.....	864,400	363,993	.....

MAMAKATING.

Highview.....	S. Horton.....	664 6th av., New York.....	.....	.....	949,000	584,000	54,750
Port Orange.....	Kiernan Bros.....	786 Amsterdam av., New York.....	.....	.....	862,500	334,840	4,200
Winterton.....	Luigi Cinque.....	Winterton.....	52,200	.....	524,000	14,000	.....
Winterton.....	John E. Kiasaco.....	26 King st., New York.....	2,540	.....	584,520	560,920	4,720
Wurtsboro.....	George Walker.....	Middletown.....	.....	.....	292,000	243,200	7,260

ROCKLAND.

Livingston Manor.....	McDermott-Bunger Co.....	537 W. 38th st., N. Y.....	.....	.....	890,080	510,200	5,460
Rockland.....	Johnson & Albee.....	Roscoe.....	.....	.....	791,240	583,440	87,660

TUSTEN.

Narrowsburg.....	Baldwin & O'Brien.....	31 Coles street, Jersey City, N. J.....	9,000	554,335	464,355
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TIOGA COUNTY.

BARTON.

Barton.....	W. E. Rogers.....	188 Butler st., Brooklyn.....	117,600	117,600
Lockwood.....	Henry Ranch.....	20 Garden st., Brooklyn.....	147,724	146,374

CANDOR.

Catsalunk.....	Taylor Bros.....	Owego.....	210,840	210,840
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NEWARK VALLEY.

Newark Valley!.....	R. Harbison.....	3046 Amber st., Phila- delphia, Pa.....	1,825	1,429,568	109,528	211,943
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* This is also a butter factory. † Amount of caseln made during year, 22,450 pounds.

‡ Amount of caseln made during year, 18,193 pounds.

TIOGA COUNTY—(Concluded).

NICHOLS.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Amount of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
Nichols	Nichols ..	E. G. Taylor	Owego					438,000	438,000	Quarts.
OWEGO.										
Apalachin	Apalachin	Henry Ranch	29 Garden st., Brooklyn	800				829,640	829,640	18,720
Camprille	Camprille	E. Wingo	Camprille					584,030	584,030	
Flemingville	Flemingville	Peter Hornig	2013 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa.					1,500,000	1,500,000	
Owego on Lackawanna R. R.	Owego	E. G. Taylor	Owego					803,000	803,000	
Owego on Lehigh R. R.	Owego	C. H. & W. C. Supplies	142 11th st., Phila., Pa.					1,678,000	1,678,000	
RICHFORD.										
Richford	Richford	W. D. Black	1113 Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pa.					1,188	1,188	
SPENCER.										
Spencer	Spencer	E. B. Shaylor	Spencer					640,500	640,500	2,591
TIOGA.										
Smithboro Dairy A's ..	Smithboro	W. H. Johnson	Smithboro	27,613				331,877	3,256	1,505
Smithboro Star No. 3 ..	Smithboro	H. Dellinger	Philadelphia, Pa.					282,009	282,000	
Tioga Center on the Erie ..	Tioga Center	Tioga Dairy Co.	Tioga Center	3,000				511,000	475,940	
Tioga Center on the Lehigh ..	Tioga Center	Carl Kochendorfer	Tioga Center					146,000	146,000	

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

DANBY.

West Danby	West Danby	E. Griffin	West Danby	696,400	696,400
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DEYDEN.

Dryden	Dryden	R. Harbison	2016 Amber st., Phil., Pa.	1,698,200	1,398,200
Freeville	Freeville	A. J. Flower & Son	1127 Girard av., Phil., Pa.	235,546	235,546

GROTON.

Groton	Groton	J. B. Longshore	3250 N. 6th st., Phil., Pa.	876,000	637,000
McLean	McLean	Joseph Legault	262 Bleeker st., N. Y.	7,700	478,000
Peruville	Peruville	Nelson W. Burke	Peruville	4,891	321,540

ULYSSES.

Trumansburg	Trumansburg	John Bosch & Son	163 Ellery st., Brooklyn	511,020	511,020
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ULSTER COUNTY.

GARDINER.

Forest Glen	Forest Glen	McDermott-Bunger Co	527 W. 88th st., N. Y.	194,560	194,560
Gardiner	Gardiner	R. F. Stevens Co	338 Adams st., P'tlyn.	792,400	412,500

KINGSTON.

Kingston Dairy Co.	Kingston	Kingston Dairy Co.	1,500	511,000	475,000
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NEW PALTZ.

New Paltz	New Paltz	McDermott-Bunger Co	527 W. 88th st., N. Y.	1,088,200	710,000
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PLATTEKILL.

Plattekill	Plattekill	Hudson Valley Dairy Co.	Newburg	640,000	16,000
Stevens	Stevens	R. F. Stevens Co	338 Adams st., P'tlyn.	175,200	170,000

SHAWANGUNK.

Garrison Springs	Wallkill	Hudson Valley Dairy Co.	Newburg	1,168,000	780,000
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WAWARISING.

Dairyland	Dairyland	Edward Gardner	Centerville Station	285,000	392,000
Greenfield	Centerville	John A. Smith	Centerville Station	175,300	175,300

*Amount of cascin made during year, 29,931 pounds. †Amount of cascin made during year, 8,200 pounds.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FORT ANN.

NAME OF MILK STATION OR CONDENSERY.	Post-office address of same.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.		Amount of con- densed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.				
GREENWICH.										
Champlain Valley Creamery.....	Comstock.....	Van Dusen & Sheldon.....	Fairhaven, Vt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quarts.	Quarts.	67,200
PUTNAM.										
Easton & Greenwich Creamery Ass'n.....	Greenwich.....	J. H. Mealey.....	Greenwich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666
WHITEHALL.										
Wrights Station.....	Wrights.....	J. M. Graeff.....	Westport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000
WAYNE COUNTY.										
ARCADIA.										
Nowak Creamery.....	Newark.....	Hyman Bros.....	Newark.....	154,439	.....	.....	.....	1,979,644	.....	112,824
BUTLER.										
Butler Center.....	Butler Center.....	A. P. Smith.....	Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722,315	.....	150,510
South Butler.....	South Butler.....	A. P. Smith.....	Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691,069	.....	158,840
Westbury.....	Westbury.....	Peter Laugwell.....	Wolcott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416,116	.....	83,220
GALEN.										
Angela Corners.....	Clyde.....	E. C. Burt.....	Clyde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384,092	.....	74,170
Hunts Corners.....	Clyde.....	E. C. Burt.....	Clyde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,732	.....	40,930
Marengo.....	Clyde.....	E. C. Burt.....	Clyde.....	297,026	61,250

LYONS.

Lyons Creamery	Lyons	Henry Valtel	Lyons	77,891	606,750	4,590
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MACEDON.

Macedon Creamery	Macedon	L. E. Eldridge	Macedon	40,000	850,000	145,000
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ONTARIO.

Big Elm Dairy Co.	Ontario Center	L. W. Johnson	Ontario Center	63,875	1,095,000	106,000
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PALMYRA.

E. Palmyra Creamery	East Palmyra	A. B. Robinson	East Palmyra	83,779	391,649	10,960
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SODUS.

Sodus Co-op. Cr'y Co.	Sodus	Peter Langwell	Wolcott	40,045	685,275	57,900
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BEDFORD.

Mutual	Bedford Station	Mutual Milk Co	1326 E. 103d st., N. Y.	21,320	21,320	
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LEWISBORO.

Goldens Bridge	Goldens Bridge	Huke & Todd	Croton Falls	822,200	822,200	
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NEW CASTLE.

Briar Cliff	Briar Cliff Manor	W. W. Law	Briar Cliff Manor	61,451	1,314,000	43,900
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SOMERS.

Amawalk	Amawalk	Wm. J. Robinson	Yonkers	500	700,880	4,000
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YORKTOWN.

Mutual	Yorktown Heights	Mutual Milk Co	1526 E. 103d st., N. Y.	20,160	20,160	
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WYOMING COUNTY.

ATTICA.

Attica Creamery*	Attica	Rice & Adams	237 Allen st., Buffalo	7,000	1,000,000	36,000
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* Amount of casein made during year, 10,000 pounds.

STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS, OF MILK, CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED MILK PRODUCED IN MILK STATIONS AND CONDENSERIES IN 1902.

BROOME COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE: ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.				NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE: ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AND CREAM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.																		
	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED DURING YEAR.		Number of milk stations.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of milk shipped during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of butter manufactured during year.	Pounds.	Quantity of caseln made during year.	Pounds.	Quantity of caseln sold during year.	Pounds.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.
	Number of pounds of butter man- ufactured during year.	Full cream.																						Skim.
	Barker.....	1	720,000	720,000
Chemango.....	.....	.....	1	.....	292,000	292,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corleavesville.....	9,800	.....	1	1,455,881	1,190,181	22,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conklin.....	.....	.....	1	396,000	396,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkwood.....	.....	.....	1	1,080,000	1,080,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisle.....	34,136	23,000	2	1,717,500	1,284,135	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranford.....	1,206	.....	2	2,868,270	3,759,270	10,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanford.....	.....	.....	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Triangle.....	.....	.....	1	945,000	525,600	29,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	24,820	.....	2	272,500	272,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vestal.....	9,000	.....	1	516,683	300,763	16,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	.....	9,463	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Conewango.....	1		1				150,000	150,000	70,000					
Dayton.....	2		2				250,000	250,000	143,000					
Ellicottville.....														
Franklinville.....	1		1				60,000	60,000	No report					
New Albion.....	1		1				432,000	432,000	248,000					
Perryburg.....	1		1				828,000	828,000	730,000					
Yorkshire.....	1		1				1,004,000	1,004,000						

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Arbutus	1	855,000	234,000	155,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cato	2	2,040,128	618,610	224,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conquest	2	1,462,073	.....	380,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	1	588,000	.....	153,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ira	2	857,778	407,065	54,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locke	2	863,243	87,214	94,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravia	1	418,750	819,876	21,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mentz	1	1,985,189	.....	483,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rampontus	1	1,082,448	700	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	1	1,045,432	100,310	89,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starling	2	1,252,800	511,920	112,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumner Hill	1	576,480	386,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Cherry Creek	1	.....	170,200	96,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennedy	1	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Aabland	1	634,112	601,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats	2	1,606,876	827,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	8	1,906,825	748,100	80,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	1	591,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin	2	1,894,960	.....	116,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horseheads	1	386,000	283,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Etten	1	432,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veteran	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Alton	2	1,227,672	988,000	93,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bainbridge	1	759,724	704,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coventry	2	1,624,510	.....	272,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	5	6,767,082	2,018,000	246,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaillard	5	7,106,439	4,894,899	125,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Norwich	2	1,377,600	1,197,500	8,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich	4	8,933,243	2,965,565	83,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orford	2	10,810,637	6,298,701	226,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherburne	2	2,918,743	1,877,842	45,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soyras	5	6,992,920	5,866,920	162,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.										NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CASEIN MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.											
	Number of pounds of butter man- ufactured during year.	NUMBER OF POUNDS FACTURED DURING YEAR.		Quantity of milk received during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.	Number of condenseries.	Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of butter manu- factured during year.	Pounds.	Quan- tity of casein made during year.	Pounds.	Quan- tity of milk received during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quarta.
		Full cream.	Skim.																			
Ancram	8	24,168	7,998	1,543,960	1,435,960	21,000	151,200															
Canaan	1	5,000																				
Copake	2	3,000	4,000	949,000	803,000	43,800																
Copake	1	7,825	8,880	848,948	814,810	16,860																
Hilledale	3	15,000		2,514,296	2,280,000	19,859																
Stuyvesant	1	3,000		1,619,505	1,590,904																	
Borden's three plants				1,894,468	1,894,468																	

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cincinnati	4	45,922	152,208	6,004,378	624,980	455,920																
Cortland (City)	2			1,452,848	1,452,848																	
Cortlandville	4	11,750	82,000	2,124,578	2,741,874	10,000																
Gaylor	1			1,813,000	1,813,000																	
Westtown	1		41,824	950,508	541,220	15,000																
Harford	1			1,411,778	934,324	97,474																
Hamer	6	82,500	73,000	6,417,014	5,213,400	28,800																
Marathon	1	25,000	1,000	1,700,000	1,684,000	2,000																
Proble	2	80,000	3,500	1,707,600	1,887,600	54,040																
Solon	1			1,847,920	1,847,920																	
Truxton	2	51,120		2,888,300	2,904,320	17,930																
Virgil	1	6,034	80,420	1,220,196	1,020,196																	

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Bovina.....	1	119,499	1,450	506,315	19,500	1,450
Colchester.....	3	783,820	114,333	1,811,000	19,500	1,450
Davenport.....	3	2,032,660	29,200	5,265,633	29,200	294,516
Delhi.....	4	478,588	154,038	2,943,870	154,038	294,516
Franklin.....	2	80,220	287,400	617,161	287,400	617,161
Hamden.....	2	80,220	287,400	617,161	287,400	617,161
Hancock.....	2	80,220	287,400	617,161	287,400	617,161
Kortright.....	2	80,220	287,400	617,161	287,400	617,161
Meredith.....	2	80,220	287,400	617,161	287,400	617,161
Middletown.....	4	125,385	413,120	1,111,376	413,120	1,111,376
Roxbury.....	4	125,385	413,120	1,111,376	413,120	1,111,376
Sidney.....	4	125,385	413,120	1,111,376	413,120	1,111,376
Stamford.....	10	409,997	1,332,800	7,586,090	1,332,800	7,586,090
Walton.....	5	409,997	1,332,800	7,586,090	1,332,800	7,586,090
Borden's four plants.....	1	409,997	1,332,800	7,586,090	1,332,800	7,586,090

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Amenia.....	1	6,4760	651,760	1,008,450	1,008,450	1,008,450
Beekman.....	1	1,017,625	1,843,120	1,843,120	1,843,120	1,843,120
Clinton.....	1	1,843,120	1,843,120	1,843,120	1,843,120	1,843,120
Dover.....	3	1,530,338	1,457,338	1,457,338	1,457,338	1,457,338
East Fishkill.....	3	1,530,338	1,457,338	1,457,338	1,457,338	1,457,338
Fishkill.....	3	1,530,338	1,457,338	1,457,338	1,457,338	1,457,338
La Grange.....	1	876,160	876,160	876,160	876,160	876,160
North East.....	3	11,052	2,109,257	2,600,396	2,600,396	2,600,396
Pawling.....	4	11,052	2,109,257	2,600,396	2,600,396	2,600,396
Pine Plains.....	2	2,288,550	2,287,200	2,287,200	2,287,200	2,287,200
Pleasant Valley.....	2	1,072,400	890,600	890,600	890,600	890,600
Red Hook.....	1	2,118,430	1,710,000	1,710,000	1,710,000	1,710,000
Stanford.....	3	2,335,850	2,332,800	2,332,800	2,332,800	2,332,800
Unionville.....	1	1,647,663	1,647,663	1,647,663	1,647,663	1,647,663
Wappinger.....	1	600,000	530,000	530,000	530,000	530,000
Washington.....	1	259,910	17,426,337	17,426,337	17,426,337	17,426,337
Borden's five plants.....	1	259,910	17,426,337	17,426,337	17,426,337	17,426,337

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alexander.....	11	817,636	817,636	817,636	817,636	817,636
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GREENE COUNTY.

Hunter.....	1	618,240	602,500	602,500	602,500	602,500
Prattville.....	1	10,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200

HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.			NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CASHIN MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AND CREAM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.									
	Number of milk stations.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED DURING YEAR.		Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Number of condenseries.						Quarts.
		Full cream.	Skim.				Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of butter manufactured during year.	Quantity of casin made during year.	Quantity of casin sold during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	
Columbia.....	0	12,000	10,000	1,725,000	1,566,000	17,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danube.....	1	54,420	.....	1,440,000	1,256,000	24,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort.....	1	2,500	6,125	910,000	803,000	14,600	1 No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Flats.....	2	.....	.....	788,720	708,480	20,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	26,002	37,497	1,547,501	1,163,578	80,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000	512,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	.....	22,371	.....	4,047,240	3,897,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russell.....	.....	26,146	.....	730,302	603,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winfield.....	4	134,000	25,750	9,466,752	8,325,720	18,000	.....	.....	104,500	.....	.....	.....	.....

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of milk stations.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of butter manufactured during year.	Quantity of casin made during year.	Quantity of casin sold during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
Alexandria.....	1	604,240	616,240	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atwerp.....	1	670,500	620,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	2	4,513,900	1,933,800	36,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	2	2,246,120	1,616,520	42,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theresa.....	1	1,430,080	1,470,000	76,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wills.....	1	1,453,600	1,363,000	16,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LEWIS COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of milk stations.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of condensed milk manufactured during year.	Quantity of butter manufactured during year.	Quantity of casin made during year.	Quantity of casin sold during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
Croghan.....	1	26,800	26,800	57,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt.....	.....	1,300,080	1,300,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leyden.....	.....	1,940,000	1,940,000	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowville.....	.....	214,220	2,274,220	.....	1 30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinsburg.....	.....	2,028,280	2,078,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North.....	.....	32,688	32,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Turin.....	1	1,464,167	601,880	34,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield	7	37,988	75,000	8,898,143	7,918,843	44,733	.....	.....	.....
Gauesoria	4	8,000	.....	5,673,404	5,167,125	12,500	.....	.....	.....
DeRuyter	2	.....	.....	2,437,887	2,130,518	25,208	.....	.....	.....
Kates	4	36,720	24,264	4,671,044	3,835,518	76,420	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	4	.....	.....	1,092,000	1,027,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	4	.....	61,653	4,332,980	3,927,380	160,520	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	4	.....	.....	4,665,080	3,561,273	185,000	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	2	1,827	56,059	1,234,000	1,234,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	4	.....	.....	514,917	473,137	4,320	.....	.....	.....
Madison	3	.....	68,272	8,271,520	2,453,450	53,520	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	2	.....	17,865	2,750,200	1,397,080	74,400	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	2	90,072	166,676	1,923,000	1,637,000	44,100	.....	44,908	.....
Stockbridge	2	.....	.....	3,152,888	2,573,000	52,480	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	2	.....	50,000	2,237,373	1,533,920	55,000	.....	.....	.....

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Amsterdam	1	25,000	.....	792,000	.....	29,200	.....	.....	.....
Catskill	1	253,602	.....	5,053,473	.....	151,500	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	.....	.....	439,300	439,200	.....	.....	142,200	.....
Glen	2	40,000	.....	1,000,000	550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	3	88,547	.....	2,990,225	304,600	290,360	.....	.....	3,061,640
Root	1	.....	.....	150,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johnsville	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Angusta	1	.....	.....	1,080,000	1,080,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boonville	2	.....	85,000	2,654,000	2,184,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater	2	2,400	40,000	695,000	248,000	12,600	.....	.....	.....
Kirkland	2	.....	.....	888,203	888,210	75,200	.....	.....	.....
Marcy	2	.....	.....	970,000	920,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	2	.....	.....	48,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	2	5,335	117,130	3,290,016	1,768,880	112,610	.....	.....	.....
Remsen	1	5,862	78,119	1,185,830	561,800	51,760	.....	.....	.....
Rome	8	.....	.....	1,235,000	825,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Sangerfield	1	4,000	1,000	1,800,000	1,400,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Stanley	1	.....	.....	600,000	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ten-ton	1	.....	.....	2,151,860	2,267,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	1	51,293	.....	730,000	730,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verona	1	.....	.....	1,320,000	1,280,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland	2	.....	.....	1,735,700	1,713,840	6,650	.....	.....	.....

* \$39,280 pounds of skim cheese was made.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of milk stations.	NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.				NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CASEIN MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AND CREAM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.									
		NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BUTTER MANUFACTURED DURING YEAR.		Number of pounds of butter manu- factured during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES.		Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of butter made during year.	Quan- tity of casein sold during year.	Quan- tity of casein received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
		Full cream.	Skim.					Number of condenseries.	Quarts.						
De Witt	1	6,000			1,200,000	1,000,000	20,000								
Palms	1	65,217			1,411,535	654,030	8,025								
La Fayette	1	23,300			1,480,000	450,000	120,000				67,473				
Lyndebury	2				1,784,000	1,281,000	60,000								
Manlius	1	312	3,500		849,800	800,800									
Pulphrey	2		74,885		2,839,418	1,984,418		1	120,000				1,430,000	1715,000	
Tully	2	13,200	28,800		1,558,800	746,500	54,000				13,002				

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Farmington	1				119,000	3,350	9,540								
Genesee	1				292,000	260,000	5,000								
Manchester	1	14,600			374,000	112,500	28,800								
Phelps	1	600			192,264	40,363	21,200								

ORANGE COUNTY.

Blooming Grove	4				6,183,898	5,681,860	38,400								
Chester	1				814,800	811,000	1,000								
Conwall	3				990,780	990,780									
Crawford	7	5,400			4,896,710	4,621,080	28,000								
Deer Park	1				367,474	299,474	4,200								
Johnen	2				1,499,200	1,494,200									
Hampdenburg	9	4,000			7,077,793	6,834,703	200,000	2	805,315	1.38			6,914,449	890,296	45,003
Micheltown	1				835,800	686,800	20,000								
Minisk	4	2,000			5,169,461	4,650,360	80,400								

Monroe.....	8	25,000	2,131,300	2,550,440	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	7	.....	4,752,660	4,153,130	30,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hope.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburg.....	6	.....	2,363,204	2,281,920	12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Windsor.....	2	.....	805,400	776,800	29,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walkill.....	4	2,500	2,613,114	2,549,194	14,645	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	12	280,000	12,591,617	9,869,930	291,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waywanda.....	3	1,800	2,583,750	1,761,280	70,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbury.....	1	.....	214,176	214,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Borden's six plants.....	23,970,459	23,970,459

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Fulton.....	1	2,000,000	7,800,000
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OTSEGO COUNTY.

Maryland.....	2	1,572,447	900,103	5,000
Millford.....	2	1,203,061	704,460	40,480
Morris.....	1	.....	630,850	.....	85,051	19,531	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta.....	1	.....	1,423,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7,472,222	.....	.....	.....
Rochfield.....	1	120,000	1,750,000	280,000	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....
Uadilla.....	1	105,034	.....	.....	1	672,180	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	2	61,111	333,000	532,000	.....	35,000	6,005,153	678,514	326,840

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Carmel.....	3	500	2,527,150	2,122,668	97,520	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patterson.....	1	.....	3,303,320	3,903,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfieldtown.....	1	.....	291,000	260,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southeast.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10,93,708	.....	.....

RENSELAER COUNTY.

Brunswick.....	1	20,826	.....	.....	77,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	1	.....	208,773	208,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stephentown.....	1	.....	491,560	370,041	17,520	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Estimated.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of milk stations.		NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE: ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.				NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CASEIN MADE: ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AND CREAM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.					
	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured during year.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANU- FACTURED DURING YEAR.		Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of butter manu- factured during year.	Quan- tity of casein made during year.	Quan- tity of casein sold during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.
		Full cream.	Skim.									
Canton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	97,560	97,560	202,960	94,124	100,600	3,385,378½	610,680	67,960
DeKalb.....	1	.....	.....	.....	816,000	816,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gouverneur.....	1	.....	.....	.....	390,000	390,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond.....	2	.....	.....	.....	602,485	298,105	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massena.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morristown.....	2	.....	.....	.....	510,000	1,409,850	16,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potsdam.....	2	.....	.....	.....	140,800	140,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Cobleskill.....	1	.....	.....	10,000	750,000	450,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilboa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	700,000	590,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,314,000	.....	146,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmondville.....	1	.....	.....	.....	730,000	730,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	2	102,010	.....	.....	442,791	481,232	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Calbaine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	220,085	220,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	1	.....	.....	.....	310,000	301,000	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SENECA COUNTY:

Covert	1	438,000	300,000	27,000	.....	.....
Montezuma	1	410,000	.....	102,300	.....	.....
San Francisco	1	182,500	144,020	2,440	.....	.....
Wallerloo	2	547,500	315,600	49,200	.....	.....
		85,500	.....	.....	.....	.....

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Bath	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Corning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Erwin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balbouse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	6																																

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[illegible]

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

City	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Bethel	1	1	296,600	275,000	3,000
Chillicothe	1	1	974,800	177,400	149,480
Chillicothe	1	1	674,800	67,800	67,800
Delaware	1	1	405,977	340,577	6,610
Fellsburg	3	5	2,919,000	2,320,500	112,900
Fellsburg	3	5	798,941	798,941	3
Fremont	1	1	2,747,090	1,035,000	45,000
Liberty	4	4	2,712,020	1,741,960	70,950
Mammoth	5	5	71,200	71,200	71,200
Mammoth	5	5	1,981,320	1,093,610	43,030
Rockland	2	2	1,981,320	1,093,610	43,030
Rockland	2	2	554,335	464,355	3
Tuscan	1	1	9,000	9,000	9,000

TIoga COUNTY.

Barren	265,324	265,874																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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TOMPKINS COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF MILK STATIONS.		NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.		NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES.		NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AND CREAM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.								
	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured during year.	Number of milk stations.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANU- FACTURED DURING YEAR.		Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of condensed milk manu- factured during year.	Quantity of butter manu- factured during year.	Quantity of caseln made during year.	Quan- tity of caseln sold during year.	Quantity of milk received during year.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year.	
			Full cream.	Skim.											
Danby.....	8,020	1			696,400	696,400	58,000								
Dryden.....		1			1,813,746	1,533,745	58,000								
Groton.....	8,020	1	4,884		2,168,700	1,458,640	98,240								
Ulysses.....		1			511,020	511,020									

ULSTER COUNTY.

Gardner.....	2	800	.....	.....	987,020	607,060	4,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	511,000	475,000	76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Paltz.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,086,260	710,000	52,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattekill.....	2	.....	.....	.....	815,200	750,000	15,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawangunk.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,168,000	740,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wawarsing.....	2	.....	.....	.....	540,200	467,200	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Fort Ann.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAYNE COUNTY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford	1	21,820	21,820		
Leviaboro	1	822,200	822,200		
New Castle	1	1,314,000	1,022,000	48,800	
Somers	2	844,520	704,780	4,000	
Yorktown	1	20,160	20,160		

WYOMING COUNTY.

[illegible]

STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, OF MILK, CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED MILK
PRODUCED IN MILK STATIONS AND CONDENSERIES IN
NEW YORK STATE IN 1902.

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF STATIONS AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.				NUMBER OF CONDENSERIES AND POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CASEIN MADE; ALSO NUMBER OF QUARTS OF MILK RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AND CREAM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH CONDENSED MILK MADE.							
	Number of pounds of butter manu- factured during year.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANU- FACTURED DURING YEAR.		Quantity of milk received during year. Quarts.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year. Quarts.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year. Quarts.	Quantity of butter manu- factured during year. Pounds.	Quan- tity of casein made during year. Pounds.	Quan- tity of casein shipped during year. Pounds.	Quantity of milk received during year. Quarts.	Quantity of milk shipped or sold during year. Quarts.	Quantity of cream shipped or sold during year. Quarts.
		Full cream.	Skim.									
Broome	78,903	9,463	25,000	13,382,431	11,370,751	167,021	773,355	82,150	36,886	8,150,246	5,412,487	.....
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	2,360,000	1,231,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	429,001	.....	.....	12,637,469	2,671,194	1,755,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque .....	.....	.....	.....	230,200	99,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	340,037	.....	.....	7,509,063	2,539,592	197,061	365,000	14,538	.....	1,460,000	.....	.....
Chenango	481,191	86,270	233,361	43,232,469	28,801,814	1,206,249	8,514,290	698,314	36,886	20,538,812	6,245,286	95,903
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	33,625	20,878	.....	10,370,197	9,619,192	253,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corland	256,830	60,561	.....	30,154,828	19,568,801	711,654	.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1,107,828	713,120	.....	67,162,266	41,317,391	2,010,957	259,040	685,908	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	11,062	70,240	.....	43,615,436	42,003,715	209,679	.....	.....	.....	1,571,360	522,440	2,600
Erie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....	317,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....	638,240	602,500	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	195,395	374,036	67,372	21,456,515	13,899,416	180,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	85,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	171,975	.....	.....	8,215,856	7,267,869	61,720	30,000	.....	.....	2,216,485	89,000	479,490
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Madison	40	174,517	227,851	322,629	44,754,878	86,777,874	781,102	.....	47,808	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	8	447,149	.....	.....	10,454,928	1,448,800	471,009	2	740,410	.....	2,901,610	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	37	17,887	298,544	36,000	71,243,585	18,277,750	381,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	10	107,929	107,185	.....	10,833,582	6,890,757	348,025	1	120,000	.....	1,430,000	715,000	.....
Ontario	5	18,200	.....	.....	10,032,248	435,308	44,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	71	46,700	.....	280,000	86,531,487	70,322,811	941,775	8	503,315	1,880	6,914,449	390,296	45,055
Oreana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	5	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owego	10	285,117	.....	38,000	7,130,508	2,415,516	85,721	2	2,000,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	.....
Panama	5	800	.....	.....	7,122,670	6,088,868	41,520	1	8,114,402	84,431	35,000	20,764,807	320,940
Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	3	29,858	.....	.....	700,158	578,513	95,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	11	.....	.....	.....	2,570,851	3,228,351	25,400	1	202,900	94,124	100,000	3,358,378	640,080
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	8	10,000	102,910	.....	8,338,791	3,251,222	192,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	3	.....	.....	.....	410,085	391,063	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	3	87,500	.....	.....	1,878,006	656,670	182,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,263,815	1,065,000	20,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	14	46,995	292,025	312,632	12,388,726	9,545,198	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toga	10	33,844	.....	.....	9,487,047	7,776,768	430,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	7	8,020	4,681	.....	5,239,896	4,197,806	228,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	9	2,100	.....	.....	5,107,680	3,784,260	186,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	12	871,032	.....	.....	8,698,584	2,080	1,016,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	6	61,851	.....	.....	2,022,270	3,590,460	47,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	7,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	365,000	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Quantity of skim cheese made during year, 639,230 pounds.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE. ALBANY COUNTY.

BERNE.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufac- tured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of caseln made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Berne and Knox	Berne	T. J. Wood	Berne	Cheese	6,222

COEYMANE.

Albore Creamery Co.	Albore	Engene Wicks	Albore	Butter ..	74,813
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NEW SCOTLAND.

Peura Bush Creamery Co.	Jerusalem	Willis Johnson	Jerusalem	Butter ..	46,653
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RENSELAERVILLE.

Medusa Creamery Co.	Medusa	T. C. Harvey	Medusa	Butter ..	82,194
Potters Hollow Creamery Co.	Potters Hollow	George W. Wilde	Potters Hollow	Butter ..	67,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaerville Co-operative Creamery Co.	Rensselaerville	Nathaniel Teed	Rensselaerville	Butter ..	75,197	.....	.....	.....	.....

WESTERLO.

South Westerlo Elgin Creamery Co.	South Westerlo	J. G. Blood	South Westerlo	Butter ..	40,000
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ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ALFRED.

Brown	Alfred Station	T. G. Brown	Alfred Station	Cheese	32,415
Fenner's Home	Alfred Station	K. P. Fenner	Alfred Station	Cheese ..	.....	67,072	.....	.....	.....
Five Corners	Almond R. F. D.	E. K. Fenner	Almond R. F. D. No. 1 ..	Cheese ..	.....	90,026	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley	Alfred Station	E. K. Fenner	Alfred Station	Cheese ..	.....	65,538	.....	.....	.....
Tip Top	Alfred	A. C. Baker	Alfred	Cheese ..	.....	45,264	.....	.....	.....

ALLEN.

Allen Creamery and Cheese Factory	Belfast	James A. Hogue	Angelica	168,420
Empire	Galen	H. E. Osgood	Angelica	91,720
Keystone	Angelica	J. R. Lamont	Angelica	111,100
Platt	Fillmore R. F. D. No. 1	R. B. Jerman	Fillmore	97,300
West Hill	Canadua	S. E. Rice	Canadua	107,100

ALMOND.

Almond Creamery and Cheese Factory	Almond	H. D. Palmer	Almond	42,200
Cardale	Almond	Walter McHenry	Almond	115,365
McHenry Valley	Almond	H. E. Fenner	Almond	55,474

AMITY.

Genesee Valley	Belvidere	John Costello	Belvidere	125,000
Gilt Edge	Belmont	Hidden & Beach	Belmont	239,038
Withney	Belmont	W. J. Gull	Belmont	107,150

ANDOVER.

Andover	Andover	W. F. Snyder	Andover	139,000
Dean	Andover	Michael Dean	Andover	60,979
Elm Valley	Elm Valley	U. W. Stratton	Elm Valley	105,882

ANGELICA.

Angelica Creamery and Cheese Factory	Angelica	Jas. A. Hogue	Angelica	81,450
Angelica Union	Angelica	Chas. F. Potter	Angelica	70,000
			B. & C.	1,713

BELFAST.

Belfast	Belfast	A. E. Perry	B. & C.	411,323
Rockville	Rockville	A. E. Perry	Belfast	124,901
Transit Bridge	Transit Bridge	A. E. Perry	Belfast	103,555
White Creek	Belfast	A. E. Perry	Belfast	111,000

BIRDSALL.

Birdsall	Whitneys Crossing	Young & Young	Fillmore	45,504
Knightsville	R. F. D.	J. L. McCracken	Whitneys Crossing	82,526

BOLIVAR.

South Bolivar	Honeoye, Pa.	R. C. Hayward	Honeoye, Pa.	48,322
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ALLEGANY COUNTY—(Continued).

BURNS.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cheese made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Slater Creek	Canaseraga	Charles S. Swain	Canaseraga	Cheese	Cheese	67,273 .....	.....	.....	.....
CANEADEA.									
Canadea	Canadea	Young & Young	Fillmore	Cheese	Cheese	101,803 .....	.....	.....	.....
Houghton	Houghton	P. B. Loftis	Houghton	Cheese	Cheese	118,005 .....	.....	.....	.....
Oramel	Oramel	A. E. Perry	Belfast	Cheese	Cheese	71,589 .....	.....	.....	.....
Shongo	Fillmore R. F. D.	Young & Young	Fillmore	Cheese	Cheese	89,559 .....	.....	.....	.....
CENTERVILLE.									
Babbitt	Houghton	P. W. Hogg	Black Creek	Cheese	Cheese	101,560 .....	.....	.....	.....
Centerville	Centerville	Young & Young	Fillmore	Cheese	Cheese	139,219 .....	.....	.....	.....
Start	Fillmore	F. W. Hogg	Black Creek	Cheese	Cheese	83,467 .....	.....	.....	.....
Union	Higgins	Young & Young	Fillmore	Cheese	Cheese	63,970 .....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkshire No. 15	Bliss R. F. D.	E. L. Jones	Delevan	Cheese	Cheese	40,000 .....	.....	.....	.....
CLARKSVILLE.									
Clarksville	West Clarksville	M. M. Congdon	West Clarksville	Cheese	Cheese	218,914 .....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	Obi	M. M. Congdon	West Clarksville	Cheese	Cheese	92,109 .....	.....	.....	.....
CUBA.									
Cuba Village	Cuba	Jas. Loftis	Cuba	Cheese	Cheese	70,009 .....	.....	.....	.....
Kellar Hill	Cuba	M. J. Dunn	Black Creek	Cheese	Cheese	81,958 .....	.....	.....	.....
North Cuba Creamery	North Cuba	C. A. Thompson	North Cuba	B & C	9,132	112,652 .....	.....	.....	.....
Elee	Cuba R. F. D. No. 1	John McCarthy	Cuba	Cheese	Cheese	141,317 .....	.....	.....	.....
South Cuba	Cuba	G. S. Marsh	Cuba	Cheese	Cheese	131,251 .....	.....	.....	.....

FRIENDSHIP.

Dayton.....	Belvidere.....	John Costello.....	Belvidere.....	Cheese.....	40,000
East Hill.....	Belmont R. F. D. No. 3	Robart & McCarthy.....	Friendship.....	Cheese.....	100,000
Friendship.....	Friendship.....	M. W. Hobart.....	Friendship.....	B. & C.....	10,000
North Branch.....	Friendship.....	Henry Friendley.....	Emmrs.....	Cheese.....	100,000
Spring Brook.....	Friendship.....	Hobart & McCarthy.....	Friendship.....	Cheese.....	72,000
West Nile.....	Nile.....	Henry Wiant.....	Nile.....	Cheese.....	145,000

GENESEE.

Little Genesee.....	J. C. Wirt.....	Little Genesee.....	Cheese.....	115,945
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GRANGER.

Short Tract.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	110,383
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GROVE.

East Grove.....	Whitneys Crossing.....	Whitneys Crossing.....	Cheese.....	41,678
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HUME.

Fillmore.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	B. & C.....	101,543
Hume.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	97,720
Mill's Mills.....	A. L. Boller.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	105,000
Rush Creek.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	157,485
Stone Spring.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	76,546
Waseoy.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	167,874

INDEPENDENCE.

Cyder Creek.....	Whiteville.....	F. B. Porce.....	Wellsville.....	Cheese.....	80,000
Independence.....	Independence.....	Alfred W. Stone.....	Independence.....	Cheese.....	75,238
Spring Mills.....	Spring Mills.....	C. L. Richardson.....	Spring Mills.....	Cheese.....	151,898
Wildman.....	Whiteville.....	C. H. Austin.....	Whiteville.....	Cheese.....	150,000

NEW HUDSON.

Black Creek.....	Black Creek.....	M. J. Dunn.....	Black Creek.....	B. & C.....	175,015
Laferty.....	Cuba.....	Fred Carpenter.....	Cuba.....	Cheese.....	95,000
Marshall.....	Black Creek R. F. D.	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.....	Cheese.....	66,093
Mount Monroe.....	Cuba R. F. D. No. 5.	Percy B. Bennett.....	Cuba R. F. D. No. 5	Cheese.....	65,841
New Hudson.....	Black Creek.....	M. J. Dunn.....	Black Creek.....	Cheese.....	101,215
Rawdon.....	Black Creek.....	F. W. Hogg.....	Black Creek.....	Cheese.....	149,160
Spring Brook.....	Black Creek.....	George Sowebay.....	Black Creek.....	Cheese.....	84,000

ALLEGANY COUNTY—(Concluded).

RUSHFORD

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Brookside	Rushford	M. E. Gordon	Fillmore	Cheese	.....	80,090	.....	.....	.....
Hardys	Cuba R. F. D. No. 5	C. E. Pettit	Cuba R. F. D. No. 5	Cheese	.....	155,889	.....	.....	.....
Kelloggville	Rushford	F. W. Hogg	Black Creek	Cheese	.....	99,880	.....	.....	.....
Pearl Creek	Rushford	F. W. Hogg	Black Creek	Cheese	.....	107,141	.....	.....	.....
Pedouque	Rushford	M. E. Gordon	Fillmore	Cheese	.....	96,594	.....	.....	.....
Rushford	Rushford	C. J. Eimer	Rushford	Cheese	.....	151,000	.....	.....	.....
West Branch	Rushford	Fred James	Rushford	Cheese	.....	74,885	.....	.....	.....
SOIO.									
Allentown	Allentown	Ellev Allen and May	Allentown	Cheese	.....	70,155	.....	.....	.....
Knight's Creek	Scio	Allen Boyd	Scio	Cheese	.....	83,432	.....	.....	.....
Scio No. 1	Scio	J. L. Coyle	Scio	Cheese	.....	83,759	.....	.....	.....
Vandermark No. 2	Scio	P. B. Coyle	Scio	Cheese	.....	75,010	.....	.....	.....
WARD.									
Phillips Creek	Phillips Creek	Ockerman & Tuttle	Scio	Cheese	.....	148,597	.....	.....	.....
Vandermark No. 1	Scio	G. E. Dodge	Scio	Cheese	.....	70,212	.....	.....	.....
Wadsworth Hill	Belmont R. F. D. No. 1	Brodie Bros.	Belmont R. F. D. No. 1	Cheese	.....	49,500	.....	.....	.....
WELLSVILLE.									
Brown Cheese Factory	Wellsville	Wm. R. Brown	Wellsville	Cheese	.....	42,480	.....	.....	.....
Wellsville	Wellsville	Wm. H. Howden	Wellsville	Cheese	.....	81,636	.....	.....	.....
WEST ALMOND.									
Baker	Belmont	Marshall Crandall	Belmont	Cheese	.....	50,908	.....	.....	.....
Pan-American	Whitney Crossing	W. K. Child	Hennet	Cheese	.....	55,283	.....	.....	.....
West Almond	West Almond	A. A. Raymond	West Almond R. F. D. No. 2	Cheese	.....	180,781	.....	.....	.....

WILLING.

Ford Brook	Stanards	T. J. Carmody & Co.	Cuba	Cheese	60,000	.....
Halleport	Halleport	M. N. Costello	Halleport	Cheese	77,402	.....
Shongo	Shongo	R. C. Alaworth	Shongo	Cheese	68,453	.....

WIRT.

Inavale	Inavale	B. C. Pierce	Inavale	Cheese	107,000	.....
Richburg	Richburg	Thomson, Costa & Bar- den	Richburg	Cheese	60,000	.....
Wirt Center	Wirt Center	Thomas Dorn	Wirt Center	Cheese	100,000	.....

BROOME COUNTY.

BAKER.

Hydeville	Hydeville	H. A. Niles	247 Water st., Bing- hamton	Butter	81,433
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BINGHAMTON.

Carvers	Binghamton	W. J. Carver	151 Court st., Bing- hamton	Butter	4,000
Cloverdale	Binghamton	Geo. F. Lyon	98 Washington st., Binghamton	Butter	18,000	.....
Fifth Ward Creamery	Binghamton	P. B. Cook	59 Dickinsey street, Binghamton	Butter	1,000	.....
Parlor City Creamery	Binghamton	Brown & Manning	94 Front st., Bing- hamton	Butter	1,000	.....
Robinson & Ostrom	Binghamton	Robinson & Ostrom	22 Edward st., Bing- hamton	Butter	1,000	.....
Van Patton	Binghamton	C. Van Patton	45 Seminary avenue, Binghamton	Butter	1,000

CHENANGO.

Castle Creek	Castle Creek	Geo. F. Lyon	Binghamton	Butter	15,000
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COLESVILLE.

Center Village	Center Village	Henry Bets	Center Village	Butter	116,180
Harpurville	Harpurville	Guy Harburt	Harpurville	Cheese	45,231	.....
Martin Hill	Harpurville	C. G. Davis	Harpurville	Butter	45,000	.....
Ohio Valley	North Colesville	H. C. Eldred	North Colesville	Butter	38,560	.....
Vallonia Springs	Vallonia Springs	S. S. Brown & Co	318 Greenwich street, New York	Butter	98,686	.....
						25,829
						6,000

BROOME COUNTY—(Concluded).

FENTON.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
North Fenton	North Fenton	C. H. Paddleton	North Fenton	Cheese	90,226			

LISLE.

Center Lisle	Center Lisle	A. W. Page	Whitneys Point	Cheese	52,500	27,000		1,540
Crystal Spring	Center Lisle	D. R. Livermore	Center Lisle	Butter	41,160			55,755
Escolator	Lisle	Burr Marsh	Lisle	Butter	79,450			
Klondyke	Center Lisle	Jesse Arnold	Center Lisle	Butter	87,087			

MAINE.

East Maine	East Maine	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	Butter	11,054			
Maine	Maine	H. A. Niles	247 Water st., Bang- hamton	Butter	26,845			

NANTOOKE.

Crescent	Whitneys Point	Barnes & Whitaker	Whitneys Point	Butter	26,742			
Glen Aubrey	Glen Aubrey	H. A. Niles	247 Water street, Binghamton	Butter	85,000			
Nantooke	Nantooke	Root & Phillips	Nantooke	Butter	65,096			

SANFORD.

Delaware Valley	Sanford	S. S. Brown & Co.	318 Greenwich street, New York	R. & C	75,317	68,320		
Howes	Howes	P. P. Howe	Howes	Butter	97,438			

TRIANGLE.

Cloughs Corners.....	Pendelo	A. W. Page	Whitneys Point	B. & C	81,908	65,526
Echo Lake.....	Triangle	Sanford Wilbur	Upper Lisle	B. & C	14,408	50,172
Elm Tree.....	Triangle	Frederick Garner	Triangle	Butter	61,964	
Page Brook.....	Whitneys Point	A. W. Page	Whitneys Point	B. & C	24,624	89,969
Triangle.....	Triangle	A. W. Page	Whitneys Point	Butter	60,408	
Upper Lisle.....	Upper Lisle	E. D. Landers	Upper Lisle	B. & C	24,968	97,023

UNION.

Hagadorn's.....	Lestershire	F. E. Hagadorn	Lestershire	Butter	1,500	
Lock's.....	Lestershire	J. W. Lock	Lestershire	Butter	1,200	
Union Center.....	Union Center	Frank Robins	Union	Butter	134,746	

VESTAL.

Tracy Creek.....	Tracy Creek	B. C. Plough	Tracy Creek	Butter	75,093	
Vestal Center.....	Vestal Center	W. H. Williams	Vestal Center	Butter	23,940	
Willow Point.....	Willow Point	H. D. Lord	Afton	Butter	16,800	

WINDSOR.

Lester.....	Lester	A. H. Andrews	Lester	Butter	28,319	
West Windsor.....	West Windsor	DeWitt Hall	West Windsor	Cheese	87,446	

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

ALEGANY.

Alegany Creamery.....	Alegany	F. J. Woodard	Olean	Butter	83,000	
Five Mile Union.....	Alegany	E. D. Bennett	Alegany	Cheese	77,249	
Four Mile Union.....	Alegany	H. F. Mering	Box 114, Allegany	Cheese	82,082	
Nine Mile Union.....	Alegany	H. C. Altsburg	Alegany	Cheese	84,077	
Wilber's Allegany No. 15.....	Alegany	H. M. Wilber	Alegany	Cheese	156,000	

ASHFORD.

Ashford.....	Ashford	J. R. Zaryok	Ashford	Cheese	122,874	
Ballows.....	Ashford	A. B. Neg	Ashford	Cheese	80,000	
Beglow.....	Springville	J. W. Clair	Springville	Cheese	82,500	
Black.....	Springville	J. W. Clair	Springville	Cheese	105,000	
Demmons.....	Springville	J. W. Clair	Springville	Cheese	82,500	
Fox.....	Springville	J. W. Clair Co	Springville	Cheese	84,000	
Franktown.....	Springville	Arnold & Zerkow	East Otto	Cheese	81,659	
Gran Brook.....	Springville	J. W. Clair Co	Springville	Cheese	64,000	
Haselbeck's, M., No. 16.....	Springville	M. Haselbeck	Buffalo	Butter	2,100	

* Domestic Swiss.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—(Continued).
ASHFORD—(Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash in made during year
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Rock Spring Union.....	Spqr's R.F.D. No. 4.....	Chas. Smith, Jr.....	Spqr's R.F.D. No. 4.....	Cheese.....	.....	92,870.....	.....	.....	.....
Schwartz.....	Springville.....	A. E. Nef.....	Ashford.....	Cheese.....	.....	80,000.....	.....	.....	.....
West Valley.....	West Valley.....	W. Clair Co.....	Springville.....	Cheese.....	.....	88,400.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkshire No. 31.....	East Ashford.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	.....	80,000.....	.....	.....	.....
COLD SPRING.									
Cold Spring.....	Randolph.....	John McAdam.....	Leon.....	Cheese.....	.....	77,300.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	East Randolph.....	H. C. Pasaleo.....	East Randolph.....	Cheese.....	.....	139,128.....	.....	.....	.....
Story.....	Steamburg.....	L. E. Story.....	Steamburg.....	Cheese.....	.....	74,155.....	.....	.....	.....
CONEWANGO.									
Aurville.....	Conewango.....	O. S. Wright.....	Conewango.....	Cheese.....	.....	70,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm Creek.....	East Randolph.....	D. A. Cavan.....	East Randolph.....	Cheese.....	.....	107,402.....	.....	.....	.....
Higdon.....	Conewango.....	W. A. Hopkins.....	Conewango.....	R. & C.....	.....	466,991.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph No. 2.....	Pope.....	W. Carpenter & Sons.....	East Randolph.....	Cheese.....	.....	130,760.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph No. 4.....	Conewango.....	W. Carpenter & Sons.....	East Randolph.....	Cheese.....	.....	46,159.....	.....	.....	.....
DAYTON.									
Dayton Creamery.....	Dayton.....	E. C. Labell.....	Dayton.....	Butter.....	6,000.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.....
South Dayton No. 1.....	South Dayton R.F.D. No. 1.....	J. Doney.....	Leon.....	Cheese.....	.....	131,579.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dayton No. 2.....	Cottage.....	J. Doney.....	Leon.....	Cheese.....	.....	93,721.....	.....	.....	.....
Wesley.....	Wesley.....	W. J. Mutter.....	Cattaraugus.....	Cheese.....	.....	120,000.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST OTTO.									
Eagle.....	East Otto.....	Ahrens & Zetwick.....	East Otto.....	Cheese.....	.....	139,993.....	.....	.....	.....
East Otto No. 2.....	East Otto.....	Ahrens & Zetwick.....	East Otto.....	Cheese.....	.....	122,084.....	.....	.....	.....
Maynard.....	East Otto.....	Ahrens & Zetwick.....	East Otto.....	Cheese.....	.....	102,084.....	.....	.....	.....
Plato Union.....	Plato.....	John H. W. Miller.....	Plato.....	Cheese.....	.....	127,480.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	East Otto.....	Ahrens & Zetwick.....	East Otto.....	Cheese.....	.....	150,741.....	.....	.....	.....

ELKO.

Elko.....	Tunnesna.....	D. E. Underwood.....	Tunnesna.....	Cheese.....	40,000
Elko Creamery.....	Tunnesna.....	J. D. Everts.....	Tunnesna.....	Butter.....	10,000
ELLCOTTVILLE.					
Beaver Meadows.....	West.....	J. W. Clair Co.....	Springville.....	Cheese.....	76,000
Ellicottville.....	Ellicottville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	59,785
Glen Brook No. 1.....	Ellicottville.....	John F. Jenkel.....	Ellicottville.....	Cheese.....	139,141
Hinman.....	Mapes.....	Mrs. Henry Jenkel.....	Mapes.....	Cheese.....	66,800
Scranton Condensed Milk Co.....	Ellicottville.....	The Scranton Con- densed Milk Co.....	Scranton, Pa.....	Con. milk.....	*
Velder Corners.....	Plato.....	John H. Wolff.....	Plato.....	Cheese.....	108,077
Vinton.....	West.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	43,288
Yorkshire No. 19.....	Ellicottville.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	94,000

FARMERSVILLE.

Bullock.....	Franklinville.....	George E. Hogue.....	Arcade.....	Cheese.....	88,873
Fairview.....	Fairview.....	D. S. Hooper.....	Fairview.....	Cheese.....	153,576
Farmerville No. 1.....	Ladlaw.....	E. E. Wright.....	Ladlaw.....	Cheese.....	67,241
Franklinville No. 5.....	Farmerville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	148,859
Franklinville No. 14.....	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	107,895
Holmes.....	Farmerville Station.....	W. F. Holmes.....	Farmerville Station.....	Cheese.....	81,000
Sandusky No. 2.....	Farmerville Station.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.....	Cheese.....	84,257
Sandusky No. 9.....	Farmerville Station.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.....	Cheese.....	127,596
Tarbell Dairy Farm.....	Farmerville Station.....	M. O. Tarbell.....	Farmerville Station.....	Cheese.....	32,140
West Farmersville.....	Machine R. F. D.....	Chas. Peavey & Son.....	Great Valley.....	Cheese.....	45,458

FRANKLINVILLE.

Franklinville No. 1.....	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	77,483
Franklinville No. 2.....	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	175,089
Franklinville No. 3.....	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	74,989
Franklinville No. 8.....	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	108,735
Franklin Star.....	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	B. & C.....	4,000
Grand Central.....	Franklinville.....	J. G. Jones.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	75,112
Pulman.....	Franklinville.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	63,600
	Franklinville.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	53,883

FREEDOM.

Freedom.....	Freedom.....	Owens' Estate.....	Freedom.....	Cheese.....	141,365
Maple Grove.....	Arcade.....	George E. Hogue.....	Arcade.....	Cheese.....	120,000
Sandusky No. 1.....	Sandusky.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.....	Cheese.....	180,000
Sandusky No. 3.....	Elton.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.....	Cheese.....	83,347
Sandusky No. 5.....	Freedom.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.....	Cheese.....	32,409
Yorkshire Center No. 7.....	Delevan.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	114,000

* No data can be given.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—(Continued).
GREAT VALLEY.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash in made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Double Mill Hill No. 7.....	Salamanca.....	C. J. Clair.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	.....	51,000	.....	.....	51,000
Glen Brook No. 2.....	Sugartown.....	J. F. Jenkel.....	Elliottsville.....	Cheese.....	.....	124,879	.....	.....	108,000
Randall No. 24.....	Great Valley.....	U. J. Clair.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	.....	108,000	.....	.....	108,000
Sandusky No. 12.....	Great Valley.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.....	Cheese.....	.....	147,210	.....	.....	.....
HINSDALE.									
Key Hollow.....	Hinsdale.....	W. L. Hogue.....	Hinsdale.....	Cheese.....	.....	155,000	.....	.....	.....
Haskell Flats.....	Haskell Flats.....	P. J. Pettit.....	Haskell Flats.....	Cheese.....	.....	87,008	.....	.....	.....
Haskell Flats No. 2.....	Haskell Flats R. F. D. No. 2.....	Frank E. Willover.....	Haskell Flats R. F. D. No. 2.....	Cheese.....	.....	117,458	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	W. L. Hogue.....	Hinsdale.....	Cheese.....	.....	119,000	.....	.....	.....
HUMPHREY.									
Franklinville No. 4.....	Sugartown.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	.....	152,062	.....	.....	.....
Franklinville No. 6.....	Humphrey Center.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	.....	142,240	.....	.....	.....
Franklinville No. 7.....	Kitch.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	.....	118,111	.....	.....	.....
Franklinville No. 11.....	Humphrey.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	.....	94,524	.....	.....	.....
ISCHUA.									
Abbotts Union.....	Abbotts.....	Thomas L. McVey.....	Cuba R. F. D. No. 4.....	Cheese.....	.....	284,037	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Hill.....	Hinsdale.....	I. G. Jones.....	Dalevan.....	Cheese.....	.....	113,400	.....	.....	.....
Home.....	Cuba.....	W. N. Pettit.....	Cuba.....	Cheese.....	.....	124,000	.....	.....	.....
Lechua.....	Lechua.....	E. W. Scott.....	Lechua.....	Cheese.....	.....	87,000	.....	.....	.....
LEON.									
Leon Center.....	Leon.....	I. Dorsey.....	South Dayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	185,012	.....	.....	.....
Leon Union.....	Conewango Valley.....	E. A. Damon.....	Conewango Valley.....	Cheese.....	.....	70,82	.....	.....	.....
South Dayton No. 2.....	South Dayton R. F. D. No. 2.....	I. Dorsey.....	South Dayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	84,649	.....	.....	.....
Spring Brook No. 6.....	East Leon.....	C. J. Buskirk.....	New Albion.....	Cheese.....	.....	84,421	.....	.....	.....

LITTLE VALLEY.

Elkdale No. 4.....	C. J. Clair.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	107,000
Little Valley No. 3.....	C. J. Clair.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	148,000

LYNDON.

Abbotts No. 2.....	O. J. Fells.....	Irishua.....	Cheese.....	144,328
Elgin.....	Alex. Duden.....	Franklinville E. F. D. No. 2.....	Cheese.....	122,860
Lyndon.....	E. N. Case.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	150,177
Stone.....	W. J. Busch.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	69,467

MACHIAS.

Farmersville No. 2.....	Wright Bros.....	Delevan E. F. D.....	Cheese.....	120,000
Franklinville No. 10.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	60,962
Franklinville No. 12.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	98,721
Franklinville No. 13.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	135,617
Napier.....	Hasland Jewell.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	43,000
West Machias.....	J. W. Clair Co.....	Springville.....	Cheese.....	157,200
Yorkshire No. 17.....	E. L. Jensen.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	96,000

MANSFIELD.

East Valley.....	Orlando.....	Orlando.....	Cheese.....	91,187
Five Points No. 1.....	C. J. Clair.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	140,000
Glen Brook No. 3.....	J. F. Jenkel.....	Ellicottville.....	Cheese.....	64,638
North Valley.....	G. C. Wulf.....	Orlando.....	Cheese.....	71,394
Spring Brook No. 7.....	Weinhan & Buskit.....	Maples.....	Cheese.....	158,188
Spring Brook No. 8.....	Weinhan & Buskit.....	Maples.....	Cheese.....	94,480
Stephens Hill.....	W. H. Krus.....	Otto.....	Cheese.....	66,922
Williams No. 5.....	G. C. Wulf.....	Orlando.....	Cheese.....	57,531

NAPOLI.

North Napoli No. 2.....	Napoli.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	92,000
South Napoli No. 4.....	Napoli.....	Little Valley.....	Cheese.....	148,000
Spring Valley.....	East Randolph.....	East Randolph.....	Cheese.....	91,468

NEW ALBION.

H. W. Rich's Jersey Creamery.....	Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus.....	Butter.....	50,000
Spring Brook No. 1.....	New Albion.....	New Albion.....	Cheese.....	169,659
Spring Brook No. 2.....	New Albion.....	Cattaraugus.....	Cheese.....	59,000
Spring Brook No. 5.....	Little Valley.....	New Albion.....	Cheese.....	83,324

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—(Concluded).

OTTO.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash in made during year.
						Full Cream.	Skim.	Limberger.	
Barber	Otto	W. H. Klein	Otto	Cheese .....	.....	92,880	.....	.....	.....
Holmes	Otto	Ahrens & Zeitwick	East Otto	Cheese .....	.....	221,812	.....	.....	.....
Lime Brook No. 1	Otto	P. F. Jack	Otto	Cheese .....	.....	190,885	.....	.....	.....
Otto Crescent	Otto	Herman Hart	Gowanda R. F. D. No. 1	Cheese .....	.....	97,600	.....	.....	.....
Rose No. 1	Gowanda	E. P. Ross & Co.	Gowanda	Cheese .....	.....	97,235	.....	.....	.....
Rose No. 2	Otto	Herman Hart	Gowanda R. F. D. No. 1	Cheese .....	.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....
Spring Brook No. 2	Otto	C. J. Buskit	New Albion	Cheese .....	.....	58,880	.....	.....	.....

PERRYSBURG.

Davey	Dayton	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese .....	.....	70,500	.....	.....	.....
Perrysburg	Perrysburg	D. Schrag	Perrysburg	Cheese	159,478

PESIA.

Spring Brook No. 4	Gowanda	H. J. Gould	Gowanda R. F. D. No. 3	Cheese	88,621
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PORTVILLE.

Bedford Corners	Portville	A. E. Perry	Belfast	Cheese	180,889
Carroll	Carroll	William H. Howden	Carroll	Cheese	53,880
Lower Haskell	Olean	E. S. Moses	Olean	Cheese .....	.....	151,811	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley	Cuba R. F. D. No. 3	E. S. Moses	Olean	Cheese .....	.....	73,735	.....	.....	.....
Portville Creamery	Portville	Nicholas Holgen	Portville	Butter	44,979	.....	.....	.....	.....

RANDOLPH.

Bowen	Bowen	McDonald & Babcock	Bowen	Cheese .....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Ellington No. 7	Kendy	E. F. Rawley & Co.	Kendy	Cheese .....	.....	154,988	.....	.....	.....
Randolph No. 1	East Randolph	W. Carpenter & Son	East Randolph	Cheese .....	.....	140,000	.....	.....	.....
Randolph No. 2	Randolph	W. Carpenter & Son	East Randolph	Cheese	138,777

RED HOUSE.

Red House.....	Red House.....	Mrs. H. J. Marsh.....	Red House.....	Cheese.....	70,750
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SALAMANCA.

Sonoca.....	West Salamanca.....	Mrs. L. A. Lawrence.....	West Salamanca.....	Cheese.....	50,000
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SOUTH VALLEY.

Oneville Creamery.....	Oneville.....	Oneville Creamery Co.	Oneville.....	Butter...	57,479
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YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire No. 1.....	Delevan.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	210,000
Yorkshire No. 2.....	Delevan.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	110,000
Yorkshire No. 3.....	Delevan.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	75,000
Yorkshire No. 4.....	Delevan.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	67,000
Yorkshire No. 8.....	Yorkshire.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	69,000

CAYUGA COUNTY.

CATO.

Meridian Creamery.....	Meridian.....	Floyd L. Smith.....	Meridian.....	Butter...	43,935
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LEDYARD.

Aurora Elgin Creamery Co.....	Aurora.....	W. B. White.....	Aurora.....	Butter...	118,633
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MORAVIA.

Moravia Elgin Creamery Co.....	Moravia.....	John Morse.....	Moravia.....	Butter...	83,888
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NILES.

New Hope Creamery.....	New Hope.....	Robert Stoker.....	New Hope.....	Butter...	110,340
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SEMPRONIOUS.

Lawrence Creamery.....	Moravia.....	Kelsey Lawrence.....	Moravia E. F. D.....	Butter...	60,374
Sempronious Creamery.....	Sempronious.....	Springer & Mead.....	Moravia.....	Butter...	109,870
Stone.....	Moravia.....	H. E. Stone.....	Moravia E. F. D. No. 4.....	Cheese...	125,000

SPRINGPORT.

Oakwood Creamery Association.....	Oakwood.....	Charles J. Shank.....	Oakwood.....	Butter...	37,391
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CAYUGA COUNTY—(Concluded).
STERLING.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Hunter's	Sterling Valley	Milton Wing	Sterling Valley	Cheese .....	.....	31,654	.....	.....	.....
Oliver's	Sterling	Mrs R. H. Stevenson	Sterling	Cheese .....	.....	54,010	.....	.....	.....
SUMMER HILL.									
Como	Como	F. Griffin	Como	Cheese .....	.....	63,043	.....	.....	.....
Summer Hill Creamery	Locke R. F. D. No. 4	Charles S. Ranney	Locke R. F. D. No. 4	Butter	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
VENICE.									
Poplar Ridge Elgin Creamery	Poplar Ridge	Dexter Wheeler	Poplar Ridge	Butter	225,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
VICTORY.									
Victory Creamery	Victory	T. B. Smith	Victory	Butter	32,697	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.									
ARKWEIGHT.									
Abbey	Cherry Creek R. F. D. No. 1	E. L. Lewis	Cherry Creek R. F. D. No. 1	Cheese .....	.....	155,408	.....	.....	.....
Arkwright Center	Frederick R. F. D. No. 13	F. W. Horton	Frederick R. F. D. No. 13	Cheese .....	.....	32,000	.....	.....	.....
Arkwright Union	Cassadaga	Simon Seybold	Cassadaga	Cheese .....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....
BUSTI.									
Busti	Busti	F. H. Aldrich	Jamesstown R. F. D. No. 78	Butter	73,933	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer Spring Creamery	Jamesstown R. F. D. No. 78	F. H. Aldrich	Jamesstown R. F. D. No. 78	Butter	60,490	.....	.....	.....	.....

CARROLL.

Carroll Cold Spring.....	Frewsburg.....	W. F. Bance.....	Frewsburg.....	Butter.....	78,649.....
Excelsior Creamery.....	Frewsburg.....	K. A. Oberg.....	Frewsburg.....	Butter.....	46,848.....
Fenton.....	Frewsburg.....	Floyd J. Lewis.....	Frewsburg.....	Butter.....	162,326.....
Nonpareil Creamery.....	Frewsburg.....	Lena Tracy.....	Frewsburg.....	Butter.....	88,876.....
Riverside Creamery.....	Dodge.....	Carlson & Johnson.....	Dodge.....	Butter.....	21,684.....

CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte Center.....	Charlotte Center.....	M. R. Tarbox.....	Charlotte Center.....	Cheese.....	76,418.....
Charlotte Union.....	Sinclairville.....	O. M. Cleland, pres.....	Sinclairville.....	Cheese.....	76,308.....
Reed.....	D. No. 40.....	E. T. Lake, sec'y.....	Sinclairville.....	Cheese.....	148,039.....
Sinclairville.....	Sinclairville.....	A. J. Reed.....	Sinclairville.....	Cheese.....	107,465.....
Sinclairville Creamery.....	Sinclairville.....	D. McCubbin.....	Sinclairville.....	Butter.....	73,707.....
		Tomkins & Sears.....	Sinclairville.....		

CHAUTAUQUA.

Cold Spring.....	Mayville R. F. D. No. 27.....	M. A. Pelton.....	Mayville R. F. D. No. 27.....	Butter.....	13,987.....
Deas.....	Mayville R. F. D. No. 27.....	Ingerson & Marsh.....	Mayville R. F. D. No. 27.....	Cheese.....	53,550.....
Maple Grove.....	Mayville.....	D. E. Morris.....	Mayville.....	Butter.....	186,486.....
Pleasantville Cheese Factory.....	Dewittville.....	G. W. Colgrove.....	Dewittville.....	Cheese.....	148,756.....

CHERRY CREEK.

Cherry Creek.....	Cherry Creek.....	Jones & Churchill.....	Dalevan.....	Cheese.....	80,000.....
Linwood.....	Cherry Creek.....	Ernest Dye.....	Cherry Creek.....	Cheese.....	88,972.....

CLYMER.

Card.....	Clymer.....	H. C. Card.....	Clymer R. F. D. No. 59.....	Butter.....	50,885.....
Clymer Hill Creamery.....	Clymer R. F. D. No. 56.....	H. Hancock, Jr.....	Clymer R. F. D. No. 56.....	Butter.....	55,978.....
Jaquins.....	Jaquins.....	Jaquins & Colgrove.....	Jaquins.....	Butter.....	222,425.....
North Clymer.....	North Clymer.....	Ross Brown.....	North Clymer.....	Butter.....	57,468.....

ELLERY.

Alden.....	Dewittville.....	A. D. Alden.....	Dewittville R. F. D. No. 41.....	Cheese.....	80,512.....
Bonus Point.....	Bonus Point.....	J. B. Kelley.....	Bonus Point.....	Cheese.....	63,904.....
Chautauqua Lake.....	Jamestown.....	C. H. Phillips.....	Jamestown.....	Butter.....	55,700.....
Yorkshire No. 20.....	Ellery.....	E. L. Jones.....	Dalevan.....	Cheese.....	97,000.....
Waterman.....	Dewittville.....	P. G. Waterman.....	Dewittville.....	Cheese.....	150,400.....
West Ellery.....	Bonus Point.....	F. W. Stowell.....	Bonus Point.....	Cheese.....	94,801.....

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—(Concluded).

ELLICOTT.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cheese made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Levant	Levant	Beillant & Benedict	Levant	Butter ..	125,760	.....	.....	.....	.....

ELLINGTON.

Ellington No. 1	Ellington	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy	Cheese ..	.....	142,884	.....	.....	.....
Ellington No. 2	Clear Creek	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy	Cheese ..	.....	182,090	.....	.....	.....
Ellington No. 3	Kennedy	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy	Cheese ..	.....	80,539	.....	.....	.....
Ellington No. 5	Ellington	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy	Cheese ..	.....	97,729	.....	.....	.....

FRENCH CREEK.

Cutting Brook	Cutting	H. R. Case	Cutting	Butter ..	99,747	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Creek	French Creek	S. A. Sweet & Son	French Creek	Butter ..	76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan's Corners Creamery	Clymer	Chas. Rickerson	Clymer E. F. D. No. 57 ..	Butter ..	50,124	.....	.....	.....	.....

GERRY.

Dennison	Sinclairville	M. H. Crofoot & Co ..	Sinclairville ..	Cheese ..	.....	76,107	.....	.....	.....
Ellington No. 6	Sinclairville	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy	Cheese ..	.....	66,186	.....	.....	.....
Gerry	Gerry	N. Tompkins	Gerry	Butter ..	100,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starr	Gerry	Burr Tompkins	Gerry	Butter ..	60,899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towerville	Jamestown E. F. D. No. 76 ..	W. N. Hamilton	Jamestown E. F. D. No. 75 ..	Butter ..	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

HANOVER.

Empire	Forestville	H. S. Sweetland	South Dayton ..	Cheese ..	.....	53,268	.....	.....	.....
Forestville	Forestville	L. Stanley	Forestville	Cheese ..	.....	92,000	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	Forestville	H. S. Sweetland	South Dayton ..	Cheese ..	.....	102,623	.....	.....	.....

HARMONY.

Goshen.....	Bear Lake, Pa.....	J. J. Colwell.....	North Clymer.....	Cheese.....	51,338
N. O. Waterman.....	Stowe.....	N. O. Waterman.....	Stowe.....	Cheese.....	48,857
Open Meadows.....	Ashtville.....	C. H. Bradley & Son.....	Ashtville.....	Butter.....	125,000
Parsons.....	Parsons.....	Frank D. Hall.....	North Clymer.....	Butter.....	81,115
Peoples Creamery.....	Watts Flats.....	D. W. Anderson.....	Watts Flats.....	Butter.....	75,436

KIANTONE

Kiantone Valley Creamery.....	Jamestown R. F. D. No. 82.....	E. C. Braley.....	Jamestown R. F. D. No. 82.....	Butter.....	64,850
Stillwater Creamery.....	Jamestown.....	G. W. Carter.....	Jamestown.....	Butter.....	32,979

MINA.

Finley Lake.....	Finley Lake.....	Shellis & Mann.....	Finley Lake.....	Butter.....	90,000
Marks.....	Clymer R. F. D. No. 55.....	L. H. Stanton.....	Clymer R. F. D. No. 55.....	Butter.....	100,941

POLAND.

Cold Water.....	Kennedy.....	Sibley & Rowley.....	Kennedy.....	Butter.....	79,425
Ellington No. 4.....	Kennedy.....	E. F. Rowley.....	Kennedy.....	Cheese.....	135,000

POMFRET.

Leona.....	Fredonia.....	W. C. Bartlett.....	Fredonia.....	Cheese.....	50,000
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RIPLEY.

Empire Creamery.....	North East R. F. D. No. 2.....	F. W. Brownell.....	North East R. F. D. No. 2.....	Butter.....	33,000
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SHEEMAN.

Sherman Creamery.....	Sherman.....	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Sherman.....	Sherman.....	Butter.....	351,642
Whitney.....	Sherman.....	W. B. Whitney.....	Sherman.....	Butter.....	225,817

STOCKTON.

Casadaga.....	Casadaga.....	E. C. Straight.....	Casadaga.....	Butter.....	120,420
Centralis.....	Centralis.....	R. McCubbin.....	Stockton.....	Cheese.....	90,000
Moons.....	Moons.....	L. Mallory.....	B. & O. Moons.....	Cheese.....	107,250
Pickett.....	Stockton.....	W. W. Pickett.....	Stockton.....	Cheese.....	53,259
Scotch.....	Stockton.....	R. McCubbin.....	Stockton.....	Cheese.....	70,000

VILLENOVA.

Maple Hill or Hamlet.....	Hamlet.....	Delos Tanner.....	Hamlet.....	Cheese.....	80,188
South Dayton.....	South Dayton.....	H. S. Sweetland.....	South Dayton.....	Cheese.....	75,000
Villanova.....	South Dayton.....	H. S. Sweetland.....	South Dayton.....	Cheese.....	156,850

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

BALDWIN.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Munson Creamery	North Chemung	L. Munson	North Chemung	Butter	9,996				
North Chemung Creamery	North Chemung	Lowman & Woodhouse	Lowman	Butter	70,000				
ELMIRA.									
Atwater's Creamery	Elmira	Atwater Bros.	Elmira	Butter	25,458				

CHENANGO COUNTY.

BAINBRIDGE.

Bainbridge	Bainbridge	Bainbridge Creamery Co.	Bainbridge	Butter	633,217				1,153,267
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COLUMBUS.

Cottage	Sherburne	William Casey	Sherburne	B. & C.	12,929	98,039	30,603		
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COVENTRY.

Coventryville	Coventryville	C. L. Horton	Aston	B. & C.	29,173		73,723		
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GERMAN.

German	German	A. W. Page	Walton's Point	B. & C.	23,536		90,949		
Maple Grove	Smithville Plata	B. F. Frost	German	B. & C.	12,401	443	21,363		

GREENE.

Bradley	Greene	John Moloney	Greene	Butter	25,000		96,706		
Harbor	Greene	D. M. Rice	B. & C.	B. & C.	14,151				
Page Brook	Greene	Jerome Watrous & Co.	Greene	Cheese		108,778			

LINCOLN.

Baldwin	Isaiah Baldwin	Lincoln	B. & C.	8,540	25,538	14,393
Lincoln Center	Ellis Johnson	Lincoln Center	Cheese	126,000	126,000	126,000
Mariposa	Gurtis Kanyon	South Otello	B. & C.	11,922	68,419	84,569

McDONOUGH.

McDonough Elgin	McDonough	Robert Emerson, sec'y. McDonough	Butter	173,668
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NEW BERLIN.

Berlin	South New Berlin	Rockdale Creamery Co. Rockdale	Butter	361,134	137,877
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OTSELLO.

Beaver Meadow	A. P. Holliday	Beaver Meadow	B. & C.	31,270	151,820
Otello Center	A. S. Hay	Otello Center	B. & C.	41,191	168,768
South Otello	H. C. Dutton	South Otello	B. & C.	45,000	200,000 .....	.....

PHARSALIA.

Mill Brook	East Pharsalia	O. H. Southard	Smithville Flats	B. & C.	4,167	65,697
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PITCHER.

North Pitcher	Ira Goodsell	North Pitcher	B. & C.	20,889	127,563
Union Valley	Irvin D. Hughes	Union Valley	B. & C.	42,424	142,184
Wheeler	Benson H. Wheeler	Cortland	B. & C.	13,720	84,560 .....	.....

PLYMOUTH.

Kirk	S. E. Kinney	Kirk	Cheese	48,737 .....	.....	.....
Plymouth	R. A. Tinker	Plymouth	Cheese	87,447 .....	.....	.....
Shamrock & Thistle	Gibson & Bixby	Beaver Meadow	B. & C.	7,741	28,574

PRESTON.

Empire	Preston	B. E. Holcomb	Oxford	Cheese	73,468
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SHERBURNE.

Hillside	Sherburne	Andrew Gahan	Sherburne	B. & C.	4,279	90,719
Silver Spring	Sherburne	Grover G. Robinson	Sherburne	B. & C.	8,538	17,075
Union	Sherburne	Thomas Gaing	Sherburne	Cheese	116,200 .....	.....

* 105 pounds of Neufchâtel; 875 pounds of sage.

CHENANGO COUNTY—(Concluded).
SMITHVILLE.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Benedict	Briabin	George Hotchkiss	Briabin	B & C	6,042	24,168	24,168 .....	.....	.....
Deer Spring	Tyner	G. C. Siles	Oxford E. F. D.	B. & C.	2,127	85,261	12,081 .....	.....	.....
Excelsior	Smithville Flats	C. H. Southard	Smithville Flats	B. & C.	80,000	2,000	110,000 .....	.....	.....
Smithville Center	Landers	O. S. Spicer & Son	Greene	Cheese .....	.....	88,346 .....	.....	.....	.....

CLINTON COUNTY.

AUSABLE.

Harkness

ALTONA.

Altona Creamery

BEEKMANTOWN.

Lake Side Creamery

CHAMPLAIN.

Champlain

CHAZY.

Chazy.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.....	Butter.....	68,988	.....
Crystal Spring.....	William McNauley.....	West Chazy.....	Butter.....	234,287	.....
Dana Farm.....	Seth Gordon.....	Chazy.....	Butter.....	11,400	.....

CLINTON.

Charnusco.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.....	Butter.....	85,612	.....
Highland.....	Paupon & Nicholas.....	Charnusco.....	Butter.....	53,389	.....
Marble River.....	T. E. Humphrey & Co. Charnusco.....	Charnusco.....	Butter.....	93,375	.....
Valley Springs.....	T. E. Humphrey & Co. Charnusco.....	Charnusco.....	Butter.....	88,493	.....

ELLENBURG.

Clover Leaf.....	T. E. Humphrey & Co. Charnusco.....	Charnusco.....	Butter.....	64,025	.....
Cold Spring.....	Homer Brooks.....	St. Albans Bay, Vt.....	Butter.....	20,000	.....
Crystal Spring.....	Houghran & Myers.....	Ellenburg Depot.....	Butter.....	128,461	.....
Ellenburg.....	Isaac Potter & Sons.....	Ellenburg.....	Butter.....	51,600	.....
Maple Grove Creamery.....	R. M. Holden.....	Ellenburg Center.....	Butter.....	140,684	.....
Silver Spring.....	R. M. Holden.....	Ellenburg Center.....	Butter.....	68,064	.....
West Hill.....	Houghran & Field.....	Plattsburg.....	Butter.....	124,218	.....

MOORE.

Cannon Creamery.....	E. E. Cannon.....	Moorea Forks.....	Butter.....	23,546	.....
Fitch Bros.....	Fitch Bros.....	Moorea Junction.....	Butter.....	53,470	.....
Oxford.....	Homer Brooks.....	St. Albans Bay, Vt.....	Butter.....	43,317	.....

PERU.

Adirondack Creamery.....	Clark & Arnold.....	Peru.....	Butter.....	43,310	.....
Beckwith Station.....	Clark & Arnold.....	Peru.....	Butter.....	20,919	.....
Peru Butter & Cheese Factory.....	Peru Butter & Cheese Co.....	Peru.....	B. & C.....	40,004	.....
Smithdale.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.....	Cheese.....	99,058	.....
				75,083	.....

PLATTSBURG.

Plattsburg.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.....	Butter.....	86,513	.....
West Plattsburg.....	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburg.....	Butter.....	24,700	.....

SARANAC.

Dannemora Creamery.....	Schiff & Keenan.....	Dannemora.....	Butter.....	83,975	.....
Bedford Creamery.....	Patrick Hanlon.....	Clayburg.....	Butter.....	90,877	.....
Saranac Butter Factory.....	Dan Lyons.....	Saranac.....	Butter.....	24,970	.....

CLINTON COUNTY—(Concluded).
SCHUYLER FALLS.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What produced in manufacturing.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casing made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Pearlville Creamery.....	Plattsburg.....	Boonhower & Ricketson.....	Plattsburg.....	B. & O.....	25,891	45,153			
CORTLAND COUNTY.									
CINCINNATUS.									
Dana White.....	Cincinnati.....	Dana White.....	Cincinnati.....	B. & O.....	15,675		62,700		
CORTLAND.									
Flisinger's.....	Cortland.....	M. B. Flisinger.....	Cortland.....	Butter.....	15,102				4,233
CORTLANDVILLE.									
Cold Spring.....	Cortland B. F. D.....	C. A. Moore.....	Cortland B. F. D.....	Butter.....	50,000				
Sears.....	Cortland.....	F. H. Sears.....	Cortland.....	Cheese.....		67,500			
CUYLER.									
Cuyler.....	Cuyler.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	77,752				69,843
Cuyler Hill.....	Cuyler.....	W. G. Gardner.....	Cuyler.....	B. & O.....	13,450		55,500		
FREETOWN.									
Freetown Corners.....	Freetown Corners.....	Johnson Bros.....	Freetown Corners.....	B. & C.....	52,247		131,249		
Maple Shade.....	Texas Valley.....	L. L. Harvey.....	Texas Valley.....	B. & C.....	55,535		158,674		

HAFFORD.

Blumers.....	Harford.....	535 E. 75th st. N. Y.	B. & C....	1,900*	123,000	29,549
Trout Brook.....	Harford Mills.....	U. L. Carr.....	Harford Mills.....	B. & C....	115,100	87,200

HOMER.

East Homer.....	East Homer.....	Standard Butter Co...	Owego.....	Butter...	65,087	54,021
Toughnola.....	East River.....	Standard Butter Co...	Owego.....	Butter...	64,512	23,336

LAPEER.

Highland.....	Marathon.....	G Maurice Greene...	Marathon.....	Cheese...	22,337	
Maple Grove.....	Hunta Corners.....	James Smith.....	Newark Valley.....	Butter...	81,500	
Tarbet.....	Marathon.....	Adelbert Tarbox.....	Marathon.....	Cheese...	23,500	

MARATHON.

Keefer.....	Marathon.....	C. Keefer.....	Marathon.....	Cheese...	87,360	
Maccham's.....	Marathon.....	C. D. Maccham.....	Marathon.....	Cheese...	97,000	
Wigman's.....	Marathon.....	Homer Wigman.....	Marathon.....	Cheese...	75,000	

SCOTT.

Scott.....	Scott.....	H. E. J. Potter, sec'y..	Scott.....	B. & C....	12,000	112,228
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SOLON.

Maple Grove.....	Truxton.....	George E. Dodd.....	Truxton.....	Cheese...	84,570	
South Valley.....	McGraw.....	Horace Martin.....	McGraw.....	B. & C....	22,500	104,000

TAYLOR.

Hawley.....	Taylor Valley.....	C. E. Hawley.....	Taylor Valley.....	B. & C....	24,120	123,085
Taylor Center.....	Taylor Center.....	Shaner & Loope.....	Taylor Center.....	B. & C....	20,744	116,494
Wright Brothers.....	Cincinnati.....	E. D. Wright.....	Cincinnati.....	Butter...	4,000	

TRUXTON.

Curtis.....	Truxton.....	Albert Curtis.....	Truxton E. F. D.....	Cheese...	112,959	
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VIRGIL.

Virgil Cold Spring.....	Virgil.....	Wm. Overton.....	Virgil.....	Cheese...	64,492	
Virgil Spring.....	Virgil.....	D. E. & F. L. Stillman	Virgil.....	Butter...	77,445	

* 57,000 pounds of D'Algruy; 12,700 pounds of Nemfahatel; 16,500 pounds of Fromage de Brie; 14,500 pounds of square cream; 26,900 pounds of Munster.

COETLAND COUNTY—(Concluded).

WILLETT.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cans made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Belknap	Willett	J. M. Belknap	Willett	B & C	11,535 .....	...	29,556 .....	...	...
Hollenbeck	Texas Valley	Seymour Hollenbeck	Texas Valley	Cheese .....	...	41,000 .....	...	...	...
Oberic Valley	Marathon	Hugh D. Johnson	Upper Lisle	Cheese .....	...	80,000 .....	...	...	...
Willett No. 1	Willett	W. E. Beardsley	Willett	B & C	74,416 .....	...	161,910 .....	...	...
Willett No. 2	Willett	W. E. Beardsley	Willett	B & C	44,546 .....	...	96,793 .....	...	...

DELAWARE COUNTY.

ANDES.

Andes Creamery	Andes	H. W. Reis	Andes	Butter	120,000 .....	...	...	...	...
Shavertown	Shavertown	W. S. Root	Shavertown	Butter	113,699 .....	...	...	...	...

BOVINA.

Bovina Co-operative	Bovina	T. A. Archibald	Bovina	Butter	139,391 .....	...	...	...	11,060
Bovina Center	Bovina Center	J. A. Thomson	Bovina Center	Butter	243,685 .....	...	...	...	42,672

COLCHESTER.

Cabin Hill	Cabin Hill	C. P. Root	Downsville	Butter	411,360 .....	...	...	...	...
Downsville	Downsville .....					...	...	...	...
Gregory Hollow	Downsville .....					...	...	...	...
Gregorytown	Downsville .....					...	...	...	...
Papeton	Papeton .....					...	...	...	...
Tilford Hollow	Downsville .....					...	...	...	...
Wilson Hollow	Downsville

DAVENPORT.

Davenport	Davenport	W. A. Gifford & Son	East Masonville	Butter
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FRANKLIN.

Ardic	Franklin	H. E. Wilcox	Franklin	Butter	72,748	61,738
Bennett Hollow	Franklin	Franklin Bros	Franklin	Butter	78,000	80,000
Franklin	Franklin	Franklin Bros	Franklin	Butter	165,000	86,600
Houghtaling Hollow	North Franklin	Lester A. Culver	North Franklin	Butter	105,450 .....	.....
Outcut Cold Spring	North Franklin	Howard Bundy	North Franklin	Butter	184,137 .....	.....
Outcut Valley	North Franklin	W. A. Gifford & Son	East Masonville	Butter .....	.....	.....
Treadwell	Treadwell .....	.....	.....	Butter .....	.....	.....

MASONVILLE.

Kast Masonville	East Masonville	W. A. Gifford & Son	East Masonville	Butter	182,772	119,421
Masonville	Masonville	Fred W. Smith	Masonville	Butter .....	.....	.....

MEREDITH.

Meridale	Meridale	Ayer & McKinney	Meridale	Butter	430,350	25,609
Outcut Co-operative	Meridale	A. Holmes	Meridale	Butter	165,919 .....	.....

MIDDLETOWN.

Arena Co-operative	Arena	O. A. Tremper	Arena	Butter	94,921 .....	.....
Dunraven	Dunraven	Wm. Van Benschoten	Dunraven	Butter	120,000 .....	.....

ROXBURY.

Vega Co-operative	Vega	William B. Kelly	Vega	Butter	106,933	30,000
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SIDNEY.

Fromagerie de Etolle	Sidney	Jollon du Parc	Sidney	Cheese	119,572
Pine Glen	Sidney Center	J. R. Dunn	Sidney Center	Butter	87,475
Sidney Center	Sidney Center	Franklin Bros	Franklin	Butter	68,400 .....	.....

TOMPKINS.

Cannonville	Cannonville	E. S. Boyd & Co.	Cannonville	E. & C.	89,815	18,000
Granton	Granton	William A. Peck	Walton	Butter	72,000 .....	.....
Rock Spring Creamery	Keley	William A. Peck	Walton	Butter	61,000 .....	.....
Tacomia	Tacomia	W. A. Gifford & Son	East Masonville	Butter .....	.....	.....

WALTON.

Northfield Creamery	Northfield	W. H. Benedict	Northfield	Butter	58,000	82,738
Rock Royal	Rock Royal	Rockdale Creamery Co.	Rockdale	Butter	210,000	30,000
Treat Creek	Treat Creek	Rockdale Creamery Co.	Rockdale	Butter	15,476 .....	.....
Walton Creamery	Walton	F. M. Hanford	Walton	Butter	101,069	22,381

* Report refused. 14,872 pounds of Fromage de Brle.

BRANT.

Farnham	Farnham	Pietro Villa	Farnham	Cheese	20,000
Francisco Lagrasse	Angola	Francisco Lagrasse	Angola	Cheese	100,000

CLARENCE.

Clarence	Clarence	Edmund and Edwin Wamsley	Clarence	Butter	171,530
Clarence Center	Clarence Center	Peter H. Rhodes	Clarence Center	Butter	172,047

GOLDEN.

Golden Center	Glenwood R. F. D.	Richardson-Beebe Co.	East Aurora	Butter	51,379
Glenwood	Glenwood	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	57,791
South Golden	Glenwood R. F. D.	Richardson-Beebe Co.	East Aurora	Butter	50,338

COLLINS.

Brookside No. 1	Collins Center	J. C. Brigham	Collins Center	Cheese	105,000
Clear Creek	Collins Center	Clark White & Son	Collins Center	Cheese	140,000
Collins Center	Collins Center	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	93,087
Erie No. 1	Collins	H. S. Sison	Collins	Cheese	153,007
Gowanda	Collins	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	66,842
Prairie Queen	Collins Center	Clark White & Son	Collins Center	Cheese	150,000
Scrabble Hill	Collins Center	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	47,558
South Branch	Collins Center	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	58,549
Union	Collins	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	57,905
Zoar	Collins Center	Clark White & Son	Collins Center	Cheese	75,000

CONCORD.

East Concord	East Concord	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	33,057
Springville	Springville	T. W. Clair	Springville	Cheese	218,900
T. W. Clair	Springville	T. W. Clair	Springville	Cheese	45,600
Turnward Hill	Springville	T. W. Clair	Springville	Cheese	50,210
West Concord	Springville	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	53,436
Wheeler Hollow	Springville	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	55,054
Woodside (Mortons Corners)	Springville R. F. D.	H. S. Sison	Collins	Cheese	146,851
Wyandale	Springville	S. D. Vance	East Concord	Cheese	54,000

EDEN.

Haselbeck's No. 2	Derby	M. Haselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	B & U	97,501
Haselbeck's No. 3	Eden Center	M. Haselbeck	592 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	77,000

* Domestic Swiss.

ERIE COUNTY—(Concluded).

ELMA.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
North Star.....	Willink.....	Cole & Fish.....	Willink.....	Butter.....	97,000.				
GRAND ISLAND.									
Grand Island.....	Grand Island.....	John N. Grebinger.....	Grand Island.....	Butter...|	88,211|				
HAMBURG.									
Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	Fred Hersman.....	Hamburg.....	R. & C..|	500|	*15,000|		3,000|	
HOLLAND.									
East Holland.....	Holland.....	Richardson-Beebe Co..|	East Aurora.....	Butter...|	92,670|				
Holland.....	Holland.....	Richardson-Beebe Co..|	East Aurora.....	Butter...|	90,037|				
Protection.....	Protection.....	Richardson-Beebe Co..|	East Aurora.....	Butter...|	88,996|				
MARILLA.									
Porterville.....	Porterville.....	Richardson-Beebe Co..|	East Aurora.....	Butter...|	58,794|				
NEWSTEAD.									
Akron.....	Akron.....	F. M. Metcalfe.....	Akron.....	R. & C..|	5,000|	45,000			
NORTH COLLINS.									
Big 4.....	Lawton Station.....	H. S. Sison.....	Collins.....	Cheese...|		79,761|			
Brookside No. 2.....	New Oregon.....	J. C. Brigham.....	Collins Center.....	Cheese...|		180,000|			
Brookside No. 4.....	New Oregon.....	J. C. Brigham.....	Collins Center.....	Cheese...|		128,386|			
East Branch.....	Lawtons.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.....	Cheese...|		105,915|			
Langford.....	North Collins.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.....	Cheese...|		145,037|			
Lawtons.....	Lawtons.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.....	Cheese...|		62,052|			
Marshallfield.....	Lawtons.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.....	Cheese...|		111,180|			
Taber.....	North Collins.....	S. D. Vance.....	East Concord.....	Cheese...|		104,743|			

SARDINIA.

Chaffee.....	Chaffee.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	160,485
Henshaw.....	Springville.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.....	Cheese.....	78,800
Mattison.....	Chaffee.....	E. H. Farrington.....	Franklinville.....	Cheese.....	120,088
Newton.....	Sardinia.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.....	Cheese.....	45,888
Richmond.....	Springville.....	J. W. Clair.....	Springville.....	Cheese.....	101,200
Rider.....	Sardinia.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.....	Cheese.....	83,400
Yorkshire Center No. 14.....	Sardinia.....			Cheese.....	130,000

WALES.

Helm Hill.....	Willink.....	Cole & Fish.....	Willink.....	Butter.....	61,000
Hunter Creek.....	South Wales E. F. D.....	Richardson-Beebe Co.....	East Aurora.....	Butter.....	47,743
South Wales.....	South Wales.....	Richardson-Beebe Co.....	East Aurora.....	Butter.....	65,185
Wales.....	Wales.....	Richardson-Beebe Co.....	East Aurora.....	Butter.....	82,280
Wales Center.....	Wales Center.....	Richardson-Beebe Co.....	East Aurora.....	Cheese.....	107,367

ESSEX COUNTY.

CROWN POINT.

Crown Point.....	Crown Point.....	W. S. Green.....	Crown Point.....	Butter.....	110,003
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JAY.

Jay Creamery.....	Jay.....	E. Latour.....	Jay.....	Butter.....	31,335
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WESTPORT.

Westport Creamery.....	Westport.....	J. W. Graceff.....	Westport.....	Butter.....	163,400
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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BANGOR.

Burr Creamery.....	Bangor.....	W. B. Burr.....	Bangor.....	Butter.....	95,080
Franklin County Creamery.....	North Bangor.....	O. Harrington.....	North Bangor.....	Butter.....	208,175
Perry & Fish.....	West Bangor.....	Perry & Fish.....	West Bangor.....	Butter.....	73,684
Springdale Creamery.....	West Bangor.....	R. C. Rockwell.....	West Bangor.....	Butter.....	75,000
Taylor, F. L.....	Brushton.....	F. L. Taylor.....	Brushton.....	Butter.....	146,606

* Domestic Swiss.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—(Concluded).

BELMONT.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream	Skim.	Limburger.	
Belmont Center	Belmont Center	Reynolds & Chase	Brainerdville	Butter	75,279				
Brainerdville	Brainerdville	Reynolds & Chase	Brainerdville	Butter	125,616				
West Belmont Creamery	West Belmont	J. D. Santamore	West Belmont	Butter	65,355				

BOMBAY.

Clark & Ross	Bombay	J. J. McKenna	Bombay	Butter	43,200				
McKenna Creamery Co	Bombay	W. H. McKenna	Bombay	Butter	400,100				

BRANDON.

Sherry Creamery	Sherry	G. A. Lane	Sherry	Butter	91,003				
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BURKE.

Arctic Creamery	Burke	C. C. Mason	Burke	Butter	115,598				
Burke Creamery	Burke	R. N. Bassett	Burke	Butter	113,000				
Darling's Creamery	Burke	Ed Darling	Burke	Butter	60,000				
Jordan's Creamery	Burke	Ed Darling	Burke	Butter	35,000				
Wentworth	East Constable	A. H. Fay	Malone	Butter	54,000				
White Clover Creamery	East Constable	A. H. Fay	Malone	Butter	72,003				

CHATEAUGAY.

Bentley Creamery	Chateaugay	Crawford & Higgins	Chateaugay	Butter	164,940				
Maple Street Creamery	Omega	C. C. & W. A. Douglas	Omega	Butter	121,040				

CONSTABLE.

Constable	Constable	George A. Smith	Constable	Butter	53,611				
Foster	Malone	Fred Turner	Malone	Butter	50,200				

DICKINSON.

Bernan S. H.	Alburg	S. H. Burras	Alburg	Butter	104,259
East Dickinson	East Dickinson	F. L. Edwards	East Dickinson	Butter	54,302
Harwood Creamery	Dickinson	Charles D. Erwin	Dickinson	Butter	73,000

FORT COVINGTON.

Gold Odin Creamery	Ft. Covington Center	McArthur & Ross	Ft. Covington Center	Butter	112,806
Salmon Creamery	Fort Covington	E. O. Forbes	Fort Covington	Butter	210,000

MALONE.

Chasm Falls	Whippleville	John Leach	Whippleville	Butter	24,256
Keeler's Factory	Malone	F. J. Shields	Malone	Butter	60,184
Malone Creamery Co.	Malone	D. Dickinson & Co.	Malone	Butter	170,618
Mountain Creamery	Chasm Falls	W. H. Purdy	Chasm Falls	Butter	47,372

MOIRA.

Brunston Creamery	Brunston	H. A. Jenkins	Brunston	Butter	76,458
Gilt Edge	Moira	Stiles & Drake	Moira	Butter	187,686
Silver Spring Creamery	Moira	George N. Ellwood	Brunston	Butter	89,174

WESTVILLE.

Crystal Spring Creamery	Westville Center	John W. Rowley	Westville Center	Butter	120,863
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FULTON COUNTY.

BROADALEIN.

Broadalbin	Broadalbin	J. T. Huyler	Broadalbin	Butter	66,355
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EPHRATAH.

Ephratah	Ephratah	El Smith	Ephratah	Cheese	94,292
Willow Creek	Ephratah	A. N. Gelman	Ephratah	Cheese	74,168

JOHNSTOWN.

Crown Creamery	Johnstown	C. O. Cross	Johnstown	Butter	10,000
Star Creamery	Gloversville	J. L. Dillenbeck	Gloversville	Butter	50,870

NORTHAMPTON.

Cranberry Creek	Cranberry Creek	J. Shufelt	Cranberry Creek	Butter	30,000
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FULTON COUNTY—(Concluded).
OPPENHEIM.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Bennett	Oppenheim	O. H. Bennett	Oppenheim	Cheese ..	20,000 .....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Brook	Oppenheim	T. Robertson	Oppenheim	Cheese ..	30,000 .....	.....	.....	.....

GENESEE COUNTY.

ALEXANDER.

Alexander

BERGEN.

Cold Springs Creamery Co.

BYRON.

Byron Cheese Factory

ELBA.

Elba Creamery Co.

LE ROY.

Beechnut Creamery

GREENE COUNTY.

ASHLAND.

Betavia Kill Creamery

DURHAM.

Durham Co-operative	Durham	Fred B. Hay	Durham	Butter...	70,480
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HALCOTT.

Halcott Center Creamery	Halcott Center	H. W. Weeks	Halcott Center	Butter...	70,000
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LEXINGTON.

Lexington Co-operative Co. (Ltd.)	Lexington	G. W. Van Valkenburg	Lexington	Butter...	80,000	15,000
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PRATTSTVILLE.

Prattsville Co-operative Association	Prattsville	G. L. Persons	Prattsville	B. & C. ..	299,545	100,000	119,374
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WINDHAM.

Elgin Creamery Co.	Windham	D. B. Stole	Windham	Butter...	120,410	17,566
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HERKIMER COUNTY.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia Center	Columbia Center	M. J. Harter	Columbia Center	Cheese	79,120	8,823
Elizabethtown	Ilion	A. E. DeGerno	Ilion	Cheese	107,080	.....	1,432	.....	.....
Getman, M.	Mohawk	S. D. Austin	Mohawk R.F.D. No. 1	Cheese	53,839	.....	9,081	.....	.....

DANUBE.

Hickory Grove	Little Falls	W. F. Lansing	Little Falls	Cheese .....	*	.....	*	.....	*
Newville	Newville	O. S. Ogwin	Newville	Cheese	226,392	.....	.....	.....	.....

FAIRFIELD.

Bartow Hill	Fairfield	J. W. Ford	Fairfield	Cheese	90,000	.....	18,500	.....	.....
Cloverdale Creamery	Little Falls	H. A. Crowfoot	Little Falls	Cheese	10,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield Centennial	Middleville	Alexander McKerr	Middleville	Cheese	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield Dairy Association	Little Falls	T. Atkins	Little Falls	B. & C	23,189	.....	88,381	.....	.....
Keller, A.	Little Falls	A. Keller	Little Falls	B. & C	8,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....
La Rue	Fairfield	Jacob Zoller	Little Falls	Cheese	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleville	Middleville	L. N. Higby	Middleville	B. & C	21,873	.....	101,203	.....	.....
North Fairfield	Fairfield	J. Willoughby	Fairfield	Cheese	38,078	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Fairfield	Fairfield	J. W. Yonker	Fairfield	Cheese	208,400	.....	9,427	.....	.....
Willoughby, D. S.	Norway	D. S. Willoughby	Fairfield	Cheese	77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No report

HERKIMER COUNTY—(Continued).

FRANKFORT.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Frankfort Creamery.....	Frankfort.....	B. J. Owens.....	Frankfort.....	Butter.....	15,000	126,723	2,785		
Jones, E. E.....	Frankfort.....	E. E. Jones.....	Frankfort.....	Cheese.....					

GERMAN FLATS.

Dennison's Corners.....	Mohawk.....	W. J. Harter.....	Columbia Center.....	Cheese.....		51,000			
Palae's Hollow.....	Edicks.....	G. H. Van Slyke.....	Edicks.....	Cheese.....		106,000			

HERKIMER.

Countryside.....	Herkimer.....	G. Veitch.....	Herkimer.....	Cheese.....		95,000			
Shell's Bush.....	Herkimer.....	J. L. Jones.....	Herkimer.....	Cheese.....		110,000			
Small's Bush.....	Herkimer.....	Adam Casler.....	Herkimer R. F. D. No. 1.....	Cheese.....		74,339			

LITCHFIELD.

Cedarville.....	Cedarville.....	G. Hollenbeck.....	Cedarville.....	Cheese.....	8,917	97,478	21,923		
Cedar Lake.....	W. Winfield.....	J. L. Carver.....	West Winfield.....	B. & C.....	15,033		55,523		
Cold Spring.....	Gulph.....	Roy Neweth.....	Gulph.....	B. & C.....	12,000		80,000		
Gulph.....	Frankfort.....	James Donahue.....	Frankfort.....	Cheese.....		121,250			
North Litchfield.....	North Litchfield.....	H. H. Davis.....	North Litchfield.....	Cheese.....		113,000			
Quinlaven's.....	Ilion.....	T. B. Quinlaven.....	Ilion.....	Cheese.....		90,000	15,000		

LITTLE FALLS.

Burt Grove.....	Little Falls.....	Ward Wakeman.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....		67,040			
Claver Valley.....	Little Falls.....	Seaman Gasline.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....		125,000	25,000		
Katonville.....	Little Falls.....	S. C. Dapson.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....		183,436			
Hill Factory.....	Little Falls.....	L. G. Rankin.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....		90,000			
Hillside.....	Palae's Hollow.....	D. D. Crim.....	Little Falls.....	B. & C.....	4,000		50,000		
Little Falls.....	Little Falls.....	Edward Simms.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....		75,144	6,268		
Blasing Star.....	Palae's Hollow.....	N. H. Coorad.....	Palae's Hollow.....	Cheese.....		54,393			

MANHEIM.

Brockert & Carley.....	Dolgeville.....	N. S. Brockert.....	Dolgeville.....	Cheese.....	35,000.....
Cook, J. J.....	Little Falls.....	Lyron Pickett.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....	100,332.....
Manheim Cold Springs.....	Little Falls.....	N. C. Loucks.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....	110,000.....
New Manheim.....	Little Falls.....	John Garlock.....	Little Falls E. F. D.....	Cheese.....	120,000.....
Old Manheim.....	Little Falls.....	S. Keyser.....	Ne.....	Cheese.....	22,243.....
Ransom's Cheese Factory.....	Little Falls.....	C. W. Ransom.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....	62,120.....
Salisbury.....	Little Falls.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Little Falls.....	Cheese.....	20,000.....
Seal's Bush.....	Little Falls.....		Little Falls.....	Cheese.....	80,000.....

NEWPORT.

Clover Leaf Creamery.....	Newport.....	B. K. Brown.....	Newport.....	R. & C.....	10,000.....
Hassenclever.....	Newport.....	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Newport.....	Cheese.....	155,000.....
Newport Hill.....	Poland.....	J. J. Donahaid.....	South Tranton.....	Cheese.....	101,203.....
Shed Brook.....	Newport.....	C. G. Babcock.....	Newport.....	E. & C.....	15,266.....
909.....	Middleville.....	William McKarrow.....	Middleville.....	B. & C.....	45,471.....

NORWAY.

Black Creek.....	Norway.....	D. Darling.....	Gray.....	Cheese.....	50,000.....
Gray.....	Gray.....	E. Snyder.....	Gray.....	Cheese.....	25,000.....
M. J. C.....	Norway.....	A. Buck.....	Norway.....	Cheese.....	37,645.....
Norway.....	Norway.....	H. C. Nichols.....	Norway.....	Cheese.....	312,200.....
Norway Association.....	Newport.....	Frank Turk.....	Newport.....	E. & C.....	32,719.....
White Creek.....	Newport.....	John Baird.....	Newport.....	Cheese.....	210,500.....

OHIO.

Cave, Samuel.....	Ohio.....	Ernest Loucks.....	Ohio.....	Cheese.....	54,000.....
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RUSSIA.

Carpenter.....	Russia.....	E. L. Carpenter.....	Russia.....	Cheese.....	100,000.....
Cold Brook.....	Cold Brook.....	E. D. Connor.....	Cold Brook.....	Cheese.....	145,000.....
Lanning.....	Russia.....	Will Lanning.....	Russia.....	Cheese.....	70,000.....
McArthur, D.....	Grant.....	D. McArthur.....	Grant.....	Cheese.....	97,581.....
Riverside Farm Creamery.....	Poland.....	N. W. Irwin.....	Poland.....	Butter.....	16,000.....

SALISBURY.

Avery & Ives.....	Dolgeville.....	B. H. Strong.....	Dolgeville.....	Cheese.....	50,000.....
Cook Ives & Co.....	Salisbury.....	A. Hagadorn.....	Salisbury.....	Cheese.....	97,313.....
Kila Grove.....	Dolgeville.....	Isaac Fox.....	Dolgeville.....	Cheese.....	63,540.....
Old Salisbury.....	Salisbury.....	J. Warner.....	Salisbury.....	Cheese.....	120,467.....

HERKIMER COUNTY—(Concluded).

SCHUYLER.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.			Amount of casein made during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Linta, S. P., Jr.....	East Schuyler.....	S. P. Linta, Jr.....	Frankfort R. F. D. No. 1.....	B. & C. Cheese.....	41,974	9,098		
Ruby.....	Newport.....	C. G. Babcock.....	Newport.....	Cheese.....	135,761			
Schuyler Centennial.....	Frankfort.....	W. V. Minott.....	Frankfort R. F. D. No. 1.....	Cheese.....	120,000			
Starling Creek.....	Newport.....	E. G. Babcock.....	Newport.....	Cheese.....	76,379			

STARK.

Bush.....	Van Horneville.....	L. Springer.....	Van Horneville.....	Cheese.....	55,188	43,864		
Cramers Corners.....	Starkville.....	Charles N. Smith.....	Fort Plain.....	Cheese.....	137,068			
Starling.....	Deck.....	Gilbert Starling.....	Deck.....	Cheese.....	45,000			
Starkville Creamery.....	Starkville.....	O. B. Springer.....	Starkville.....	Butter.....				88,180
Van Horneville.....	Van Horneville.....	B. A. Whipple.....	Van Horneville.....	Cheese.....	114,798	28,740		

WARREN.

Grains Corners.....	Jordanville.....	T. C. Swift.....	Jordanville.....	Cheese.....	60,000	20,000		
Dividing Ridge.....	Jordanville.....	R. G. Starkweher.....	Jordanville.....	Cheese.....	90,000			
Kehler Farm Dairy.....	Warren.....	J. Kehler.....	Warren.....	B. & C. Cheese.....	49,880	8,600		
Henderson Aas'n.....	Jordanville.....	W. Chm.....	Jordanville.....	Cheese.....	80,118	21,803		
Jordanville.....	Jordanville.....	J. M. Hammons.....	Jordanville.....	Cheese.....	74,577	17,770		
Rickard.....	Cullen.....	John Rickard.....	Cullen.....	B. & C. Cheese.....	61,988	18,476		

WINFIELD.

North Winfield.....	North Winfield.....	Sam Wheelock.....	North Winfield.....	B. & C. Cheese.....	10,000	140,000	40,000	
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JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ADAMS.

Maxon, P. B.	Adams Center.	R. S. Maxon.	Adams Center.	Cheese.	89,323	
Mussy.	Smithville.	F. M. & J. B. Mussy.	Smithville.	Cheese.	47,673	
North Adams.	Adams Center.	E. D. Holloway.	Adams Center.	Cheese.	82,999	
Rosemary Creamery Company.	Adams.	R. H. Bent.	Adams.	Butter.	1,062,375	

ALEXANDRIA.

Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 2.	Redwood.	Adam Bickelhaupt.	Redwood.	Cheese.	2,329	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 3.	Pleiss.	Adam Bickelhaupt.	Redwood.	Cheese.	65,263	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 7.	Pleiss.	Adam Bickelhaupt.	Redwood.	Cheese.	76,488	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 9.	Redwood.	Adam Bickelhaupt.	Redwood.	Cheese.	42,881	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 12.	Redwood.	Adam Bickelhaupt.	Redwood.	Cheese.	91,381	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 14.	Pleiss.	Adam Bickelhaupt.	Redwood.	Cheese.		61,900
Cold Brook.	Onar.	W. F. Dollinger.	Onar.	Cheese.	111,973	
Cold Spring.	Redwood.	Charles A. Overacker.	Redwood.	Cheese.	141,015	
Flat Rock.	Pleiss.	C. S. Walls.	Pleiss.	Cheese.	122,968	
Springer.	Redwood.	R. R. Kirkland.	Redwood.	Cheese.	84,151	
Thiatic.	Redwood.	Charles Kirkland.	Redwood.	Cheese.	98,000	
Thousand Island Creamery Co.	Alexandria Bay.	A. H. Houghton.	Alexandria Bay.	Butter.	51,317	
Zimmer, Henry.	Pleiss.	Henry Leonhardt.	Pleiss.	Cheese.	70,900	

ANTWERP.

Baumert & Co., F. X.	Antwerp.	F. X. Baumert & Co.	Antwerp.	B. & C.	125,163	11,254,000	300,000	72,000
Cherviale.	Philadelphia.	Albert Townsend.	Philadelphia.	Cheese.		183,840		
East Antwerp.	Antwerp.	John W. Brown.	Antwerp.	Cheese.		91,187		
Gleason.	Ox Bow.	M. Gabler.	Philadelphia.	Cheese.		112,575		47,000
Hillside Cheese & Butter Co.	Philadelphia.	Charles Willard.	Philadelphia.	Cheese.		118,479		
Klondike.	Antwerp.	Charles Tinsley.	Antwerp.	Cheese.		170,000		
Riverside.	Ox Bow.	Roy W. Bush.	Ox Bow.	Cheese.		48,099		
South Antwerp.	Antwerp.	Robert Langdon, Jr.	Antwerp.	Cheese.		107,755		
Star.	Antwerp.	E. S. Beaman.	Antwerp.	Cheese.		283,000		
Yest.	Theresa.	H. F. Smith.	Theresa.	B. & C.	9,000			

BROWNVILLE.

Bay View.	Limerick.	James Reed.	Limerick.	Cheese.	80,500			
Central.	Limerick.	C. C. Means.	Limerick.	Cheese.	98,404			
Excelsior.	Perch River.	George W. Northrup.	Perch River.	Cheese.	72,707			
Ferry, L. S.	Limerick.	L. S. Ferry.	Limerick.	Cheese.	37,877			
Fillar Point Union.	Limerick.	J. J. Thompson.	Brownville.	Cheese.	23,753			
* 480 pounds of asge.								
pounds of square cream; 4,000 pounds of Welner; 800,000 pounds of D'Isigny; 245,000 pounds of Neufachtel; 300,000 pounds of Fromage de Brie; 260,000								

JEFFERSON COUNTY—(Continued).

CAPE VINCENT.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What produced.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cases made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
For Creek.....	Three Mile Bay.....	B. W. Henze.....	Three Mile Bay.....	Cheese.....	.....	92,111	.....	.....	.....
Gleasander.....	Cape Vincent.....	John D. Fitzgerald.....	Cape Vincent.....	B. & C.....	1,000	25,416	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	Cape Vincent.....	L. G. Wiggins.....	Cape Vincent.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,400	.....	.....	.....
Roslere.....	Roslere.....	R. E. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Scotch Brook.....	Cape Vincent.....	J. W. Fitzgerald.....	Cape Vincent.....	Cheese.....	.....	55,500	.....	.....	.....
Warren Settlement.....	Roslere.....	George Conaire.....	Roslere.....	Cheese.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....

CHAMPION.

Babcock.....	Carthage.....	Claude V. Cheney.....	Carthage.....	Cheese.....	.....	112,457	.....	.....	.....
Champion Village.....	Carthage.....	Pebbles Bros.....	Carthage.....	Cheese.....	.....	151,065	.....	.....	.....
Hadall & Moore.....	Folia Mills.....	George E. Orris.....	Folia Mills.....	Cheese.....	.....	89,793	.....	.....	.....
O. K.....	Great Bend.....	F. A. Knapp.....	Great Bend.....	Cheese.....	.....	61,738	.....	.....	.....
South Champion.....	Watertown.....	Charles S. Sheild.....	Watertown.....	Cheese.....	.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....
West Carthage.....	Carthage.....	Charles Becha.....	Carthage.....	Cheese.....	.....	111,405	.....	.....	.....
Woolworth, S. A.....	Openhagen.....	S. A. Woolworth.....	Openhagen.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,869	.....	.....	.....

CLAYTON.

Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 13.....	Clayton.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	90,875	.....	.....	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 15.....	Lafayetteville.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	48,500	.....	.....	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 19.....	Depauville.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	76,000	.....	.....	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 20.....	Redwood.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	48,843	.....	.....	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 21.....	Depauville.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	47,500	.....	.....	.....
Blind Bay.....	Clayton.....	Stock company.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	55,416	.....	.....	.....
Deer, John.....	Lafayetteville.....	Harry Zinner.....	Pleasant.....	Cheese.....	.....	60,186	.....	.....	.....
Grinders.....	Depauville.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	110,000	.....	.....	.....
Lino Ridge.....	Clayton.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	96,000	.....	.....	.....
Shall, Leonard.....	Clayton.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	115,000	.....	.....	.....
Thousand Island.....	Lafayetteville.....	Harry Zinner.....	Pleasant.....	Cheese.....	.....	51,993	.....	.....	.....
	St. Lawrence.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....

ELLISBURG.

Banner.....	Ellisburg.....	Lange Bros.....	New York.....	B. & C.....	23,029	233,200	60,379
Barrett.....	Mannville.....	H. H. Barrett.....	Mannville.....	B. & C.....	15,900	65,300	4,885
Fillmore, M. M., & Son.....	Rural Hill.....	M. M. Fillmore & Son.....	Rural Hill.....	B. & C.....	23,782	170,245	18,865
Salisbury No. 2.....	Ellisburg.....	J. W. Staplin.....	Ellisburg.....	B. & C.....	5,713	144,865	30,000

HENDERSON.

Henderson.....	Henderson.....	S. W. Forward.....	Henderson.....	B. & C.....	19,385	104,238	37,239
Belleville.....	Belleville.....	S. Mather & Sons.....	Belleville.....	B. & C.....	45,074	185,837	37,239
Rayhill.....	Henderson.....	F. A. Alverson.....	Henderson.....	B. & C.....	2,000	128,009	5,400

HOUNSFIELD.

Eureka.....	Watertown.....	C. R. Arnold.....	Watertown.....	Cheese.....	134,898	.....	.....
Ontario.....	Sacket Harbor.....	S. R. Phelps.....	Sacket Harbor.....	Cheese.....	74,182	.....	.....
Windmill.....	Watertown.....	Geo. E. McMullin.....	Watertown.....	Cheese.....	105,824	.....	.....

LE RAY.

Evans Mills.....	Evans Mills.....	D. Walrath.....	Evans Mills.....	Cheese.....	42,187	.....	.....
Evans Mills Winter Association.....	Evans Mills.....	M. Gabler.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	491,700	.....	30,000
Gould.....	Evans Mills.....	S. N. Gould.....	Evans Mills.....	Cheese.....	91,590	.....	.....
Jefferson Valley.....	Theresa.....	Isaac Schell.....	Theresa.....	Cheese.....	134,310	.....	.....
Sinart.....	Evans Mills.....	F. X. Baumert & Co.....	Antwerp.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	70,000
Sunny Side.....	Evans Mills.....	A. E. Helmer.....	Evans Mills.....	Cheese.....	110,348	.....	.....

LORRAINE.

Lorraine Village.....	Lorraine.....	L. S. Pitkin.....	Lorraine.....	Cheese.....	63,009	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....	Lorraine.....	L. S. Pitkin.....	Lorraine.....	Cheese.....	160,500	.....	.....
Pitkin.....	Lorraine.....	L. S. Pitkin.....	Lorraine.....	Cheese.....	109,574	.....	.....
Winona.....	Winona.....	W. H. Anthony.....	Winona.....	Cheese.....	1,016,000	.....	.....

LYME.

Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 19.....	Three Mile Bay.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	432,500	.....	.....
Chamont.....	Chamont.....	Chas. Combs.....	Three Mile Bay.....	Cheese.....	54,608	.....	.....
Point Peninsula.....	Point Peninsula.....	J. Wells Taft.....	Three Mile Bay.....	Cheese.....	89,351	.....	.....
Three Mile Bay.....	Three Mile Bay.....	J. Wells Taft.....	Three Mile Bay.....	Cheese.....	99,543	.....	.....

* 1,500 pounds sags. † 350,400 pounds Kasher; 116,800 pounds D'Iagoy; 2,500 pounds Fromage de Erie; 22,000 pounds Münster. ‡ 500 pounds sags. § Domestic Swiss.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—(Continued).

ORLEANS.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post office address of proprietor.	What manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.			Amount of caseln made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 15.....	Lafayetteville.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	32,400	.....	.....	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 17.....	Lafayetteville.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	79,223	.....	.....	.....
Columbian.....	Fine View.....	W. P. Kepler.....	Fine View.....	Cheese.....	.....	70,357	.....	5,458	.....
Hill Spring.....	Omar.....	F. D. Canis.....	Omar.....	Cheese.....	.....	35,379	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	Stone Mills.....	David H. Schell.....	Stone Mills.....	Cheese.....	.....	63,900	.....	.....	.....
Orleans Center.....	Lafayetteville.....	H. F. Weiterbahn.....	Lafayetteville.....	Cheese.....	.....	90,765	.....	.....	.....
Orleans Valley.....	Orleans Four Corners.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	48,000	.....	.....	.....
Stone Mills Union.....	Stone Mills.....	W. G. Sloat.....	Stone Mills.....	Cheese.....	.....	77,032	.....	.....	.....
- PAMELIA.									
Cloverdale.....	Evans Mills.....	Jesse Kettle.....	Evans Mills.....	Cheese.....	.....	77,147	.....	.....	.....
Fine View.....	Watertown.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	Cheese.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....
Lake View.....	Theresa.....	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa.....	Cheese.....	.....	23,100	.....	56,100	.....
Pamella Center.....	Watertown.....	S. H. Gillette.....	Watertown.....	Cheese.....	.....	89,000	.....	.....	.....
Sanfords Corners.....	Sanfords Corners.....	F. X. Baumer & Co.....	Antwerp.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	85,000	.....
PHILADELPHIA.									
Brown.....	Philadelphia.....	M. Gebler.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	.....	10,580	.....	52,500	.....
Galway.....	Philadelphia.....	M. Gebler.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	.....	10,580	.....	54,000	.....
Hoovers.....	Sterlingville.....	F. Hoover & Son.....	Sterlingville.....	B & C.....	1,000	131,000	.....	21,050	.....
Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	William Finb.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	.....	138,699	.....	.....	.....
Spring.....	Philadelphia.....	George A. Fuller.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	.....	132,682	.....	.....	.....
Swift.....	Philadelphia.....	M. Gebler.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Wilson.....	Philadelphia.....	E. Wilson.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	.....	1170,664	.....	.....	.....
RODMAN.									
East Rodman.....	East Rodman.....	F. P. Dunaway.....	East Rodman.....	Cheese.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....
Miller's A.....	Alcona.....	A. Miller.....	Alcona.....	Cheese.....	.....	110,272	.....	.....	.....
North Rodman.....	Dillon.....	Jacob Davis.....	Dillon.....	B & C.....	11,857	290,228	21,510	.....	.....
Rodman.....	Rodman.....	Gill & Davis.....	Rodman.....	Cheese.....	.....	104,230	.....	.....	.....

Bedman Village.....	Rodman	W. E. Still.....	Adams Center.....	B. & C.....	2,564	137,433	10,630
Sandy Creek Valley.....	Redman	W. D. Kenfield.....	Rodman	Cheese.....		126,760	
Tremaine Corners.....	Tremaine	M. H. Bullock.....	Bozart	Cheese.....		74,311	
Trout.....	Adams Center	F. A. Talcott.....	Adams Center	Cheese.....		82,336	

RUTLAND.

Cascade.....	Watertown	George Canfield.....	Watertown	Cheese.....		111,222	
Ranches.....	Watertown	H. C. Emes.....	Watertown	Cheese.....		114,028	
Parkinson.....	Watertown	P. C. Parkinson.....	Watertown	Cheese.....		136,208	
Tyreville.....	Tyreville	Frank L. Stockwell.....	South Rutland	Cheese.....		101,000	
Waldo, J. W.....	Watertown	D. A. Goodrich.....	Watertown	Cheese.....		112,913	
Williams, E. J., No. 2.....	Watertown	M. A. Stakel.....	Watertown	Cheese.....		132,723	

THERESA.

Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 4.....	Redwood	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood	Cheese.....		54,831	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 5.....	Redwood	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood	Cheese.....		54,920	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 6.....	Redwood	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood	Cheese.....		32,000	
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 10.....	Redwood	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood	Cheese.....		61,218	
Cooper, I. C., No. 2.....	Theresa	C. E. Still.....	Theresa	Cheese.....			
Douglas.....	Theresa	John P. Douglas.....	Theresa	Cheese.....	129,048		
Holmes.....	Theresa	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa	Cheese.....		34,650	
Howland.....	Theresa	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa	Cheese.....		50,000	
Kelsey Bridge.....	Theresa	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa	Cheese.....	*31,500		
Pool.....	Theresa	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa	Cheese.....	*4,560		
River.....	Theresa	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa	Cheese.....		45,070	
Sprague & Piper.....	Theresa	Joseph Vock & Sons.....	Theresa	Cheese.....	*16,500		
Tyler.....	Theresa	L. W. Tyler.....	Theresa	Cheese.....		35,750	
						35,000	

WATERTOWN.

Ayers.....	Rices	L. G. Ives.....	Rices	Cheese.....		123,591	
Ball, E.....	Watertown	H. B. Ball.....	Watertown	Cheese.....		100,000	
Brookside.....	Rodman	J. Flinders & Co.....	Rodman	Cheese.....		101,812	
Watertown Valley.....	Burns Mills	Lafayette Polley.....	Burns Mills	Cheese.....		89,493	

WILNA.

Central.....	Carthage	Marion Hall.....	Carthage	Cheese.....		103,215	
De Vau Corners.....	Carthage	Jan Farley.....	Carthage	Cheese.....		84,311	
Drill Well.....	Sealingville	C. W. Cheney.....	Sealingville	Cheese.....		79,232	
Indian River.....	Carthage	L. B. Gibbs.....	Carthage	Cheese.....		144,633	
Trout Brook.....	Carthage	D. C. Charnont.....	Carthage	Cheese.....		65,114	

* Münster. † 24,500 pounds Kosher; 6,520 pounds Münster. ‡ 135,903 pounds sage. § 33,023 pounds sage. ¶ 7,500 pounds sage.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—(Concluded).
WORTH.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cheese made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Star Brook.....	Barnes Corners.....	M. L. Thompson.....	Barnes Corners.....	Cheese.....	.....	67,857.....	.....	.....	.....
Worthville.....	Kiondyke.....	M. H. Bullock.....	Beaver.....	Cheese.....	.....	100,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Worth Center.....	Worth Center.....	J. A. Shaver.....	Winoona.....	Cheese.....	.....	25,000.....	.....	.....	.....

LEWIS COUNTY.

CROGHAN.

Arcle Union.....	Indian River.....	Fred Shaver.....	Indian River.....	Cheese.....	.....	84,399.....	.....	.....	.....
Champion Spring.....	Beaver Falls.....	C. H. Shaber.....	Beaver Falls.....	Cheese.....	.....	95,717.....	.....	.....	.....
Clover Valley.....	Crothage.....	J. C. Fitzsimmons.....	Crothage.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croghan.....	Croghan.....	Albert Henry.....	Croghan.....	Cheese.....	.....	82,605.....	.....	.....	.....
Haller.....	Beaver Falls.....	W. A. Haller.....	Beaver Falls.....	Cheese.....	.....	57,860.....	.....	.....	.....
Remark.....	Croghan.....	A. N. Remark.....	Croghan.....	Cheese.....	.....	65,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss Creek.....	Naumburg.....	Hiram Gowdy.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	.....	74,787.....	.....	.....	.....

DENMARK.

Cook & Otis.....	Copenhagen.....	B. M. Graves.....	Copenhagen.....	Cheese.....	.....	370,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Crown Brand.....	Denmark.....	A. & H. E. Cook.....	Denmark.....	Cheese.....	.....	742,126.....	.....	.....	.....
Harter.....	Copenhagen.....	P. A. Harter.....	Copenhagen.....	Cheese.....	.....	89,024.....	.....	.....	.....
Imperial.....	Copenhagen.....	W. W. Vance.....	Copenhagen.....	Cheese.....	.....	86,459.....	.....	.....	.....
Rising Star.....	Copenhagen.....	Cook & Otis.....	Denmark.....	Cheese.....	.....	180,433.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing.....	Deer River.....	Charles A. Austin.....	Deer River.....	Cheese.....	.....	164,069.....	.....	.....	.....

DIANA.

Lake.....	Harrisville.....	E. P. Lake & Co.....	Harrisville.....	Cheese.....	.....	59,431.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Branch.....	Harrisville.....	Charles Mayben.....	Harrisville.....	Cheese.....	.....	53,193.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling.....	Natural Bridge.....	James L. Sterling.....	Antwerp.....	Cheese.....	.....	110,260.....	.....	.....	.....

GREIG.

Spring Brook.....	Greig.....	M. L. Hoffman.....	Lyon Falls.....	Cheese.....	40,860	.....
Laupher.....	Copenhagen.....	H. B. Laupher.....	Copenhagen.....	Cheese.....	89,238	.....
New Columbia.....	Harrisburg.....	C. A. Henry.....	Harrisburg.....	Cheese.....	225,266	.....
New Model.....	Copenhagen.....	R. H. McCuen.....	Copenhagen.....	Cheese.....	600,000	.....
River Street.....	Copenhagen.....	G. H. Monroe.....	Copenhagen.....	Cheese.....	73,650	.....
South Harrisburg.....	Windecker.....	C. C. Day.....	Windecker.....	Cheese.....	98,543	.....
Valley Dale.....	Bellwood.....	Fred M. Burns.....	Bellwood.....	Cheese.....	10,000	.....
West Harrisburg.....	Bellville.....	Mrs. W. A. Wheeler.....	Bellwood.....	Cheese.....	133,313	.....

HARRISBURG.

HIGH MARKET.

Anken.....	Constablvllle.....	Fred Anken.....	Constablvllle.....	Cheese.....	114,851	4,429
Dairy Hill.....	Constablvllle.....	David Miller.....	Constablvllle.....	Cheese.....	128,817	.....
High Market.....	High Market.....	Donner & Capron.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	135,000	.....
Legal Tender.....	Constablvllle.....	A. J. Baur.....	Constablvllle.....	Cheese.....	62,500	.....
Plummer.....	Constablvllle.....	George Plummer.....	Constablvllle.....	Cheese.....	88,104	.....

LEWIS.

Donner.....	Boonville.....	Donner Brothers.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	\$77,728	49,014
Fish Creek.....	Constablvllle.....	Frank Middlemiller.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	138,330	40,000
Mann Factory.....	Leyden.....	D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	61,204	.....
Shus & Bierle.....	West Leyden.....	Joseph Shus.....	West Leyden.....	Cheese.....	1205,410	21,000
West Leyden.....	West Leyden.....	M. J. McGrath.....	West Leyden.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....

LEYDEN.

Candler's Corners.....	West Leyden.....	Henry Schoff.....	West Leyden.....	Cheese.....	11275,000	65,000
Cloverdale.....	Constablvllle.....	Alfred Blum.....	Constablvllle.....	Cheese.....	48,750	.....
Leyden Hill.....	Locust Grove.....	D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	35,000	.....
Malcolm.....	Leyden.....	D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	1,900,000	20,000
Meadow Brook.....	Boonville.....	Uriah Fitch.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	94,455	22,033
Rock Spring.....	West Leyden.....	D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	50,700	.....
Silver Spring.....	Boonville.....	D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	24,000	80,000

LOWVILLE.

Eagle.....	Lowville.....	E. G. Graves.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	903,000	.....
High Mark.....	Lowville.....	W. H. Fitch.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	170,000	.....
Seal No. 1.....	Lowville.....	George Seal.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	58,325	.....
Sulphur Spring.....	Lowville.....	Jay H. Seal.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	202,276	.....

* No report. † 66,035 pounds of D'Isligny; 6,415 pounds of sage. ‡ Domestic Swiss. § 1,248 pounds of square cream; 26,485 pounds of Münster. || 12,000 pounds of square cream; 33,410 pounds of Münster. ** Münster.

LEWIS COUNTY—(Concluded).

LYONSDALE.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What produced.	Number pounds of butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cheese made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Fair Brook.....	Constableville.....	Alfred Blum.....	Constableville.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	46,680	.....
MARTINSBURG.									
Alger.....	Martinsburg.....	George S. Alger.....	Martinsburg.....	Cheese.....	.....	130,082	.....	.....	.....
Boston Brand.....	Gardners Corners.....	E. J. Schramp.....	Gardners Corners.....	Cheese.....	.....	10,637	.....	.....	.....
Gilt Edge.....	West Martinsburg.....	M. G. Fassett.....	West Martinsburg.....	Cheese.....	.....	88,187	.....	.....	.....
Gowdy.....	West Martinsburg.....	F. C. Gowdy.....	West Martinsburg.....	Cheese.....	.....	122,255	.....	.....	.....
Leonard.....	Lowville.....	C. P. Leonard.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	.....	78,312	.....	.....	.....
Maple Ridge.....	Wetmore.....	L. J. Benton.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	.....	90,926	.....	.....	.....
Noble.....	West Martinsburg.....	C. W. Noble.....	West Martinsburg.....	Cheese.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Seal No. 2.....	Martinsburg.....	M. E. Seal.....	Martinsburg.....	Cheese.....	.....	88,549	.....	.....	.....
Valley Spring.....	Lowville.....	F. H. Loucks.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....
MONTAGUE.									
Forka.....	Montague.....	John E. Murphy.....	Montague.....	Cheese.....	.....	166,108	.....	.....	.....
Rector.....	Rector.....	Morgan Smith.....	Rector.....	Cheese.....	.....	44,836	.....	.....	.....
NEW BREMEN.									
Beach Hill.....	New Bremen.....	Elbert E. Mers.....	New Bremen.....	Cheese.....	.....	26,348	.....	.....	.....
Clover Valley.....	New Bremen.....	W. S. Benton.....	New Bremen.....	Cheese.....	.....	83,000	.....	.....	.....
Cold Spring.....	Croghan.....	Mrs. Chandler Mers.....	Croghan.....	Cheese.....	.....	114,819	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Choice.....	New Bremen.....	W. S. Benton.....	New Bremen.....	Cheese.....	.....	149,884	.....	.....	.....
Kirscherville.....	Kirscherville.....	P. J. Ulrich.....	Kirscherville.....	Cheese.....	.....	118,413	.....	.....	.....
PINCKNEY.									
Barnes Corners.....	Barnes Corners.....	Loren D. Fox.....	Barnes Corners.....	Cheese.....	.....	117,263	.....	.....	.....
New Boston.....	New Boston.....	J. A. Barber.....	New Boston.....	Cheese.....	.....	132,569	.....	.....	.....
Pinckney Corners.....	Pinckney.....	E. A. Harding.....	Pinckney.....	Cheese.....	.....	154,161	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	Pinckney.....	Robert B. Cramer.....	Pinckney.....	Cheese.....	.....	87,628	.....	.....	.....

TURIN.

Carpenter.....	Houseville.....	J. H. Carpenter.....	Constableville.....	Cheese.....	83,922.....
Honseville.....	Honseville.....	J. H. Smith.....	Honseville.....	Cheese.....	229,739.....
Turin.....	Turin.....	Henry Petre.....	Turin.....	Cheese.....	259,840.....
Welsh Hill.....	Turin.....	Edwin H. Evans.....	Turin.....	Cheese.....	83,768.....

WATSON.

Cedar Spring.....	Watson.....	John L. Beach.....	Lowville.....	Cheese.....	66,000.....
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WEST TURIN.

Crofoot Hill.....	Constableville.....	Alfred Blum.....	Constableville.....	Cheese.....	46,875.....
Katzenmayer.....	Mohawk Hill.....	W. W. Katzenmayer.....	Mohawk Hill.....	Cheese.....	22,416.....
Miller.....	Constableville.....	M. Heiley.....	Constableville.....	Cheese.....	192,283.....
Regels.....	Constableville.....	John Regels.....	Constableville.....	Cheese.....	194,000.....
				Cheese.....	50,000.....
				Cheese.....	48,750.....

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

AVON.

Ashantee Creamery.....	Avon.....	Herbert Wadsworth.....	Avon.....	Butter.....	174,298.....
Great Brook Creamery.....	East Avon.....	Rich & Lee.....	East Avon.....	Butter.....	119,000.....

MOUNT MORRIS.

Genesee.....	Nunda.....	M. B. Marsh.....	Nunda.....	Cheese.....	53,000.....
Ridge Cheese.....	Mt. Morris.....	Mann & Stokes.....	Mt. Morris R. F. D. No. 2.....	Cheese.....	61,803.....
Tuscarora.....	Tuscarora.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	51,945.....

NUNDA.

Nunda.....	Nunda.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	146,880.....
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PORTAGE.

Hunts.....	Hunts.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.....	Cheese.....	145,603.....
Keahequa.....	Dalton.....	Mrs. Sarah Wheeler.....	Dalton.....	Cheese.....	49,938.....

SPARTA.

Scottsburg Creamery Co.....	Scottsburg.....	V. A. Scott.....	Scottsburg.....	Butter.....	51,941.....
*22,000 pounds of Münster. 190,782 pounds of imitation English Cheddar, 1,500 pounds of Münster. 30,000 pounds of Münster.					

MADISON COUNTY.

BROOKFIELD.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of caseln made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Beaver Creek.....	Brookfield.....	William W. Clark.....	Brookfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	100,204	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	Brookfield.....	H. L. Holmes.....	Brookfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	82,400	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	South Brookfield.....	Toney Coriolo.....	South Brookfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	9,116	.....	.....	.....
Marsh.....	Brookfield.....	C. O. York.....	Brookfield.....	B. & C.....	.....	2,839	.....	.....	.....
South Brookfield.....	South Brookfield.....	Toney Coriolo.....	South Brookfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	30,038	10,860	.....	.....
Temple.....	North Brookfield.....	I. A. Wager.....	North Brookfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	9,225	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	Brookfield.....	M. E. Morgan.....	Brookfield.....	B. & C.....	.....	*66,177	.....	.....	.....
					4,089	78,103	20,305	.....	.....

CAZENOVIA.

Brooklyn.....	Cazenovia.....	Harry G. Budgett.....	Cazenovia.....	Butter.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakeland.....	Cazenovia.....	Burr Wendell.....	Cazenovia.....	Butter.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Woodstock.....	New Woodstock.....	C. A. Buckingham.....	New Woodstock.....	B. & C.....	89,750	.....	203,200	.....	.....
North Cazenovia.....	Cazenovia.....	Reynold, Merrian & Stanley.....	Manlius E. F. D.....	Cheese.....	.....	*44,000	.....	.....	.....

DeRUYTER.

DeRuyter.....	DeRuyter.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Orege.....	Butter.....	73,885	.....	.....	.....	53,784
Quaker Basin.....	DeRuyter.....	B. E. Wood, secretary DeRuyter.....	B. & C.....	B. & C.....	30,087	.....	30,000	.....	.....

EATON.

Morrisville.....	Morrisville.....	E. G. Franklin.....	Morrisville.....	B. & C.....	46,740	186,960
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GEORGETOWN.

Brown's Valley.....	Georgetown.....	Brown & Co.....	Georgetown.....	B. & C.....	3,109	70,230	17,660
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HAMILTON.

South Hamilton.....	South Hamilton.....	Dresser & Harris.....	South Hamilton.....	Cheese.....	*76,298
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LENOX.

Beaver	Canastota	Fred Haas	Canastota	Cheese	46,523
Dan Ladd	Canastota	Dan Ladd	Canastota	Cheese	67,944
Oneida Valley	Oneida Valley	J. A. McAdam	Oneida Valley	Cheese	22,188
Whitelaw	Whitelaw	Charles Hicks	Whitelaw	Cheese	39,600

LINCOLN.

Crystal Spring	Alene	O. J. Tucker	Alene	Cheese	100,025
Lenox Mills	Lenox	R. J. Warcup	Lenox	Cheese	120,000

MADISON.

Madison Center	Madison	John Wratton	Madison	Cheese	57,450
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NELSON.

Nelson	Nelson	W. D. Histed	Nelson	R. & C.	10,899 131,493
Paramount	Nelson	J. P. Davis	Nelson	R. & C.	5,197 42,465
					61,631

ONEIDA.

Oneida Dairy Co.	Oneida	H. M. Reynolds	Oneida	Butter	2,000
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SMITHFIELD.

Hollenbeck	Peterboro	R. J. Hollenbeck	Peterboro	Cheese	78,263
Peterboro	Peterboro	A. S. Hinckley	Peterboro	R. & C.	117,716
Pleasant Valley	Peterboro	Earl Haight	Peterboro	Cheese	94,738
Sileam	Sileam	A. E. Miller	Sileam	Cheese	134,000

STOCKBRIDGE.

Strip	Munnsville	A. J. Thurston	Munnsville	Cheese	54,969
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SULLIVAN.

Bridgeport	Bridgeport	John Hurst	Bridgeport	Cheese	95,827
Excelsior	Chittenango	George H. Dennis	Chittenango	Cheese	79,720
Gates Homestead	Chittenango	F. H. Gates & Sons	Chittenango	R. & C.	128,250
Lakewood	Bridgeport	L. W. Sayles	Bridgeport	Cheese	80,714
Maple Grove	Canastota E. F. D.	Elmer Johnson	Canastota E. F. D.	Cheese	60,000
West Hill	Chittenango	O. W. Loucks, sec'y	Manlius E. F. D.	Cheese	69,631

* Imitation English Cheddar. † 80,000 pounds Kosher; 6,860 pounds Neufchâtel; 1,860 pounds square cream.

MONROE COUNTY.

CLARKSON.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Ridge Road Creamery Co	Clarkson	William N. Gallup	Clarkson	Butter	120,450				

HAMLIN.

East Hamlin

MENDON.

Honeye Falls Creamery Co

PARMA.

Hilton Creamery Co

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CANAJOHARIE.

Ames

FLORIDA.

Minaville

GLEN.

Glen Creamery

MINDEN.

Fort Willett	Fort Plain	Jacob Zoller	Little Falls	Cheese	50,000 .....	.....
Valley	Salt Springville	George Rogers	Salt Springville	Cheese	90,000 .....	.....
Zoller	Minden	Jacob Zoller	Little Falls	B. & C.	4,000	60,000

MOHAWK.

Cayadutta	Fonda	Eli Smith	Espratah	Cheese	52,000 .....	.....
Mohawk	Fonda	D. Dockstader	Palatine Bridge	Cheese	58,497 .....	.....
Tribes Hill	Tribes Hill	W. T. Getman	Tribes Hill	Cheese	40,000 .....	.....

PALATINE.

Dockstader	Palatine Bridge	William Dockstader	Palatine Bridge	Cheese	100,000 .....	.....
Getman	Stone Arabia	C. Getman	Stone Arabia	Cheese	38,853	2,253
Nellis, A.	Nellistown	Jacob Nellis	Palatine Bridge	Cheese	42,869	3,121
Palatine	McKinley	P. G. Yeat	McKinley	Cheese	54,558	8,625
Smith Creek	Fort Plain	E. H. Koerbach	Fort Plain	B. & C.	90,000	13,391
Stone Arabia	Stone Arabia	William Hilton	Stone Arabia	Cheese	118,000 .....	.....

ROOT.

Flat Creek	Flat Creek	J. J. Weaver	Flat Creek	Cheese	60,000	14,680
Lykers	Lykers	J. V. Lyker	Lykers	Cheese	27,038	4,884
Root Factory Co.	Rural Grove	Menzo McEwan	Rural Grove	B. & C.	2,000	128,000

NIAGARA COUNTY.

PENDLETON.

Wendelville	Wendelville	Philip H. Wendel	Wendelville R. F. D.	Butter	5,000 .....	.....
			No. 11			

ONEIDA COUNTY.

ANNSVILLE.

Beakes	Glennmore	Jacob Karlen	Rome	Cheese	84,125 .....	.....
Cole Hill	Glennmore	Jacob Karlen	Rome	Cheese	70,878 .....	.....
Greggins	Glennmore	William Greggains	Glennmore	Cheese	66,000	66,664
Mitchells	Taberg	Jacob Karlen	Rome	Cheese	2,900 .....	.....
Peoples	Point Rock	John Fann	Point Rock	Cheese .....	.....	.....
Sauer	Point Rock	Fred Sauer	Point Rock	Cheese .....	.....	80,000
Taberg	Taberg	George J. Nass	Taberg	Cheese	110,270 .....	.....

* No report.

ONEIDA COUNTY—(Continued).
AUGUSTA.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Augusta Center.....	Augusta Center.....	M. Hasselbeck.....	594 Jefferson av., Buf. falo.....	Cheese.....	50,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta Valley.....	Vernon Center.....	J. W. Skerrett.....	Higginsville.....	Cheese.....	71,943.....	.....	45,000.....	.....
Knoxboro Creamery Co.....	Knoxboro.....	E. G. Smith.....	Knoxboro.....	Butter.....	140,576.....	.....	.....	.....

AVA.

Ava Factory.....	Ava.....	David Karlen.....	West Branch.....	Cheese.....	40,000.....	.....	7,900.....	.....
Blue Brook.....	Ava.....	R. C. Coon.....	Ava.....	Cheese.....	178,000.....	.....	75,000.....	.....
Ohms.....	Ava.....	S. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	20,000.....	.....	50,000.....	.....
Rauschers.....	Ava.....	S. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	60,000.....	.....
Roser.....	Ava.....	Oren Kabe.....	Ava.....	Cheese.....	129,380.....	.....	.....	.....
West Ava.....	Ava.....	P. E. Adams.....	Ava.....	Cheese.....	69,909.....	.....	.....	.....

BOONVILLE.

Burkhill.....	Boonville.....	J. D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	45,000.....	.....
Hawkinsville.....	Hawkinsville.....	C. Zwalhen.....	Hawkinsville.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	75,200.....	.....
Hayes.....	Hawkinsville.....	O. Hayes.....	Hawkinsville.....	Cheese.....	20,000.....	.....	80,000.....	.....
Kingsbury.....	Boonville.....	J. D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	54,000.....	.....
Spring Brook.....	Boonville.....	W. J. McCombe.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	90,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Violet.....	Boonville.....	S. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	20,000.....	.....
Willow Valley.....	Boonville.....	J. D. Karlen.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	46,000.....	.....	70,000.....	.....

CAMDEN.

Baker.....	Camden.....	Frederick P. Baker.....	Camden.....	Cheese.....	125,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillaboro.....	Camden.....	M. Houghton.....	Camden.....	Cheese.....	55,800.....	.....	.....	.....
West Camden.....	West Camden.....	J. J. Fager.....	Camden.....	Cheese.....	90,000.....	.....	.....	.....

DEERFIELD.

Deerfield Center Creamery	South Trenton	I. J. Donnell	South Trenton	B. & C.	24,800	150,000 .....	.....
Deerfield Creamery	South Trenton	Williamson, Gaudin & Co.	Newark, N. J.	B. & C.	24,000	105,851 .....	.....
Mt. Pleasant	Utica	Matt Brothers	Utica	Cheese .....	.....	9,000	30,585
North Gage Creamery	North Gage	Mrs. E. Welch	North Gage	B. & C.	14,412	103,881 .....	.....
West Canada Creek	Poland	Said Brothers	Poland	B. & C.	30,000	160,000 .....	.....

FLORENCE.

Christian	Florence	G. A. Bertell	Florence	B. & C.	5,000	190,000 .....	.....
Cornish	Camden	J. D. Morris	Camden	Cheese .....	.....	75,935 .....	.....
Hennsey	East Florence	J. T. Henney	East Florence	B. & C.	1,385	60,000	10,797
Kirkland Branch	East Florence	James Kirkland	Florence	Cheese .....	.....	85,740 .....	.....
Waterbury	Florence	James Kirkland	Florence	B. & C.	5,672	134,848	21,153

FLOYD.

Crilla	Holland Patent	George Crill	Holland Pat't R. F. D.	B. & C.	20,000	100,000 .....	.....
Floyd Corners	Floyd Corners	A. S. & J. C. Bagg	Holland Patent	B. & C.	30,000	170,000 .....	.....
Floyd Hill	Holland Patent	Frank Tripp	Holland Pat't R. F. D.	Cheese .....	.....	85,000 .....	.....
Thomas, G. D.	Rome	G. D. Thomas	Rome R. F. D. No. 4.	Cheese .....	.....	207,837 .....	.....

KIRKLAND.

Chuckery	Clinton	W. G. Comstock	Clinton	Butter	48,944	48,950 .....	.....
Clinton	Clinton	G. Smith & Son	Seelyville, Pa.	Cheese .....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkland Creamery	Kirkland	C. H. Stanton	Kirkland	Butter	190,758 .....	.....	.....

LEE.

Bingham	Stokes	J. Karlen	Rome	Cheese .....	.....	*4,855	2,400
Brown	West Branch	S. Kappeler	Lee Center	Cheese .....	.....	190,000	16,613
Coon, E. O.	Lee	E. O. Coon	Lee	Cheese .....	.....	82,000 .....	.....
Delta	Delta	C. N. Bathrick	Delta	Cheese .....	.....	94,304 .....	.....
Hasselbeck No. 9	Lee Center	M. Hasselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese .....	.....	.....	42,000
Hasselbeck No. 12	Stokes	M. Hasselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese .....	.....	.....	49,000
Hasselbeck No. 17	Lee Center	M. Hasselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese .....	.....	.....	52,000
Krebs Brothers	Lee Center	Krebs Brothers	Lee Center	Cheese .....	.....	.....	.....
Lee Center	Lee Center	Sam Kappeler	Lee Center	Cheese .....	.....	162,304 .....	.....
Lee Line	Rome R. F. D.	Jacob Karlen	Rome	Cheese .....	.....	*75,070	40,000
Sand Hill	West Branch	G. Leibe	Stokes	Cheese .....	.....	.....	50,000
Walters	Point Rock	Sam Kappeler	Lee Center	Cheese .....	.....	761,073 .....	.....
West Branch	West Branch	David Karlen	West Branch	Cheese .....	.....	176,837	2,000
West Lee	Lee Center	W. Traubel	Lee Center	Cheese .....	.....	.....	5,500

* Münster. † 25,000 pounds of square cream; 4,250 pounds of Münster. ‡ 13,815 pounds of Domestic Swiss. § 19,868 pounds of Münster. ** 35,000 pounds of Domestic Swiss; 40,070 pounds of Münster. †† 14,577 pounds of Münster.

ONEIDA COUNTY—(Continued).

MARCY.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
McFarland.....	Oriskany.....	Edw. Kelley.....	Oriskany.....	B & C.....	25,000	10,000	20,000		83,939
Williams.....	Utica.....	Matth Bros.....	Utica.....	Cheese.....					

MARSHALL.

Deansville Deansboro J. H. Gasley Deansville Cheese 32,000

NEW HARTFORD.

Cold Spring Creamery Whitesboro R. F. D. ... O. & A. F. Ruley Whitesboro R. F. D. ... B. & C. ... 10,000
 Mallory's Creamery Washington Mills ... J. Mallory Washington Mills ... Butter ... 35,000

PARIS.

King, A. S. Sauquoit R. F. D. A. S. King Sauquoit R. F. D. Cheese ... 77,683

REMSEN.

Cold Spring Remsen S. Owens Remsen Cheese ... 35,000
 Conway Creamery Remsen Grant & Conway Remsen B & C ... 175,000
 Francis, J. I. Remsen J. L. Francis Remsen Cheese ... 126,619
 Kent, B. H. Remsen P. O. Jones Remsen Cheese ... 30,777
 Star Hill Remsen Benjamin Coon Remsen Cheese ... 80,000

ROME.

Brodock Rome R. F. D. No. 5. ... A. Brodock Rome R. F. D. No. 5. ... Cheese ... 55,384
 Conrad Rome R. F. D. ... Jacob Karlen Rome Cheese ... 51,392
 Karlen, Limburg Waverille Jacob Karlen Rome Cheese ... 30,000
 Ridge Mills Elgie Mills Robert McAdam Rome Cheese ... 125,000
 Rome New London G. Smith & Son Seelyville, Pa. ... Cheese ... 50,000
 Spencer Spencer Settlement ... G. Smith & Son Seelyville, Pa. ... Cheese ... 180,660

STEUBEN.

Baker.....	Steuben.....	A. S. & J. C. Bagg.....	Holland Patent.....	B. & C.....	81,000	81,000
French Road.....	East Steuben.....	W. Ford.....	Kast Steuben.....	Cheese.....	21,000	81,000
North Steuben.....	North Steuben.....	N. H. Pils.....	North Steuben.....	B. & C.....	4,000	10,000
Steuben Association.....	Steuben.....	N. N. Wood.....	Steuben.....	B. & C.....	10,000	14,000
Steuben Center.....	Steuben.....	P. C. Mills.....	Steuben.....	B. & C.....	8,850	45,283
Thomas, E. E.....	Alder Creek.....	Jones & Hughes.....	Ridge Mills.....	B. & C.....	8,174	12,166
					12,000	70,000

SANGERFIELD.

Sangerfield Elgin Creamery.....	Sangerfield.....	P. D. Marsh.....	Sangerfield.....	Butter.....	10,500	10,500
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TRENTON.

Holland Patent.....	Holland Patent.....	A. S. & J. C. Bagg.....	Holland Patent.....	B. & C.....	42,000	158,000
Home.....	Holland Patent.....	A. S. & J. C. Bagg.....	Holland Patent.....	B. & C.....	24,000	157,000
Kelly Tract.....	Holland Patent.....	A. S. & J. C. Bagg.....	Holland Patent.....	B. & C.....	23,500	118,500
North Trenton Creamery.....	Remsen.....	E. C. Judson.....	Remsen.....	B. & C.....	14,714	96,880
Prospect.....	Prospect.....	J. K. Rowlands.....	Prospect.....	B. & C.....	1,200	4,000
South Trenton.....	South Trenton.....	George S. Williams.....	South Trenton.....	Cheese.....	145,072	145,072
Steuben Valley.....	Trenton.....	Grant & Kirk.....	Trenton.....	B. & C.....	41,433	196,519
Trenton.....	Trenton.....	F. P. Bagg.....	Trenton.....	B. & C.....	20,100	110,000
Willow Grove.....	Trenton.....	F. P. Bagg.....	Trenton.....	B. & C.....	31,000	170,000

VERNON.

Blanchard.....	Vernon.....	H. E. Blanchard.....	Vernon.....	B. & C.....	35,000	160,000
Hasselbeck's No. 8.....	Vernon Center.....	M. Hasselbeck.....	596 Jefferson street.....	Cheese.....	193,600	193,600
Vernon Dairy Co.....	Vernon.....	Vernon Dairy Co.....	Buffalo.....	Cheese.....	100,000	100,000

VERONA.

Blackman's Corners.....	Verona.....	Jacob Karlen.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	47,742	47,742
Churchill.....	Verona Mills.....	Jacob Karlen.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	\$10,840	6,250
Doxtater.....	Stacy Basin.....	Sam Kappler.....	Lee Center.....	Cheese.....	94,678	94,678
Merry, G.....	Verona.....	G. Merry.....	Verona.....	B. & C.....	23,181	118,455
New London.....	New London.....	J. J. Senn.....	New London.....	Cheese.....	66,656	66,656
State Bridge.....	State Bridge.....	Jacob Karlen.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	111,859	52,075
Verona Landing.....	Higginville.....	J. W. Skeritt.....	Higginville.....	Cheese.....	111,859	111,859
Verona Mills.....	Verona Mills.....	Jacob Karlen.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	33,745	33,745
Whaley, J. H., Creamery.....	Higginville.....	J. H. Whaley.....	Rome.....	Butter.....	23,274	23,274

VIENNA.

Christian, F. N.....	Blossvale.....	F. N. Christian.....	Camden.....	Cheese.....	68,543	68,543
North Bay.....	North Bay.....	N. Van Horne.....	North Bay.....	Cheese.....	78,400	78,400
Vienna.....	Vienna.....	A. Bert Brown.....	Vienna.....	Cheese.....	178,420	178,420
West Vienna.....	West Vienna.....	J. H. Moays.....	Vienna.....	Cheese.....	26,656	26,656

* 42,572 pounds of Domestic Swiss; 8,890 pounds of Münster. † Square cream, ‡ Club, § Münster. ¶ 18,311 pounds square cream; 40,214 pounds Münster.

ONEIDA COUNTY—(Concluded).
WESTERN.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Anken.....	Westernville.....	Samuel Anken.....	Westernville.....	Cheese.....	.....	*22,723	.....	700	.....
Cornish.....	Dela.....	Samuel Kappler.....	Lee Center.....	Cheese.....	.....	124,004	.....	18,875	.....
Farmers.....	Westernville.....	E. D. Franklin.....	North Western.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
F. T.....	North Western.....	Fredrick Tinscher.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Mullin Hill.....	Dela.....	Jacob Karlen.....	North Western.....	Cheese.....	.....	285,225	.....	85,000	.....
Porter.....	Westernville.....	C. W. Porter.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	.....	98,923	.....	.....	.....
Quaker Hill.....	West Branch.....	R. G. Jones.....	North Western.....	Cheese.....	.....	90,596	.....	.....	.....
South Western Creamery.....	Holland Patent.....	J. K. Davis.....	Holland Patent.....	Cheese.....	.....	90,000	32,000	85,000	.....
Thornton.....	Boonville.....	S. K. Kahan.....	Boonville.....	Cheese.....	.....	110,000	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	Rome.....	F. B. Potter.....	Rome E. F. D. No. 4.....	Cheese.....	.....	103,359	.....	.....	.....
Westernville.....	Westernville.....	John McCurn.....	Westernville.....	B. & C.....	1,000	90,000	5,000	.....	.....

WESTMORELAND.

Bartlett.....	Bartlett.....	Jacob Karlen.....	Rome.....	Cheese.....	.....	\$87,703	.....	.....	.....
Burrows Creamery.....	Rome.....	Frank Burrows.....	Rome E. F. D. No. 2.....	Butter.....	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dix.....	Dix.....	Matt Brothers.....	Utica.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	21,466	.....
Lowell.....	Lowell.....	F. J. Brill.....	Lowell.....	Cheese.....	.....	110,000	.....	.....	.....
Storey.....	Rome.....	Storey Brothers.....	Rome E. F. D. No. 2.....	Cheese.....	.....	7,800	.....	.....	.....

WHITESTOWN.

Kraus, William.....	Oriskany.....	Samuel Kappler.....	Lee Center.....	Cheese.....	.....	*9,415	.....	23,390	.....
Oriskany Creamery.....	Oriskany.....	Edward Kelley.....	Oriskany.....	B. & C.....	110,000	4,090	80,000	.....	90,000
Tencher, G.....	Oriskany.....	G. Tencher.....	Oriskany.....	Cheese.....	.....	96,615	.....	.....	.....

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

CAMILLUS.

Camillus.....	Camillus.....	A. E. Smith.....	Camillus.....	Butter.....	38,000
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CHOERO.

Brewerton	Brewerton	Cheese	125,000
Cheero	Dennis Smith	Cheese	29,023
Cheero Center	O. J. Daniels	Cheese	50,000
Loomis	A. J. Loomis	Cheese	100,160

CLAY.

Clay Center	Enclid	Cheese	103,800
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ELBRIDGE.

Elbridge	Elbridge	Butter	75,430
Hart Lot	William G. Gottle	Butter	120,000
Jordan	F. D. Baker	Butter	90,000

FABIUS.

Fabius	W. L. Hamilton	Butter	504,010
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LYSANDER.

Baldwinsville	Garrett V. Snell	Butter	102,816
Riverside	C. J. Church	Cheese	73,764
Spring Dale	G. N. Butler	Butter	123,180

MANLIUS.

Fayetteville	C. M. Peck	Butter	141,428
Staring	B. F. Staring	Cheese	20,000

MARCELLUS.

Eureka	Marcellus	Butter	125,000
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OTISCO.

Navarino	E. D. Gillette	Butter	15,000
Otiaco	Dexter Judson	Butter	120,000

SKANEATELES.

Skaneateles	D. Becker, president	Butter	200,000
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* Domestic Swiss. † Münster. ‡ 62,325 pounds of Domestic Swiss; 2,700 pounds of Münster. § 22,375 pounds of Domestic Swiss; 50,325 pounds of Münster.
 ** Square cream.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—(Concluded).
SFAFFORD.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.			Amount of cash made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Borodino.....	Borodino	Frank Harvey	Thorn Hill	Butter ..	104,680				

SYRACUSE, CITY OF.

Onondaga County Milk Association|Syracuse|Iram C. Reed, manager|Syracuse|Butter ..| 2,650|.....|.....|.....|.....

TULLY.

Vesper.....|Vesper|Frank Northrup.....|Vesper|Cheese ..|.....| 40,000|.....|.....|.....

VAN BUREN.

Jack Reef.....|Jack Reef|Fred D. Baker.....|Jordan|Butter ..| 80,000|.....|.....|.....|.....
Memphis|Memphis|Hart Lot Creamery Co|Hart Lot|Butter ..| 19,000|.....|.....|.....|.....

ONTARIO COUNTY.

MANCHESTER.

Port Gibson Creamery.....|Port Gibson.....|J. W. Parker.....|Port Gibson.....|Butter ...| 23,000|.....|.....|.....|.....

NAPLES.

Naples|Naples.....|H. J. Tyler.....|Naples|Cheese...|.....| 19,121|.....|.....|.....

RICHMOND.

Honeoye Valley Cheese Co.....|Honeoye.....|J. Littendorf.....|Honeoye.....|Cheese...|.....| 42,000|.....|.....|.....

SENECA.

Stanley Creamery.....|Stanley|B. A. Funk.....|Stanley|Butter ...| 50,000|.....|.....|.....|.....

ORANGE COUNTY.

BLOOMING GROVE.

Barton Spring.....	Monroe.....	Paper, Gray & Co.....	Monroe.....	B. & C.....	5,000	*17,000
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CHESTER.

Chester.....	Chester.....	W. A. Lawrence & Son.....	Chester.....	B. & C.....	31,000	*1743,000	40,000	28,800
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MONROE.

Monroe Cheese Co.....	Monroe.....	338 Greenwich street, New York city.....	Cheese.....	420,500
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WALKKILL.

Circleville.....	Circleville.....	Salvador Fusco.....	Circleville.....	B. & C.....	3,650	18,260
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ORLEANS COUNTY.

MURRAY.

Holley.....	Holley.....	W. W. Church.....	Holley.....	B. & C.....	12,000	70,000
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OSWEGO COUNTY.

ALBION.

Albion.....	Salmon River.....	E. H. Birch.....	Salmon River.....	Cheese.....	48,197
Dugway.....	Dugway.....	Emile George.....	Dugway.....	Cheese.....	128,507	.....	.....
Howardville.....	Altmar R. F. D.....	Penon & Shaver.....	Altmar R. F. D.....	Cheese.....	47,800	.....	.....
Randerson.....	Altmar.....	C. F. Birch.....	Altmar.....	Cheese.....	116,000	.....	.....
Peoples.....	Altmar.....	W. M. Haggerty.....	Williamstown.....	Cheese.....	53,000	.....	.....

AMBOY.

Amboy Center.....	Amboy Center.....	Robert Fells.....	Amboy Center.....	Cheese.....	180,000	.....	.....
Cold Brook.....	Amboy Center.....	Warren.....	Amboy Center.....	Cheese.....	118,041	.....	.....
Hess.....	West Amboy.....	Homer Besupre.....	West Amboy.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....

*10,000 pounds D'Ielguy; 2,000 pounds Neufchâtel; 5,000 pounds Fromage de Brie. †520,000 pounds Neufchâtel; 220,000 pounds square cream. ‡285,000 pounds D'Ielguy; 56,000 pounds Neufchâtel; 70,500 pounds Fromage de Brie; 25,000 pounds square cream. § No report.

OSWEGO COUNTY—(Continued).
BOYLESTON.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash in made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
East Boyleston.....	Lorraine.....	Geo. D. Eggleston.....	Lorraine.....	Cheese.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Shoecraft.....	Lacuna.....	M. E. Shoecraft.....	Lacuna.....	B. & C.....	\$,777	80,207	52,307	.....	.....
CONSTANTIA.									
Empire.....	Constantia.....	H. D. Scoville.....	Constantia.....	Cheese.....	.....	41,845	.....	.....	.....
GRANBY.									
Granby Center.....	Fulton.....	G. B. Cusack.....	Fulton.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
HANNIBAL.									
Hannibal.....	Hannibal.....	E. B. Tucker & Son.....	Hannibal.....	B. & C.....	20,213	170,155	.....	.....	.....
South Hannibal.....	South Hannibal.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.....	Cheese.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
HASTINGS.									
Central Square.....	Central Square.....	P. F. Bolger.....	Central Square.....	Cheese.....	.....	103,000	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	Hastings.....	B. W. Wright.....	Hastings.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Mallory.....	Mallory.....	J. Mallory.....	Mallory.....	Cheese.....	.....	72,473	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga River.....	Caughdeny.....	Fred Jarvis.....	Caughdeny.....	Cheese.....	.....	115,225	.....	.....	.....
MEXICO.									
Colosse Union.....	Colosse.....	G. D. Trimble.....	Palermo.....	Cheese.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Cheese and Butter Co.....	Colosse.....	C. H. Birlins.....	Colosse.....	Cheese.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Rosemary Creamery.....	Mexico.....	Roy H. Bent.....	Adams.....	Butter.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone Quarry.....	Arthur.....	John Pier.....	Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW HAVEN.									
New Haven.....	New Haven.....	George B. Porter.....	New Haven.....	Cheese.....	.....	203,737	.....	.....	.....

ORWELL.

McKinney, A. O.	Orwell	A. C. McKinney	Orwell	Butter	100,000	
Malino	Orwell	W. C. Robinson	Orwell	Butter	80,000	
Glinstead	Orwell	A. E. Olmstead	Orwell	Butter	142,004	
Stevens	Orwell	A. M. Stevens	Orwell	Butter	54,998	

OSWEGO.

South West Oswego	South West Oswego	South West Oswego	Cheese	112,042	
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PALERMO.

Palermo	Palermo	G. D. Trimble	Palermo	Cheese	125,000	
Peets Corners	Peets Corners	A. Baeter	Peets Corners	Cheese	70,000	

PARISH.

Parish Center	Parish	Leroy Washburn	Parish	Cheese	65,000	
Parish Cheese and Butter Co.	Parish	H. B. Oester	Parish	Cheese	127,000	

REDFIELD.

Cold Spring	Redfield	Mrs. Ella Chaffin	Redfield	Cheese	40,666	
May Flower	Redfield	Melvin Sargent	Redfield	Cheese	123,372	
Salmon River	Redfield	G. G. Simons	Redfield	Cheese	65,000	

RICHLAND.

Custor Factory No. 2	Pulaski	George L. Castor	Pulaski	B. & O.	7,500	150,000
Holmes	Pulaski	W. C. Holmes	Pulaski	B. & O.	19,561	231,704
Salisbury & Peach	Pulaski	Salisbury & Peach	Pulaski	B. & O.	6,782	175,831
South Richland	Dayville	Frank Elmart	Dayville	Cheese	100,000	

SANDY CREEK.

Finster, T. E.	Lacona	J. J. Miller	Lacona	B. & O.	22,000	10,000
Ingersoll, E. M.	Lacona	E. M. Ingersoll	Lacona	B. & O.	12,100	52,784
Salisbury	Sandy Creek	Salisbury & Peach	Pulaski	B. & O.	20,000	180,000

SCHROEPPEL.

Hinmanville	Hinmanville	B. J. Buckley	Hinmanville	Cheese	50,000	
Pennellville	Pennellville	C. F. Barnaskey	Pennellville	B. & O.	201,844	24,707
Phoenix State Road 200	Phoenix	C. P. Merriam	Phoenix	Cheese	185,264	

* Closed in 1902.

OSWEGO COUNTY—(Concluded).
SORIBA.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
East Soriba	Soriba	G. S. Cole	Soriba	Cheese	Cheese	17,844			
North Roads	Soriba	William Clark	Soriba	Cheese	Cheese	43,860			
North Soriba	Soriba	G. D. Trimble	Palermo	Cheese	Cheese	50,000			
VOLNEY.									
Battle Island	Fulton	C. L. Porter	Fulton	Cheese	Cheese	78,965			
Druce	North Volney	G. S. Cole	North Volney	Cheese	Cheese	88,973			
Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant	E. Hale	Mount Pleasant	Cheese	Cheese	180,000			
WEST MONROE.									
May Flower	West Monroe	H. E. Potter	West Monroe	Cheese	Cheese	17,280			
West Monroe Stat.	West Monroe	G. A. Fitzgerald	West Monroe	Cheese	Cheese	98,000			
WILLIAMSTOWN.									
Huntington	Kasong	R. A. Stephens	Kasong	Cheese	Cheese	66,065			
Johnson, G. T.	Williamstown	Mrs. Alice Johnson	Williamstown	Cheese	Cheese	16,800			
OTSEGO COUNTY.									
BURLINGTON.									
Burke, George F.	West Burlington	George F. Burke	West Burlington	Cheese	Cheese	86,555			
Boldredge	West Burlington	E. G. Peet	Mount Vision	Cheese	Cheese	47,680			
Johnson	Burlington Falls	D. C. Johnson	Burlington Falls	Cheese	Cheese	158,539			
Pashley, George C.	Burlington	George C. Pashley	Burlington	B. & O.	B. & O.	145,000	15,000		
State Brand 1728	Garrattville	E. W. Wright	Burlington	Cheese	Cheese	91,925			

BUTTERNUTS.

Gilbertville	Gilbertville	Charles Freer	Mount Vision	Cheese	139,569	.....
Hakes	Gilbertville	R. G. Peet	Gilbertville	Cheese	76,087	.....
Maple Grove	Maple Grove	Charles Freer	Gilbertville	Cheese	165,168	.....
Root	Gilbertville	C. P. Root's Sons	Gilbertville	Cheese	53,022	.....
Shamrock	Gilbertville	Charles Freer	Gilbertville	Cheese	168,076	.....

CHERRY VALLEY.

Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	J. H. Harrison	Cherry Valley	Cheese	70,000	.....
The Rockdale Co.	Cherry Valley	B. Wigham	Cherry Valley	B. & O.	288,070	18,683
						141,776

DECATUR.

Decatur	Decatur	C. P. Root's Sons	Gilbertville	Cheese	63,722
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EDMESTON.

Phenix	South Edmeston	L. E. Carpenter	South Edmeston	B. & O.	150,000	\$910,000
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EXETER.

Brainard's Corners	West Exeter	H. C. Brookway	Richfield	B. & O.	2,400	105,000
Gilmore	Schuyler Lake	H. A. Gilmore	Schuyler Lake	Cheese	69,199	25,000
Pleasant Valley	Schuyler Lake	H. C. Brookway	Richfield	Cheese	140,000	.....
Rider, J.	Schuyler Lake	John J. Rider	Schuyler Lake	Cheese	71,441	.....
Schuyler Lake	Schuyler Lake	Schuyler Lake	Schuyler Lake	Cheese	118,140	.....
West Exeter	West Exeter	H. C. Brookway	Richfield	B. & O.	2,000	110,000
Wilmarth	Richfield	H. C. Brookway	Richfield	Cheese	91,000	25,000

HARTWICK.

Hartwick	Hartwick	F. B. Rainey	Hartwick	Cheese	80,000	.....
Hinman Hollow	Milford	R. G. Peet	Mount Vision	Cheese	70,411	.....
South Hartwick	South Hartwick	C. P. Root's Sons	Gilbertville	Cheese	68,476	.....
White House	Hartwick	R. D. Lamb	Hartwick	Cheese	130,848	.....

LAURENS.

Mt. Vision Co-operative Creamery Ass'n	Mount Vision	C. F. Inglesby	Mount Vision	Butter	53,109	.....
The Laurens Creamery	Laurens	W. O. Strong	Laurens	Butter	145,731	.....
West Laurens	West Laurens	C. P. Root's Sons	Gilbertville	Butter	83,401	.....

* 45,286 pounds Imitation English Cheddar.
 † 28,358 pounds Imitation English Cheddar.
 ‡ 26,009 pounds Imitation English Cheddar.
 § 350,000 pounds D'Isigny; 200,000 pounds Neufchatel; 70,000 Fromage de Brie; 74,000 pounds square cream; 31,000 pounds Imitation English Cheddar.

OTSEGO COUNTY—(Continued).

MAYLAND.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Elk Creek.....	Elk Creek.....	Clarence L. Murphy..	Westford	Cheese.....	.....	104,000	.....	.....	.....

MIDDLEFIELD.

Clarkville.....	Middlefield	R. G. McRorie	Middlefield	Cheese.....	.....	104,872	.....	.....	.....
Elroy.....	Middlefield Center.....	C. J. Hinde.....	East Springfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	84,872	.....	.....	.....
Lansville.....	Lansville.....	H. Wicks.....	Lansville.....	Cheese.....	.....	77,855	.....	.....	.....
O'Connell.....	Middlefield	T. E. O'Connell.....	Middlefield	Cheese.....	.....	60,800	.....	.....	.....
Stanley.....	Middlefield Center.....	C. J. Hinde.....	East Springfield.....	Cheese.....	.....	78,340	.....	.....	.....
Westville.....	Westville.....	M. A. Sullivan.....	Westville	Cheese.....	.....	88,840	.....	.....	.....

MILFORD.

Crumborn Pineapple	Milford.....	O. A. Weatherly	Milford.....	B. & C.....	4,055	1151,092	9,409	.....	.....
Milford Center.....	Portlandville	Levant Seeger.....	Oneonta	Cheese.....	.....	42,751	.....	.....	.....
Milford Co-operative Creamery Ass'n ..	Milford.....	D. Sweet.....	Milford.....	Butter.....	17,450	.....	.....	.....	.....

MORRIS.

Harris	Morris	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.....	Cheese.....	.....	66,875	.....	.....	.....
Morris	Morris	E. E. Hunt.....	Morris.....	Cheese.....	.....	55,640	.....	.....	.....

NEW LISBON.

E. Eldred	New Lisbon	R. G. Peet.....	Mount Vision	Cheese.....	.....	25,871	.....	.....	.....
Fall Brook.....	Mount Vision	R. G. Peet.....	Mount Vision	Cheese.....	.....	27,150	.....	.....	.....
Gregory, S. O.....	Lens.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.....	Cheese.....	.....	51,617	.....	.....	.....
Lens.....	Lens.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mount Vision	Cheese.....	.....	54,385	.....	.....	.....
New Lisbon	New Lisbon	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertsville.....	Cheese.....	.....	66,848	.....	.....	.....
State Road 1615	Garrattville	E. W. Wright.....	Burlington Plaza.....	Cheese.....	.....	102,428	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Corners	Garrattville	Theron Miller	Garrattville	Cheese.....	30,175

ONKONTA.

Wilber Lake.....	Ononta.....	James W. Taylor.....	Ononta.....	Cheese.....	30,373.....
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OTEGO.

Brier Creek Creamery.....	Otego.....	F. E. Tabor.....	Otego.....	Butter.....	215,947.....
Gold Spring Creamery.....	Otego.....	E. S. Niles.....	Morris.....	Butter.....	40,420.....
Flax Land.....	Otego.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Otego.....	Cheese.....	81,567.....
Silver Spring.....	Oradawa.....	J. B. Rowe.....	Oradawa.....	Butter.....	52,588.....
Star Creamery.....	Otego.....	William Van Nameo.....	Otego.....	B. & O.....	144,000.....
					45,000.....
					63,000.....

OTSEGO.

Empire Cheese Co.....	Cooperstown.....	E. A. Sage.....	New Berlin.....	B. & O.....	56,553.....
German.....	Fly Creek.....	A. A. Smith.....	Fly Creek.....	Cheese.....	94,200.....
Kinney, J. P.....	Snowdon.....	J. P. Kinney.....	Snowdon.....	Cheese.....	23,430.....
Oakville.....	Oakville.....	John J. Rider.....	Schuyler Lake.....	Cheese.....	60,834.....
Sponenberg, W. H.....	Fly Creek.....	W. H. Sponenberg.....	Fly Creek.....	Cheese.....	18,000.....
					77,348.....

PLAINFIELD.

Huntley.....	West Exeter.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.....	B. & O.....	2,800.....
Lloydville.....	Unadilla Forks.....	K. J. Wing.....	Unadilla Forks.....	Cheese.....	126,000.....
Plainfield Union.....	Plainfield Center.....	D. D. Lamb.....	Leonardville.....	Cheese.....	73,450.....
Plainfield Union Branch.....	Plainfield Center.....	E. L. Morris.....	West Exeter.....	Cheese.....	88,642.....
State Brand No. 1716.....	Leonardville.....	E. W. Wright.....	Burlington Flats.....	Cheese.....	51,000.....
					44,637.....

RICHFIELD.

Brockway, H. C., No. 404.....	Richfield.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.....	Cheese.....	126,000.....
Myer Creek.....	Richfield Spa.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield.....	Cheese.....	90,000.....
					25,000.....

ROSEBOOM.

Center Valley.....	Center Valley.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mount Vision.....	Cheese.....	66,000.....
Pleasant Brook.....	Pleasant Brook.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertville.....	Cheese.....	46,503.....
Roseboom.....	Roseboom.....	J. H. Harrison.....	Cherry Valley.....	Cheese.....	75,000.....
Sardis.....	Roseboom.....	R. G. Peet.....	Mount Vision.....	Cheese.....	63,367.....
South Valley.....	South Valley.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertville.....	Cheese.....	63,067.....

* 500 pounds of sage. † 90,000 pounds of Pineapple. ‡ 18,000 pounds of Neufchatel; 800 pounds of square cream. § 12,936 pounds Kasher; 177,587 pounds D'Ivoire; 173,887 pounds Neufchatel; 4,940 pounds Fromage de Bris; 18,520 pounds square cream; 60,100 pounds Imitation English Cheddar.

OTSEGO COUNTY—(Concluded).

SPRINGFIELD.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of caseln made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Allen's Lake.....	Richfield Springs.....	John McNamara.....	Richfield Springs.....	Cheese.....	1,400	45,000			
East Springfield.....	East Springfield.....	J. A. Cotton.....	East Springfield.....	Cheese.....		90,448			
Rock Spring.....	East Springfield.....	Clifford J. Hinds.....	East Springfield.....	B & C.....		111,000	4,400		
Springfield Center.....	Springfield Center.....	F. J. Maxted.....	Springfield Center.....	Cheese.....	17,084	177,759			
Young, L. D.....	Warren.....	L. D. Young.....	Warren.....	Cheese.....		107,818	16,303		

UNADILLA.

Unadilla Center.....|R. G. Peet.....|Mount Vision.....|Cheese.....|40,616|.....|.....|.....|.....|

WESTFORD.

Westford.....|Westford.....|C. E. McKorie.....|Westford.....|Cheese.....|140,000|.....|.....|.....|

WORCESTER.

Charlotte Valley.....|South Worcester.....|Eli Pierce.....|South Worcester.....|Butter...|79,909|.....|.....|.....|

RENSELAER COUNTY.

BERLIN.

Berlin.....|Berlin.....|R. H. & J. H. Sauterlee.....|Berlin.....|Cheese...|58,933|.....|.....|.....|

HOOSICK.

Baskiet Elgin Creamery Association...|Baskiet Hoosick.....|E. B. Chase.....|Baskiet Hoosick.....|Butter...|91,376|.....|.....|.....|
 Hoosick Creamery Association.....|Hoosick.....|H. B. Conger.....|Hoosick.....|Butter...|49,077|.....|.....|.....|

NASSAU.

Nassau Elgin Creamery.....	Nassau.....	D. B. Harder.....	Nassau.....	Butter.../	30,704.....
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PITTSBOWN.

Spring Brook.....	Johnsonville.....	W. H. Gage.....	Johnsonville.....	Cheese.../	54,845.....
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SCHAGHTICOKE.

Schaghticoke Union Creamery.....	Valley Falls.....	F. W. Mallory.....	Valley Falls.....	Butter.../	77,573.....
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ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

BRASHER.

Ball Creamery.....	Brasher Falls.....	Bell Bros.....	Brasher Falls.....	Butter...	278,928.....
York State Creamery.....	Helena.....	Hall & Langtry.....	Helena.....	Butter...	232,691.....

CANTON.

Apple Grove.....	Canton.....	M. H. Laraby.....	Canton.....	Butter...	96,599.....
High Falls.....	Pyrites.....	D. B. Williams.....	Pyrites.....	Cheese...	24,465.....
Jerusalem.....	Eddy.....	J. Lincoln & Sons.....	Eddy.....	B. & C.....	45,170.....
Langdon Spring Creamery.....	Canton.....	Knot & Lewis.....	Canton.....	Butter...	707,700.....
Long Rapids.....	Morley.....	F. C. Farmer.....	Morley.....	Butter...	337,504.....
Rensselaer Falls.....	Rensselaer Falls.....	W. H. McCadam.....	Rensselaer Falls.....	Butter...	88,555.....
Settlement.....	Canton.....	Fred Cleeland.....	Canton.....	B. & C.....	11,567.....
South Canton Creamery.....	Canton.....	Poole Bros.....	Canton.....	Cheese...	334,032.....
West Canton.....	Canton.....	D. E. Gilson.....	Canton.....	Butter...	86,283.....
				Cheese...	277,522.....
					152,112.....

COLTON.

Colton Village Creamery.....	Colton.....	E. N. Bicknell.....	Colton.....	Butter...	67,156.....
South Colton Creamery.....	South Colton.....	William Close.....	South Colton.....	Butter...	82,614.....
Wildwood.....	Colton.....	Frank B. Taylor.....	Colton.....	Cheese...	108,935.....

DE KALB.

Biche.....	Bigselow.....	Frank Biche.....	Bigselow.....	Cheese...	41,056.....
Brees.....	De Kalb Junction.....	T. H. Thomas.....	Bigselow.....	Cheese...	92,632.....
Cheshire.....	De Kalb Junction.....	John F. Brown.....	Bigselow.....	Cheese...	97,489.....
De Kalb.....	De Kalb Junction.....	McCadam & Thayer.....	De Kalb Junction.....	B. & C.....	200,320.....
East De Kalb.....	De Kalb Junction.....	George Labaree.....	De Kalb Junction.....	B. & C.....	169,837.....
Howard.....	Rensselaer Falls.....	Thomas Dickenson.....	Rensselaer Falls.....	Cheese...	191,683.....
Maple Ridge.....	De Kalb Junction.....	Frank Fanning.....	De Kalb Junction.....	Cheese...	128,400.....

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—(Continued).
DE KALB—(Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What produced.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Gebru Lake.....	Oakbarnville.....	Newton Conklin.....	Oakbarnville.....	Cheese.....	.....	119,900	.....	.....	.....
Richville Cheese and Butter Factory.....	Richville.....	J. H. Lalone.....	Richville.....	B. & C.....	57,944	314,809	33,839	.....	.....
Rock Bottom.....	Richville.....	Ben Goodison.....	Richville.....	Cheese.....	.....	107,243	.....	.....	.....
Scotfield.....	De Kalb Junction.....	J. L. Wood.....	De Kalb Junction.....	B. & C.....	14,983	165,093	.....	.....	.....
Tanner Creek.....	De Kalb Junction.....	W. E. Fairbanks.....	De Kalb Junction.....	Cheese.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
DE PEYSTER.									
De Peyster No. 1.....	De Peyster.....	C. E. Giffin.....	De Peyster.....	B. & C.....	3,160	231,009	.....	.....	.....
De Peyster No. 2.....	De Peyster.....	C. E. Giffin.....	De Peyster.....	Cheese.....	.....	91,000	.....	.....	.....
Fiab Creek.....	De Peyster.....	Giffin & Hazelton.....	De Peyster.....	Cheese.....	.....	245,000	.....	.....	.....
Royal.....	Kokomo.....	Rickert & Young.....	Kokomo.....	Cheese.....	.....	193,018	.....	.....	.....
Howard, W.....	Kenselsaer Falls.....	Jesse Wood.....	Kenselsaer Falls.....	Cheese.....	.....	196,670	.....	.....	.....
EDWARDS.									
Bellville.....	Edwards.....	E. A. Sheffner.....	Edwards.....	Cheese.....	.....	145,439	.....	.....	.....
Edwards Village.....	Edwards.....	E. P. Brown.....	Edwards.....	B. & C.....	11,281	246,854	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	Talleville.....	L. A. Briggs.....	Talleville.....	Cheese.....	.....	89,628	.....	.....	.....
FINE.									
White Clover.....	Fine.....	Herbert M. Ames.....	Fine.....	Cheese.....	.....	68,564	.....	.....	.....
FOWLER.									
Fowler.....	Fowler.....	M. A. Hunley.....	Fowler.....	B. & C.....	10,293	124,759	.....	.....	.....
Hallsboro.....	Hallsboro.....	W. A. Day.....	Hallsboro.....	B. & C.....	23,014	173,519	31,028	.....	.....
Inland Branch.....	Gouverneur.....	Christopher Gray.....	Gouverneur.....	Cheese.....	.....	163,752	.....	.....	.....
West Fowler.....	Spragueville.....	C. W. Fennor.....	Spragueville.....	Cheese.....	.....	143,710	.....	.....	.....

GOUVERNEUR.

Cream of the Valley.....	Gouverneur.....	A. W. Overaker.....	Gouverneur.....	B. & O.....	45,497	249,593	.....
Crystal Spring.....	Gouverneur.....	E. H. Gaddis.....	Gouverneur.....	Cheese.....	117,127	.....	.....
East Gouverneur.....	Gouverneur.....	W. A. Freeman.....	Gouverneur.....	B. & O.....	6,253	180,222	12,579
Kindale.....	Kindale.....	John Dugan.....	Kindale.....	Cheese.....	153,138	.....	.....
Gouverneur No. 1.....	Gouverneur.....	Jesse W. God.....	Gouverneur.....	B. & O.....	12,969	138,121	4,282
Gouverneur Village.....	Gouverneur.....	J. C. Rodgin.....	Gouverneur.....	B. & O.....	50,000	171,918	.....
Johnston Street.....	Gouverneur.....	J. C. Gebler.....	Philadelphia.....	Cheese.....	16,847	168,550	58,000
Rock Island.....	Gouverneur.....	Dolph Cameron.....	Gouverneur.....	B. & O.....	160,778	.....	.....
South Gouverneur.....	Gouverneur.....	Ruford Stevenson.....	Gouverneur.....	Cheese.....	19,903	161,318	8,307
Wegatchie.....	Wegatchie.....	L. J. Goodison.....	Wegatchie.....	B. & O.....	.....	.....	.....

HAMMOND.

Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 1.....	South Hammond.....	Adam Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	28,068	.....	65,007
Calaboga.....	South Hammond.....	C. J. & J. H. Shoulette.....	Hammond.....	Cheese.....	774,784	.....	5,900
Hammond.....	South Hammond.....	A. A. Holmes.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	178,447	.....	.....
Hammond.....	Hammond.....	George McCadam.....	Hammond.....	Cheese.....	160,725	.....	.....
Marvin Hill.....	Hammond.....	George Young.....	Brier Hill.....	Cheese.....	6,068	143,980	10,974
North Hammond.....	Hammond.....	F. H. Fitch.....	Hammond.....	B. & O.....	12,000	.....	.....
Thousand Island Creamery.....	Hammond.....	R. H. Babcock.....	Chippewa Bay.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....

HERMON.

Chub Lake.....	Simpson.....	Charles Bush.....	Gouverneur.....	Cheese.....	60,054	.....	.....
Kim Grove.....	Simpson.....	Frank Cameron.....	Simpson.....	Cheese.....	207,809	.....	.....
Marshville.....	Hermon.....	George W. Cameron.....	Hermon.....	B. & O.....	156,884	.....	.....
Porter Hill.....	Hermon.....	William Smith.....	Bigelow.....	Cheese.....	107,691	.....	.....
Red Star.....	Bigelow.....	C. F. Woods.....	Hermon.....	Cheese.....	111,740	.....	.....
Rose Bud.....	Hermon.....	Western Bros.....	Hermon.....	Butter.....	200,000	.....	.....
South Hermon.....	Gouverneur.....	Freeman & Montgom- ery.....	Gouverneur.....	Cheese.....	130,492	.....	.....
West Hermon.....	D-Kalb Junction.....	W. J. Grant.....	DeKalb Junction.....	B. & O.....	4,168	148,757	4,518

HOPKINTON.

Fort Jackson.....	Fort Jackson.....	Elliott & Chambers.....	Fort Jackson.....	Butter.....	107,523	.....	.....
Loyd Brook Creamery.....	Hopkinton.....	Fred L. Trank.....	Hopkinton.....	Butter.....	202,452	.....	.....

LAWRENCE.

Deer River Creamery.....	Nicholville.....	W. S. Jenkins.....	Nicholville.....	Butter.....	104,221	.....	.....
Eagle Creamery.....	Nicholville.....	A. A. Hawkins.....	Nicholville.....	Butter.....	42,808	.....	.....
Lawrenceville.....	Lawrenceville.....	L. L. Dewey.....	Lawrenceville.....	Butter.....	169,484	.....	.....

* Münster. † Imitation English Cheddar.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—(Continued).
LIBSON.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufac- tured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Alpha Creamery.....	Libson Center.....	Eugene Gray.....	Libson Center.....	Butter.....	122,372				
Centennial Creamery.....	Ogdensburg.....	R. H. Keyes.....	Ogdensburg.....	Butter.....	75,356				
Kewolator.....	Libson Center.....	H. G. Mayne.....	Libson Center.....	Butter.....	79,545				
East Libson.....	Rensselaer Falls.....	William Murphy.....	Rensselaer Falls.....	Butter.....	84,600				
Fair View.....	Heuvelton.....	Merrill M. Mayne.....	Heuvelton.....	Cheese.....		92,814			
Flackville.....	Flackville.....	Fuller & Son.....	Flackville.....	Cheese.....		131,119			
Gilt Edge.....	Ogdensburg.....	R. D. Fletcher.....	Ogdensburg.....	Butter.....	116,105				
Ideal Creamery.....	Libson Center.....	C. B. Wright.....	Libson Center.....	Butter.....	198,702				
Keystone.....	Libson Center.....	Robert Dawley.....	Libson Center.....	Butter.....	100,162				
North Libson.....	Libson Center.....	Randles & Burns.....	Libson Center.....	Butter.....	57,709				
Spaulding.....	Morley.....	J. E. Beawick.....	Morley.....	Butter.....	95,846				
St. Lawrence State Hospital Creamery.....	Ogdensburg.....	Henry D. Clarkson.....	Ogdensburg.....	Butter.....	21,176	105,190			
Sunrise.....	Ogdensburg.....	W. F. Thornhill.....	Ogdensburg.....	Butter.....	43,413				
Union.....	Libson.....	Robert Shaw.....	Libson.....	Butter.....	62,753				
Unique Creamery.....	Libson Center.....	W. M. Middlemas.....	Libson Center.....	Butter.....					
LOUISVILLE.									
Munson Creamery.....	Louisville.....	W. F. Willson.....	Louisville.....	Butter.....	288,900				
Riverside.....	Chase Mills.....	A. I. Hartman.....	Chase Mills.....	Butter.....	72,412				
MAOOMB.									
Brasie Corners.....	Brasie Corners.....	Curtis & Charter.....	Brasie Corners.....	B. & C.....	10,173	297,506			
California.....	Maomb.....	John Cooper.....	Maomb.....	Cheese.....		190,780			
Clover Hill.....	Pope's Mills.....	W. F. Morris.....	Pope's Mills.....	B. & C.....	2,140	119,650	2,406		
Cold Spring.....	Maomb.....	E. A. Horst.....	Maomb.....	B. & C.....	24,886	126,751			
Griffith.....	Edenton.....	B. F. Charter.....	Maomb.....	Cheese.....		126,380			
Hickory Lake.....	Hickory.....	Fred Mansell.....	Hickory.....	Cheese.....		98,086			
Ruby.....	Brasie Corners.....	George H. Charter.....	Brasie Corners.....	Cheese.....		182,936			
MADRID.									
Village Creamery System.....	Madrid.....	W. R. Boynton & Co.....	Norwood.....	Butter.....	23,000				

MASSENA.

Barnhart's	Barnhart	Barnhart	75,751
Masena Center	H. P. & S. L. Buckhart	Masena Center	131,973
Masena Village Creamery	E. W. Hamilton	Butter	752,812
Riverside	Simpson, McIntyre & Co.	B. & C.	380,826
St. Lawrence Creamery	F. A. Barnhart	Cheese	77,972
	McNulty & Tracy	Butter	85,506

MORRISTOWN.

Black Lake	Hammond	Hammond	113,014
Brier Hill	San Vrooman	B. & O.	107,390
Brier Hill	Kellar & McCadam	Cheese	4,183
	Henry Arnstein		
		New York	
Cedar Grove	D. E. McQueen	B. & C.	18,000
Center	John Moore	Cheese	93,545
Edwardsville	Morristown	Cheese	121,432
Silver Gems	George M. Brown	B. & C.	131,327
St. Lawrence	Frank Northrup	Cheese	23,000
			22,279
			113,326

OSWEGATCHIE.

Elm Grove	Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg	178,453
Frontier Factory	C. F. Jones	Cheese	97,706
Heuvelton	William Lang	Cheese	274,273
Morning Star	A. B. Hartpave	B. & C.	17,214
Oswegatchie	Edward Fairrell	Cheese	164,626
	Joseph Farrell	Cheese	137,124

PARISHVILLE.

Highland Creamery	Parishville	Parishville	28,104
Maple Shade Creamery	D. J. Terise	Butter	67,404
West Parishville	H. S. Nelson	Butter	57,542
	George W. Holmes	Butter	

PIERREPONT.

Pierrepont Hill	Pierrepont	Canton	40,989
West Pierrepont	West Pierrepont	Butter	56,649

PITCAIRN.

Jeany Creek	Harriaville	Harriaville	64,000
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* No report.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—(Concluded).

POTSDAM.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Five Corners Creamery.....	Potsdam.....	E. N. Chappell.....	Potsdam.....	Butter.....	135,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass River.....	Bucks Bridge.....	M. L. Speer.....	Bucks Bridge.....	Butter.....	89,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hewittville Creamery.....	Hewittville.....	O. J. Senter, pres.....	Hewittville.....	Butter.....	251,685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Requette Valley.....	Potsdam.....	Lewis Shannon & Co.....	Potsdam.....	Butter.....	822,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village System.....	Norwood.....	W. R. Boynton & Co.....	Norwood.....	Butter.....	310,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

ROSSIE.

Babcock.....	Chippewa Bay.....	R. H. Babcock.....	Chippewa Bay.....	Cheese.....	.....	78,297	.....	53,438	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 8.....	Rossie.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	89,804	.....
Bickelhaupt's Combination No. 11.....	Rossie.....	A. Bickelhaupt.....	Redwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dumontville.....	Rossie.....	E. C. Curtis.....	Brasle Corners.....	Cheese.....	.....	199,834	.....	.....	.....
Rossie.....	Rossie.....	E. C. Curtis.....	Brasle Corners.....	Cheese.....	.....	108,430	.....	.....	.....
Scotch Settlement.....	Ox Bow.....	Overacker & Stevenson.....	Ox Bow.....	Cheese.....	.....	146,896	.....	.....	.....
Somerville Creamery.....	Somerville.....	Joseph W. Marshall.....	Somerville.....	B. & C.....	9,498	132,333	.....	.....	.....
Spragueville.....	Spragueville.....	John H. Berry.....	Spragueville.....	B. & C.....	27,096	130,729	.....	.....	.....
Steele's Corners.....	Spragueville.....	John H. Berry.....	Spragueville.....	Cheese.....	.....	161,667	.....	.....	.....

RUSSELL.

Beech Grove.....	Heron.....	R. M. Mills.....	Heron.....	Cheese.....	.....	15,910	.....	.....	.....
Elm Creek.....	Stalbird.....	Frank Goodison.....	Stalbird.....	Cheese.....	.....	113,711	.....	.....	.....
North Russell Creamery.....	North Russell.....	Sherman Brown.....	North Russell.....	Butter.....	112,346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumb Creek.....	South Russell.....	A. D. Frowley.....	South Russell.....	Cheese.....	.....	89,456	.....	.....	.....
Russell Village Creamery.....	Russell.....	C. A. Royce.....	Russell.....	Butter.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

STOCKHOLM.

Beechertown Creamery.....	Beechertown.....	E. B. Adams.....	Beechertown.....	Butter.....	61,279	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckton Creamery.....	Buckton.....	Elliot & Chambers Brs.....	Buckton.....	Butter.....	220,505	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crystal Spring.....	Stockholm Center.....	D. B. Seaver.....	Stockholm Center.....	Butter.....	73,465	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elliot.....	Bucktop.....	Elliot & Chambers Brs.....	Buckton.....	Butter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Meadow Side.....	Seavertown.....	C. A. Chella.....	Seavertown.....	Butter...|	123,403|	.....|	.....|
Southville Creamery.....	Converse.....	H. J. Converse.....	Converse.....	Butter...|	202,879|	.....|	.....|
St. Regis Valley.....	West Stockholm.....	L. E. Nye.....	West Stockholm.....	Butter...|	142,792|	.....|	.....|

WADDINGTON.

Brandy Brook Creamery.....	Waddington.....	W. B. Dickson.....	Waddington.....	Butter...|	123,008|	.....|	.....|
Champion Creamery.....	Chipman.....	T. F. Ruetherford.....	Chipman.....	Butter...|	110,541|	.....|	.....|
Croquet Island.....	Waddington.....	Bert S. Crapser.....	Waddington.....	Butter...|	150,000|	.....|	.....|

SARATOGA COUNTY.

HALFMOON.

Union Creamery Association.....	Mechanville.....	Fayette Baker.....	Mechanville.....	Butter...	193,588
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SARATOGA.

Saratoga Creamery.....	Grangerville.....	S. B. Thompson.....	Bacon Hill.....	Butter...	133,400
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SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

DUANESBURG.

Delanson Co-operative.....	Delanson.....	Charles E. Washburn..	Delanson.....	Butter...	57,464
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SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

ARGUSVILLE.

Argusville.....	Argusville.....	C. P. Root's Sons.....	Gilbertville.....	Cheese...	55,068
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CONESVILLE.

Conesville Cheese Co.....	Conesville.....	C. E. Richtmeyer.....	Conesville.....	Cheese...	43,921
Maorickill.....	Maorickill.....	J. B. Hauver.....	Manorville.....	Butter...|	122,910|	.....|	.....|

FULTON.

West Fulton Co-operative Creamery Co.	West Fulton.....	A. W. Loveland.....	West Fulton.....	Butter...	24,830
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* No report.

SOCHOHARIE COUNTY—(Concluded).
GILBOA.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Broome Center Creamery	Broome Center	J. M. Case	Broome Center	Butter ..	146,973 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilboa Creamery Association	Gilboa	L. Wickoff	Gilboa	Butter ..	126,123 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
JEFFERSON.									
Farmers' Co-operative	Jefferson	J. H. Gilmore	Jefferson	Butter ...	200,207 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
RICHMONDVILLE.									
Warnerville Union	Cobleskill	George A. Shafer	Cobleskill ..	Cheese ...	.....	94,268 ..	.....	.....	.....
West Richmondville	West Richmondville ..	C. F. Root's Sons	Gilbertsville ..	Cheese ...	.....	43,769 ..	.....	.....	.....
SOCHOHARIE.									
Sochoharie Valley	Sochoharie	H. J. Borden & Co.	Sochoharie ..	Butter & C...	80,235 ..	43,120 ..	5,897 1/2 ..	.....	.....
SEWARD.									
Seward	Seward	R. G. Peet	Mount Vision ..	Cheese ...	.....	103,040 ..	.....	.....	.....
SHARON.									
Sharon Creamery	Sharon	Paul B. Metching	Sharon	Butter ...	75,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUMMIT.									
Charlotteville Creamery Company	Charlotteville	H. D. Haver	Charlotteville ..	Butter ...	139,919 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enterprise	Proper	Gray, Proper & Co.	Proper	Cheese ...	.....	55,000 ..	.....	.....	.....
WEIGHT.									
Gallupville	Gallupville	W. Possum	Gallupville ..	Butter ...	77,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

SENECA COUNTY.

JUNIUS.

Junius Creamery Company	Clyde E. F. D. No. 4.	C. N. Sloan	Clyde E. F. D. No. 4.	Butter ...	23,261
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STEUBEN COUNTY.

AVOCA.

Kells Creek	Avoca	E. P. Clymo	Avoca	Cheese ...	32,750
Wallace	Wallace	L. F. Barnes	Wallace	Cheese ...	12,866

BATH.

Bath Creamery	Bath	E. L. & J. L. Ferguson	Bath	Butter ...	5,500
Kanona Creamery	Kanona	J. V. Rollinson	Kanona	Butter ...	17,048
Savona Elgin Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..	Savona	M. J. Moore	Savona	Butter ...	74,267

BRADFORD.

Mad Creek	Bradford	Thomas Anderson	Bradford	Cheese ...	14,789
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CANISTEO.

Bennett's Creek	Canistee	W. G. Bennett	Canistee	Cheese ...	85,035
Canistee Co-operative Creamery	Canistee	M. D. Davison	Canistee	Butter ...	114,591

CATON.

Caton Creamery	Caton	C. E. Bower	Caton	Butter ...	40,000
Euterpus Creamery	Caton	C. E. Bower	Caton	Butter ...	60,000

COHOCTON.

Cohocton Valley Creamery Association	Cohocton	J. C. Longland	Cohocton	Butter ...	250
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ERWIN.

Coopers Plains Creamery Company	Coopers Plains	A. E. Cooper	Coopers Plains	Butter ...	44,249
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FREMONT.

Big Creek	Big Creek	C. M. Burdett	Big Creek	Cheese ...	34,779
Haskinville	Haskinville	Leatie Roberts	Haskinville	Cheese ...	10,323

STEBEN COUNTY—(Concluded).

GREENWOOD.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of cash in made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Lamburger.	
Dryden Ridge.....	Andover.....	J. M. Hartum.....	Andover.....	Cheese.....	.....	97,009	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood Cheese & Creamery Co.....	Greenwood.....	G. M. Williamson.....	Greenwood.....	Cheese.....	.....	97,400	.....	.....	.....
Murray.....	Andover.....	Bernard Murray.....	Andover.....	Cheese.....	.....	93,000	.....	.....	.....
Shovel Hollow.....	Andover.....	Lewis Killenburger.....	Andover.....	Cheese.....	.....	79,083	.....	.....	.....
HARTSVILLE.									
Call Hill.....	Purdy Creek.....	Adrian D. Oakes.....	Purdy Creek.....	Cheese.....	.....	61,166	.....	.....	.....
Cold Spring.....	Hartsville.....	C. M. Grow.....	Alfred Station.....	Cheese.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Menarch.....	Purdy Creek.....	E. C. Henry.....	Purdy Creek.....	Cheese.....	.....	63,196	.....	.....	.....
HORNBV.									
Hornby Creamery & Cheese Co.....	Corning.....	H. T. Jimerson.....	Corning R. F. D. No. 4.....	Butter.../	21,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
HORNELLVILLE.									
Willett's Creamery.....	Hornellville.....	W. H. Willett.....	Hornellville.....	Butter.../	111,238	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOWARD.									
Howard.....	Howard.....	J. W. Bennett.....	Howard.....	Cheese.....	.....	47,948	.....	.....	.....
Fond.....	Avoca.....	George W. Ferris.....	Avoca R. F. D. No. 1.....	Cheese.....	.....	41,155	.....	.....	.....
Spaulding.....	Hornellville.....	H. Spaulding.....	Hornellville R. F. D. 3.....	Cheese.....	.....	83,093	2,386	.....	.....
JASPER.									
Steben No. 1.....	Jasper.....	Seal & McStay.....	Jasper.....	Cheese.....	.....	113,917	.....	.....	.....
Steben No. 7.....	North Jasper.....	Seal & McStay.....	North Jasper.....	Cheese.....	.....	48,724	.....	.....	.....
Steben No. 3.....	Jasper.....	Seal & McStay.....	Jasper.....	Cheese.....	.....	57,530	.....	.....	.....

LINDLEY.

Lindley	Lawrenceville, Pa.	Chas. W. Carpenter	Elkland, Pa.	Cheese	84,000
Praho	Praho	Chas. W. Carpenter	Elkland, Pa.	Cheese	85,400

TROUSBURG.

East Trousburg	Woodhull	James McKinley	Trousburg	Cheese	80,551
Squab Hollow	Lila	W. H. Cooper	Cowanesque, Pa.	Cheese	77,551
Stenben No. 5	Higup	Searl & McStay	Woodhull	Cheese	83,083
Stenben No. 6	Woodhull	Searl & McStay	Woodhull	Cheese	83,919
Trousburg	Trousburg	James McKinley	Trousburg	Cheese	100,000
Young Hickory	Young Hickory	D. Bally	Young Hickory	Cheese	86,857

WEST UNION.

Rexville	Rexville	McKinley & Millett	Rexville	Cheese	123,000
West Union	West Union	H. E. Austin	Whiteville	Cheese	90,000

WOODHULL.

Borden	Borden	Chas. W. Carpenter	Elkland, Pa.	Cheese	115,842
Stenben No. 2	Woodhull	Searl & McStay	Woodhull	Cheese	146,811
Stenben No. 4	Hedgenville	Searl & McStay	Woodhull	Cheese	88,745
White Clover	Woodhull	W. Wildrick	Woodhull	Cheese	123,954

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Bridgehampton	Bridgehampton	Elmer J. Thompson	Bridgehampton	Butter	45,000
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SULLIVAN COUNTY.

BETHEL.

Mongaup Valley	Mongaup Valley	F. Beeser	Mongaup Valley	Butter	48,887
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CALICOON.

Calicoon Egin Creamery	Calicoon	John Moely	Calicoon	Butter	61,428
Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	V. Scheidel	Jeffersonville	B & C	18,976
					87,500

DELAWARE.

Kenosa Lake	Kenosa Lake	V. Scheidel	Jeffersonville	Cheese	88,186
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SULLIVAN COUNTY—(Concluded).
MAMAKATING.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Rogers Place.....	Bloomington.....	Frank Como.....	Bloomington.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,000	85,000	.....	.....
NEVERSINK.									
Grahamsville.....	Grahamsville.....	V. Scheidel.....	Jeffersonville.....	Cheese.....	.....	14,441	.....	.....	.....
ROCKLAND.									
Lowbeach Co-operative.....	Lowbeach.....	.....	Lowbeach.....	Butter.....	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
TIOGA COUNTY.									
BAETON.									
City Creamery.....	Waverly.....	C. M. Young.....	Waverly.....	Butter.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Lockwood.....	Lockwood.....	M. H. Jones.....	Lockwood.....	Butter.....	71,122	.....	.....	.....	.....
BERKSHIRE.									
Cold Spring.....	Berkshire.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	124,793	.....	.....	.....	167,890
East Berkshire.....	East Berkshire.....	Daniel Livermore.....	Center Lisle.....	Butter.....	64,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watkins.....	Speedville.....	A. G. Watkins, Jr.....	Speedville.....	Butter.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CANDOR.									
Candor.....	Candor.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Starville Springs.....	Butter.....	67,057	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candor Dairy Co.....	Catonskill.....	A. Christian.....	Catonskill.....	Cheese.....	72,423	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oriskany Corners.....	Candor.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Starville Springs.....	Butter.....	37,893	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warfield.....	Candor.....	A. J. Newman.....	Candor.....	Cheese.....	38,063	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wileyville.....	Wileyville.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Starville Springs.....	Butter.....	37,836	.....	.....	.....	.....

NEWARK VALLEY.

Blue Grass.....	Jenksville.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	56,732.....	24,140.....
Green Valley.....	Newark Valley.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	129,012.....	122,421.....
Maple Grove.....	Newark Valley.....	Jabez Smith.....	Newark Valley.....	Butter.....	42,000.....	.....
Mudell.....	Newark Valley.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	23,848.....	20,536.....
Pleasant Hill.....	Ketchumville.....	C. E. Dean.....	Ketchumville.....	Butter.....	84,302.....	.....
St. Charles.....	Newark Valley.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	43,861.....	42,717.....

NICHOLS.

Riverside.....	Lounaberry.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	31,723.....	37,305.....
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OWEGO.

Beers.....	Owego.....	A. S. Beers.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	2,000.....
Feater Valley.....	Feater.....	D. G. Morgan, Sec'y.....	Feater.....	Butter.....	46,570.....
Glitt Edge.....	Owego.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	42,704.....	64,593.....
Hillside.....	Gaskill.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	50,000.....	27,507.....

RICHFORD

Brookside.....	Richford.....	E. F. Belden.....	Richford.....	Butter.....	87,801.....	3,980.....
Maple Lane.....	Richford.....	W. F. Ostrander.....	Richford.....	Butter.....	84,000.....	.....
Marsh.....	Beckshire.....	Burr Marsh.....	Lisle.....	Butter.....	82,000.....	10,000.....

SPENCER.

North Spencer.....	West Candor.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	22,650.....	.....
West Candor.....	West Candor.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Slaterville Springs.....	Butter.....	55,783.....	.....

TIOGA.

Clover Hill.....	Strutts Corners.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	60,444.....	.....
Mountain Rock.....	Haley Valley.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	99,069.....	.....

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

CAROLINE.

Brookton.....	Brookton.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Slaterville Springs.....	Butter.....	26,145.....	.....
Caroline.....	Slaterville Springs.....	R. G. H. Speed.....	Itasca.....	Cheese.....	50,024.....	.....
Caroline Center.....	Caroline Center.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Slaterville Springs.....	Butter.....	61,081.....	.....
Chapel.....	Slaterville Springs.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Slaterville Springs.....	Butter.....	39,387.....	.....
Cryal Fountain.....	Slaterville Springs.....	J. & G. M. Bull.....	Slaterville Springs.....	Butter.....	490,114.....	.....
Trout Brook.....	Speedville.....	Standard Butter Co.....	Owego.....	Butter.....	52,879.....	10,341.....

TOMPKINS COUNTY—(Concluded).

DANBY.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	
Danby	Danby	J. & G. M. Bull	Stateville Springs	Butter	54,923 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dryden	Dryden	J. & G. M. Bull	Stateville Springs	Butter	27,585 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dryden Lake	Dryden	A. M. Jennings	Home	Butter	26,500	20,000	110,200	.....	130,200
Kilma	Kilma	Bradford Snyder	Kilma	Butter	57,219 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gee Hill	Dryden	C. A. Moore	South Cortland	Butter	12,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GROTON.

Groton City Creamery	Groton	C. A. Moore	South Cortland	Butter	45,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groton Creamery Co.	Groton	S. C. Gooding, pres.	Groton	Butter	104,800 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	Groton	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	Butter	40,617 .....	.....	.....	.....	31,720
Wild Rose	West Groton	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	Butter	57,978 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ITHACA, CITY OF.

Cornell University Dairy School	Ithaca	Prof. H. H. Wing	Ithaca	B. & C.	6,500	20,000
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LANSING.

Howlands	Freeville R. F. D. No 1	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	Butter	84,393
Lansingville	Lansingville	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	Butter	21,989 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Lansing	North Lansing	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	Butter	76,113 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ULSTER COUNTY.

PLATTEKILL.

Ardonia	Ardonia	Filippo Oddo	Ardonia	Cheese	90,500
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WOODSTOCK.

West Shokan	Kingston	Rip Van Winkle Cream- ery Co.	Kingston	B. & C. ..	15,765	12,500	800
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ARGYLE.

Argyle Elgin Butter and Cheese	Argyle	H. A. McEachron	Argyle	Butter ..	118,431
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EASTON.

South Easton	South Easton	E. J. Skiff	South Easton	Cheese ..	87,591
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FORT ANN.

Fort Ann Creamery	Fort Ann	C. C. Graves	Poultney, Vt.	Butter ..	45,000
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GRANVILLE.

Granville No. 5	South Granville	R. W. Harmon	South Granville	Cheese ..	88,000	24,000
Middle Granville	Middle Granville	C. C. Graves	Poultney, Vt.	Butter ..	50,000	.....	.....	.....
North Granville	North Granville	L. Wolfe	North Granville	Cheese ..	118,000	.....	.....	.....
Slyboro Cheese	Slyboro	Jaann Martin	Granville	Cheese ..	33,892	.....	.....	.....
South Granville Cheese	Granville	D. F. Lee	Granville	Cheese ..	60,000	15,000	.....	.....
West Granville	West Granville	C. C. Graves	Poultney, Vt.	Butter ..	50,000	.....	.....	.....

GREENWICH.

Easton and Greenwich Creamery Ass'n	Greenwich	J. H. Mealey	Greenwich	Butter ..	113,915
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HAMPTON.

Hampton Cheese Manufacturing Co.	Hampton	Albert Wilson	Hampton	Cheese ..	90,000
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HARTFORD.

Hartford Creamery	Hartford	C. C. Graves	Poultney, Vt.	Butter ..	45,000
Old Hartford	North Hartford	Ass Parks	North Hartford	Cheese ..	120,000	.....	.....	.....

HEBRON.

Hebron	Hebron	Henry Wilson	Hebron	Cheese ..	132,397	.....	.....	.....
Hebron Union Cheese Company	West Pawlet, Vt.	S. C. Denison	West Pawlet, Vt.	Cheese ..	130,000	.....	.....	.....
North Hebron	North Hebron	L. A. Cole	North Hebron	Cheese ..	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Vermont Valley	West Pawlet, Vt.	E. D. Beecher	West Pawlet, Vt.	Butter ..	71,817	.....	.....	.....

KINGSBURY.

Glens Falls Creamery	Smiths Basin	O. L. Kimball	Smiths Basin	Butter ..	81,871	.....	.....	.....
* 50,500 pounds of Neufchâtel; 40,000 pounds of Fromage de Brie. † Neufchâtel.								

WASHINGTON COUNTY—(Concluded).

PUTNAM.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	Number pounds butter manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
						Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Putnam Skimming Station.....	Putnam.....	C. M. King.....	Benson, Vt.....	Butter...	52,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SALEM.									
Salem.....	Salem.....	A. E. Morehouse.....	Salem.....	Cheese...	.....	97,000.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem Creamery.....	Salem.....	L. Erickson.....	Salem.....	Butter...	56,923.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shushan.....	Shushan.....	F. C. Brownell.....	Shushan.....	Cheese...	.....	77,600.....	.....	.....	.....
WHITE CREEK.									
Cambridge Elgin Creamery Co.....	Cambridge.....	A. K. Lansing.....	Cambridge.....	Butter...	122,292.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek Creamery.....	White Creek.....	J. S. Hutchins.....	White Creek.....	Butter...	103,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WHITEHALL.									
East Whitehall Creamery.....	Whitehall.....	C. C. Graves.....	Poultney, Vt.....	Butter...	30,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall Creamery.....	Whitehall.....	A. D. Bortholme.....	Whitehall.....	Butter...	94,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WAYNE COUNTY.									
BUTLER.									
Bureka.....	Wolcott.....	J. H. L. Eoe.....	Wolcott.....	Cheese...	53,953.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GALEN.									
Clyde Creamery Co.....	Clyde.....	E. L. Burt.....	Clyde.....	Butter...	175,794.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HURON.									
Crystal Spring Cheese Co.....	Wolcott.....	William Robinson.....	Wolcott R. F. D. No. 3.....	Cheese...	111,361.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MARION.									
Marion Co-operative Creamery Co.....	Marion.....	O. N. Stearns.....	Marion.....	Butter...	171,411.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SAVANNAH.

Savannah Creamery Co.	Savannah	A. R. Smith	Savannah	Butter	836,722
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WALWORTH.

Big Elm Farm Dairy Co.	West Walworth	L. W. Johnson	Ontario Center	Butter	91,250
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WOLCOTT.

Red Creek Cheese Manufacturing Co.	Red Creek	D. D. Becker	Red Creek	Cheese	86,238
Wolcott Creamery	Wolcott	Peter Langwell	Wolcott	Butter	116,210

WYOMING COUNTY.

ARCADE.

ArCADE	ArCADE	George E. Hogue	ArCADE	Cheese	274,000
Punkahire	Chaffee	E. H. Farrington	Franklinville	Cheese	124,458
Sandusky No. 7	East Arcade	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky	Cheese	126,205
Sandusky No. 8	ArCADE	John L. Gibby	ArCADE	Cheese	254,872
Sandusky No. 11	Sandusky	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky	Cheese	101,623
Yorkshire Center No. 11	ArCADE	E. L. Jones	Delevan	Cheese	50,050

ATTICA.

Attica Center	Attica	T. E. Cluney	Attica	Cheese	103,393
Haselbeck Factory No. 11	Attica	M. Haselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	*37,000
Park Cheese Factory	Attica	Robert Norton & Co.	Attica	B. & C.	1,400

BENNINGTON.

Bennington Center	Bennington	Richardson Beebe & Co.	East Aurora	Butter	44,508
Cowlesville	Cowlesville	Richardson Beebe & Co.	East Aurora	Butter	71,341
Elmont	Wales Center	Richardson Beebe & Co.	East Aurora	Butter	43,816
Haselbeck No. 1	Attica	M. Haselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	
Haselbeck No. 4	Dartem Center	M. Haselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	*71,000
Haselbeck No. 5	Attica	M. Haselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	*48,000
Haselbeck No. 14	Folsomdale	M. Haselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	*35,000
Johnsburg No. 5	Varysburg	J. L. Gibby	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	Cheese	*23,000
Queen of Valley	Bennington	Richardson Beebe & Co.	ArCADE	Cheese	44,475
			East Aurora	Cheese	60,926

* Domestic Swiss. † 67,060 pounds of Pineapple.

WYOMING COUNTY—(Concluded).

CASTLE.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Post-office address of factory.	Proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	What product is manufactured.	NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED			Amount of casein made during year.
					Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	
Perry Branch Creamery	Perry.	P. P. Hubbard.	Perry.	Butter.	44,200			
Silver Springs Branch Creamery	Castle.	Dixon Bros.	Silver Springs.	Butter.	85,838			

EAGLE.

Sandusky No. 4.	Eagle.	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.	Cheese.	40,450			
Sandusky No. 6.	Bliss.	J. B. Lewis.	Sandusky.	Cheese.	29,385			
Star No. 4.	Wethersfield.	T. J. Hubbard.	Wethersfield.	Cheese.	24,300			
Yorkshire Center No. 9.	Bliss.	E. L. Jones.	Delevan.	Cheese.	57,000			
Yorkshire Center No. 12.	Bliss.	E. L. Jones.	Delevan.	Cheese.	81,500			
Yorkshire Center No. 13.	Eagle.	E. L. Jones.	Delevan.	Cheese.	104,500			
Yorkshire Center No. 15.	Bliss.	E. L. Jones.	Delevan.	Cheese.	51,500			

GAINESVILLE.

Silver Springs Creamery	Silver Springs.	Dixon Brothers.	Silver Springs.	Butter.	85,683			
Warsaw Branch Creamery No. 2.	Gaineville.	Louis Zinke.	Warsaw.	Butter.	66,750			
Warsaw Branch Creamery No. 4.	Warsaw.	Louis Zinke.	Warsaw.	Butter.	40,000			

JAVA.

Hasselbeck No. 9.	North Java.	M. Hasselbeck.	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo.	Cheese.	45,800			
Java Center.	Java Center.	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora.	Cheese.	104,216			
Java Creamery.	Java.	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora.	Butter.	123,572			
Java Village Creamery	Java Village.	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora.	Butter.	160,033			
Star No. 2.	Wethersfield.	T. J. Hubbard.	Wethersfield.	Cheese.	67,669			
Yorkshire Center No. 8.	East Java.	E. L. Jones.	Delevan.	Cheese.	112,000			

MIDDLEBURY.

Warsaw Branch Creamery No. 3.	Idale.	Louis Zinke.	Warsaw.	Butter.	40,000			
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ORANGEVILLE.

Green, C. A.	Warsaw	C. A. Green	Warsaw	74,885
Johnson No. 1	Johnsonburg	John L. Gibby	Arade	127,571
Johnson No. 2	Johnsonburg	John L. Gibby	Arade	91,718
Johnson No. 4	Johnsonburg	John L. Gibby	Arade	92,618
Orangeville Valley	Orangeville	Norton & Ahl	Arade	87,200

PERRY.

Perry Branch Creamery	Perry	P. P. Hubbard	Perry	48,193
Perry Creamery	Perry	P. P. Hubbard	Perry	76,324
Warsaw Branch Creamery No. 5	Warsaw	Louis Zinke	Warsaw	60,000

PIKE.

Centennial	Pike	Mrs. E. B. Willard	Pike	110,059
East Key	East Key	Young & Young	Fillmore	93,774
Griffith's Corners	Castle	F. L. Griffith	Castle	56,891
Silver Springs Branch Creamery	Castle	Dixon Brothers	Silver Springs	43,135
Yorkshire Center No. 10	Gainesville	E. L. Jones	Delevan	46,000
Yorkshire Center No. 16	Bliss	E. L. Jones	Delevan	75,500

SHELDON.

Hasselbeck No. 7	Varysburg	M. Hasselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	70,000
Hasselbeck No. 10	Harris	M. Hasselbeck	596 Jefferson street, Buffalo	90,000
Johnsonburg No. 2	Varysburg	John L. Gibby	Arade	92,019
Johnsonburg No. 6	North Java	John L. Gibby	Arade	85,863
North Sheldon	Harris	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora	54,748
Sheldon	Sheldon	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora	102,641
South Sheldon	Sheldon	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora	136,915
Strykersville	Strykersville	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora	102,812
Todders	Sheldon	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora	57,908

WARSAW.

Warsaw Creamery No. 1	Warsaw	Louis Zinke	Warsaw	300,000
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WETHERSFIELD.

Hermitage	Wethersfield	Herbert E. Dolph	Hermitage	100,105
Star No. 1	Wethersfield	T. J. Hubbard	Wethersfield	141,764
Wethersfield Springs	Wethersfield	L. Sanford	Wethersfield Spgs	130,000

* Domestic Swiss.

**SUMMARY, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS, OF BUTTER AND DIFFERENT KINDS
OF CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES DURING THE SEASON OF 1902.
ALBANY COUNTY.**

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS MADE.				NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.						NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.					
	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	Domestic Swiss.	Caseln.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Isigny.	Caseln.	
Berne.....	1	74,818	1	9,222												
Coeymans.....	1	46,653														
New Scotland.....	1	225,139														
Rensselaerville.....	2	40,000														
Westerlo.....	1															
ALLEGANY COUNTY.																
Alfred.....	15		1	209,345												
Allen.....	9		2	515,610												
Almond.....	9		2	170,839												
Amity.....	2		2	471,188												
Andover.....	2		2	301,931												
Angelica.....	2		1	70,000												
Belfast.....	2		1	339,457												
Birdsall.....	1		1	78,030												
Bolivar.....	2		1	48,322												
Bruin.....	1		1	87,273												
Canadawana.....	4		1	350,968												
Centerville.....	4		1	452,040												
Clarksville.....	5		2	308,012												
Cuba.....	4		1	421,428												
Friendship.....	6		1	468,100												
Greene.....	1		1	118,943												
TOTALS.																
	100		10	2,093,457												
				118,943												
				468,100												
				421,428												
				308,012												
				452,040												
				350,968												
				87,273												
				48,322												
				78,030												
				339,457												
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				87,273												
				48,322												
				78,030												
				339,457												
				70,000												
				301,931												
				471,188				</								

BROOME COUNTY:

[illegible][illegible]

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

[illegible]

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—(Uncluded).

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					Caseln.	NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.						
	Whole number of factories.	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.		Domestic Swiss.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Eligny.	Caseln.
Little Valley	2	.....	.....	.....	355,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon	1	.....	.....	.....	484,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	4	.....	.....	.....	720,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manfield	4	.....	.....	.....	741,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple	2	.....	.....	.....	329,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napoli	1	.....	50,000	.....	311,853	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Albion	4	.....	.....	.....	339,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otto	1	.....	.....	.....	329,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perryburg	2	.....	.....	.....	83,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portville	1	.....	46,079	.....	409,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	1	.....	.....	.....	545,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red House	1	.....	.....	.....	70,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salamanch	1	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Valley	1	.....	57,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkshire	9	.....	.....	.....	331,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Cato	1	.....	48,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ledyard	1	.....	118,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravia	1	.....	68,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niles	1	.....	110,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remondous	2	.....	170,214	.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springport	1	.....	57,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	2	.....	.....	.....	85,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumner Hill	1	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	1	.....	285,076	.....	68,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victory	1	.....	38,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLINTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.			NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.							
	Whole number of factories.	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.	Casein.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	Dairy.	Casein.
Asable.	1	3	42,860							1	35,991	48,153				
Altona.	1	2	221,619													
Beekmantown.	2	2	98,397													
Champlain.	2	2	126,330													
Chazy.	2	2	313,610													
Clinton.	4	4	269,778													
Ellenburg.	7	7	599,652													
Moore.	3	3	133,233													
Pera.	2	2	68,329	1	75,093					1	40,001	99,038				
Plattsburg.	2	2	75,312													
Saranac.	2	2	141,722													
Schuyler Falls.	1	1								1	25,991	48,153				

CORTLAND COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.			NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.								
	Whole number of factories.	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.	Dairy.	Casein.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	Dairy.	Casein.
Chadron.....	1		18,103								1	15,679					
Cortland (City).....	1	1	50,000														
Cortlandville.....	1	1	77,752														
Chrysler.....	2	2			67,500				4,293	1	12,440						
Frederick.....	2	2							69,863	1	107,782						
Harford.....	2	2								2	116,400						
Homer.....	2	2	181,599						87,357	2							
Lawrence.....	2	2	81,500														
Marathon.....	3	3															
Scott.....	1	1			222,461					1	13,000	112,228					
Sylvan.....	3	3								1	82,500						
					81,620												

Taylor	2	1	6,400	1	112,000	.....	.....	2	54,964	.....	234,129	.....
Tuxton	1	.....	.....	1	66,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgil	2	1	77,445	1	121,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,759	.....
Willard	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	180,397	.....	.....	.....

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Andes	2	2	213,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,633	.....	.....	.....
Bovina	2	7	882,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	7	1	411,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davenport	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	7	.....	556,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,328	.....	.....	.....
Masonville	2	2	182,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,421	.....	.....	.....
Meridell	2	2	565,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,639	.....	.....	.....
Middletown	2	2	214,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roxbury	1	1	106,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	3	2	165,875	1	14,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Touplains	4	3	183,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	134,325	.....	18,000
Walton	4	4	888,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,999	.....	89,315	.....

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

La Grange	1	1	94,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley	1	1	60,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden	1	1	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst	1	1	24,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora	3	2	114,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	6	.....	403,330	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2,100	.....	59,400	.....
Brant	2	.....	100,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Clarence	2	2	344,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden	3	2	141,717	1	57,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collins	10	8	.....	10	985,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	8	.....	762,371	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden	2	.....	.....	1	77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,500	.....
Elma	1	1	97,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,900	.....	.....
Grand Island	1	1	38,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	15,000
Marilla	1	3	221,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	53,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 20,840 pounds of Limburger; 12,700 pounds of Neufchâtel; 10,500 pounds of Fromage de Brie; 13,800 pounds of square cream; 23,900 pounds of Munster.
 † 4,875 pounds of Fromage de Brie ‡ 3,000 pounds of Limburger.

ERIE COUNTY—(Concluded).

TOWNS.	Whole number of factories.		NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.							Caselm.	NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.					
	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.	Caselm.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.		Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Idgny.			
Newstead	1		8	885,023						1	5,000	45,000						
North Collins	2		7	719,891														
Sardinia	2		4	107,367														
Wales	4	254,227	1															

ESSEX COUNTY.

Crown Point	1	110,033													
Jay	1	21,335													
Westport	1	165,400													

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bangor	3	598,615													
Belmont	3	270,251													
Bombay	2	443,400													
Brandon	1	91,608													
Burke	6	447,539													
Chateaugay	2	204,880													
Constable	2	118,911													
Dickinson	2	240,505													
Fert Covington	2	324,846													
Malone	4	312,860													
Moira	2	353,328													
Westville	1	129,863													

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUT- TER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.							
	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.	Caseln.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Alen.	Caseln.
Adams	4	1,092,275	2	220,005	322,761	322,761	.....	.....	2	144,188	293,000	.....	.....	800,000	72,000
Alexandria	13	51,217	12	644,501	47,000	47,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp	10	.....	8	788,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownville	5	.....	6	294,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Vincent	6	.....	5	363,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	25,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champion	7	.....	7	691,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton	12	.....	12	840,000	502,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellisburg	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	80,454	703,811	114,180	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	66,459	419,072	33,239	.....	.....	.....
Houderfield	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houderfield	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Ray	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lorraine	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyme	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pamela	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rodman	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14,421	417,711	82,110	.....	.....	.....
Rutland	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theresa	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theresa	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wills	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worth	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LEWIS COUNTY.

Orleans	7	.....	.....	.....	460,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demark	6	.....	.....	.....	899,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diana	3	.....	.....	.....	208,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MONROE COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUT- TER FACTO-RIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.							
	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limbarger.	Domestic Swiss.	Caseln.	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Eligny.	Caseln.
Clarkson	1	120,450	1	23,592											
Hamlin	1	57,244	1												
Mendon	1	28,000													
Palma	1														

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Canastota	1			130,238											
Florida	1														
Glen	2	171,878	1												
Minden	2			38,000											
Mohawk	2			140,000					1	4,000	170,000	60,000			
Palatine	3			150,497											
Palatine	6			583,809	18,009				1	2,800	84,000	12,301			
Root	3		2	97,638	19,516				1	2,000	134,000				

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Pendleton	1		1	8,000											
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ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville	7			188,178											
Augusta	3	1		71,945											
Avon	6			218,000											
Boonville	7			110,000											
Camden	3		3	275,000											

Deerfield	5	1	75,935	30,303	105,215	4	105,215	519,952	
Florence	5	1	75,935		10,057	4	10,057	21,949	
Floyd	4	2	242,827		50,000	2	50,000	270,000	
Kirkland	3	1		49,560					
Lees	14	14	966,712	41,188					
Mary	2	1		284,519	25,000	1	25,000	20,000	
New Hartford	2	1	35,000	35,898	10,000	1	10,000	28,000	
Paris	1	1	77,083		40,000	1	40,000	175,000	
Romea	5	4	322,396						
Romea	6	6	190,354						
Stenber	6	1	81,000	115,059	50,024	5	50,024	222,165	
Sangerfield	1	1	10,500					220,932	
Trenton	9	1	145,072						
Vernon	3	2	100,000		310,947	8	310,947	1,009,000	
Vernon	9	7	232,757	91,070	25,000	1	25,000	160,000	
Vienna	4	4	304,023		22,131	1	22,131	96,678	
Watersburg	11	9	477,888	139,572	5,500	2	5,500	180,000	
Whitestown	2	2	95,615	33,300	110,900	1	110,900	30,000	
Westmoreland	2	4	183,000	22,464				4,000	90,000

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Camillus	1	1	36,000						
Chero	4	4	292,158						
Clay	1	1	108,800						
Elbridge	3	3	292,158						
Fabius	1	1	504,010		501,505				
Fowler	2	2	292,158						
Lynders	2	1	78,754						
Madison	2	1	30,000						
Marcellus	1	1	183,000						
Oriskany	2	2	145,000						
Oriskany	2	2	230,000						
Sharonville	1	1	104,500						
Spaford	1	1	2,500						
Syracuse city	1	1	40,000						
Tully	1	1							
Van Buren	2	2	90,000						

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Manchester	1	1	36,000						
Naples	1	1	19,121						
Richmond	1	1	43,000						
Saratoga	1	1	50,000						

* 50,000 pounds of Münster. 12,500 pounds of square cream; 24,380 pounds of Münster. 16,000 pounds of Münster. \$98,048 pounds of Münster. ** 20,000 pounds of square cream; 1,820 pounds of Münster. 195,800 pounds of square cream. † 18,511 pounds of square cream; 31,084 pounds of Münster. ‡ 27,204 pounds of Münster. § 4,415 pounds of square cream. ¶ 35,228 pounds of Münster.

ORANGE COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.						NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.						
	Whole number of factories.	No. of butter factories.	Butter	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.	Casein.	No. of factories.					
										Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Idigny.	
Blooming Grove*	1			1	86,000					1	8,000			10,000	24,000
Chester	1									1	31,000	40,000			
Monroe	1														
Walkill	1									1	8,850	13,250			

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Murray.....	11	12,000	70,000												
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OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion.....	322,204														
Amboy.....	232,041														
Boyleston.....	40,000														
Constantia.....	41,845									8,777	84,807	53,807			
Granby.....	75,000														
Hannibal.....	100,000														
Hastings.....	284,700									30,312	170,165				
Mexico.....	150,000														
New Haven.....	232,723														
Orwell.....	87,323														
Oswego.....	111,023														
Palermo.....	232,041														
Parish.....	100,000														
Redfield.....	232,041														
Richland.....	100,000									24,003	337,043	101,943			
Sandy Creek.....	100,000									60,100	342,784	305,166			

Schroepel	3	245,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seriba	2	112,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volke	3	341,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Monroe	2	116,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamstown	3	226,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Berthton	5	384,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	5	323,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Valley	2	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur	1	65,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edinboro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	5	493,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartwick	4	346,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurens	3	284,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	1	104,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlefield	6	466,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millport	3	42,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	1	17,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Lisbon	2	122,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceana	1	260,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otego	1	20,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	3	308,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsford	5	248,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield	4	238,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield	2	225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarsdale	5	214,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	3	242,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unionville	1	40,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford	1	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	1	79,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RENSELAER COUNTY.

Berth	1	50,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brook	2	140,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	1	30,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsford	1	54,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schaghticoke	1	77,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 2,000 pounds of Neufchâtel; 5,000 pounds of Fromage de Brle. + 222,000 pounds of Neufchâtel; 220,000 pounds of square cream. † 235,000 pounds of D'Albany; 55,000 pounds of Neufchâtel; 70,500 pounds of Fromage de Brle; 25,000 pounds of square cream. § 61,444 pounds of imitation English Cheddar. || 240,000 pounds of Neufchâtel; 70,000 pounds of Fromage de Brle; 75,000 square cream; 82,000 pounds of imitation English Cheddar. ¶ 500 pounds of sage. ** 80,000 pounds of Pleasant; 180,000 pounds of Neufchâtel; 300 pounds of square cream. †† 13,936 pounds of square cream. ‡ 172,577 of Neufchâtel; 4,940 pounds of Fromage de Brle; 18,636 pounds of square cream; 60,000 pounds of imitation English Cheddar.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUT- TER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					Casein.	NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.						
	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.		No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Domestic Swiss.	D'Algay.	Casein.
Brasher	2	511,017	2	252,840					2	59,787	1,041,793				
Canton	2	208,180	2	108,935					4	99,250	850,664	28,889			
Colton	2	144,770	2	762,383					1	2,100	221,000				
De Kalb	2		2	725,682					1	11,251	264,354				
De Peyster	2		2	235,083					2	62,302	301,566	21,028			
Edwards	2		2	66,564					1	191,513	1,031,761	24,988			
Elne	4		2	312,502					2	6,888	143,980	10,874			
Fowler	4		2	432,041					2	81,864	318,941	9,518			
Gouverneur	7		2	846,176		70,987			2						
Hammond	7	200,000	2	617,786					1	21,178	106,190				
Harmon	2	8 u. 074	2						2						
Hopkinton	2	817,712	2						1						
Lawrence	11	1,036,567	2	222,933					2						
Lisbon	2	241,312	4	646,162					2						
Louisville	1		2						2						
Macomb	1	82,000	2	151,723					2						
Madrid	2	317,478	2	435,712					1	200,828	793,815				
Massena	2		2	576,898					2	48,514	307,371	57,411			
Morristown	2		2						1	17,216	274,272				
Owego	2	183,142	2												
Parishville	2	97,438	1	64,000											
Pierrepont	2		1												
Pitcairn	2		1												
Potdam	5	1,419,170	1												
Roscoe	2		7	880,124					2	86,504	263,083				
Russell	2	205,246	2	237,177											
Stockholm	7	824,806	2												
Waddington	2	887,239	2			93,242									

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

TOWN.	1		1		45,000		NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.					NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.				
	Whole number of factories.		No. of butter factories.		Butter.		No. of cheese factories.		Full cream.		Skim.		Limburger.		Domestic Swiss.		Casein.	

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bellevue	1	1	48,987													
Calloway	1	1	61,428													
Delaware	1			1	87,186					1	18,976	87,500				
Manhasset	1			1	75,000											
Newark	1			1	14,441											
Rockland	1	1	24,000													

TIOGA COUNTY.

Barton	2	2	78,132													
Berkshire	2	2	203,227													
Candor	3	3	137,086	2	110,488											
Newark Valley	6	6	881,853													
Nichols	1	1	81,726													
Owego	4	4	141,274													
Richford	3	3	223,901													
Spencer	2	2	68,448													
Tioga	2	2	159,518													

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Caroline	6	5	672,066	1	60,624											
Danby	1	1	55,923													
Dryden	3	3	97,081													
Groton	4	4	280,395													
Ilwaco city	1	1														
Lansing	2	2	183,486													

ULSTER COUNTY.

Plattekill ^a	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	800	.....
Woodstock	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15,765	.....

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Argyle	1	118,481	1	87,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barton	1	45,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Ann	1	100,000	4	297,893	39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granville	1	113,915	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich	1	.....	1	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampden	1	45,000	1	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford	2	71,927	3	483,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heron	1	81,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingbury	1	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsford	1	55,923	2	174,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punxsutawney	2	325,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon	2	124,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteshall	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAYNE COUNTY.

Butler	1	.....	1	58,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena	1	175,734	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	1	.....	1	111,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	1	171,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	1	836,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	1	91,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	2	116,310	1	55,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WYOMING COUNTY.

Arcade	6	.....	6	934,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attitash	8	.....	2	101,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bennington	9	159,865	6	106,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candia	2	130,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle	7	.....	7	411,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gauleville	8	192,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	6	283,615	4	283,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlebury	1	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	5	.....	5	448,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry	3	172,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	6	43,135	5	382,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldon	9	204,876	7	428,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waraw	1	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webersfield	3	.....	3	394,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a 50,000 pounds of Neufchâtel; 40,000 pounds of Fromage de Erie. 12,500 pounds of Neufchâtel. 187,000 pounds of pineapple.

SUMMARY, BY COUNTIES, OF BUTTER AND DIFFERENT KINDS OF CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES DURING SEASON
OF 1902.

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FAC- TORIES AND LBS. MADE.			NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF CHEESE MANUFACTURED.														
	Whole number of factories.	No. of butter factories.	Butter.	No. of cheese factories.	Full cream.	Skim.	Limburger.	Domestic Swiss.	Kosher.	D'Isigny.	Neufchâtel.	Fromage de Brie.	Square cream.	Imitation Eng- lish Cheddar.	Bago.	Munster.	Various kinds.	Cassia.
Albany	7	6	896,605	1	6,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	96	39	1,351,025	89	8,490,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,884
Broome	30	30	225,006	4	225,006	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Cattaraugus ..	143	4	501,558	133	12,938,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	14	10	922,992	4	278,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	70	84	2,342,189	85	2,200,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	8	8	116,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	21	4	1,200,917	7	653,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200,864
Clinton	25	2	2,090,792	1	75,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	32	8	889,796	11	790,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,518
Delaware	27	25	8,281,192	1	14,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487,080
Dutchess	2	2	157,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erle	65	18	1,335,874	43	6,000,680	77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Franklin	24	2	294,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	24	2	618,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	8	4	157,105	.....	20,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	6	2	211,702	.....	87,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	6	5	859,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	78	4	139,222	67	5,408,458	266,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	140	2	1,112,492	125	9,103,838	1,818,824	52,500	350,400	116,800	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	178,438	186,519	.....	58,180
Lewis	75	.....	.....	75	8,185,166	646,377	.....	14,851	46,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,415	258,398	.....	.....
Livingston	9	2	236,339	.....	661,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	37	4	110,965	23	1,137,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery ..	5	2	205,091	.....	28,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery ..	21	2	171,878	16	908,180	24,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	1	1	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	124	1	479,987	86	8,722,728	1,637,712	197,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY, BY COUNTIES, OF BUTTER AND DIFFERENT KINDS OF CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES, ETC.—(Concluded).

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND POUNDS OF EACH MADE.																
	No. of factories.	Butter.	Full cream.	Skim.	Pineapple.	Limbarger.	Domestic Swiss.	Kosher.	D'Aligny.	Neufchâtel.	Fromage de Brie.	Square cream.	Imitation Eng. High Cheddar.	Wheeler.	Bake.	Manchester.	Casein.
Allegany.....	1	76,684	571,023	7,201													
Bremer.....	1	120,137	260,260	831,010													
Cattaraugus.....	2	44,957	579,626				32,000										
Chautauque.....	1	1,200	167,260														
Chemung.....	2	237,826	426,724	1,979,412						105					875		
Clinton.....	12	66,266	147,211														
Cortland.....	12	424,866	112,228	1,142,823		20,240			57,600	12,700	10,500	12,800				23,800	18,000
Delaware.....	1	124,225		26,212		2,000											
Erie.....	4	12,200	44,000				161,000										
Genesee.....	1	32,217	1,252														
Greene.....	1	299,545		100,000													119,574
Herkimer.....	15	154,379	244,722	1,042,971				29,500	300,000	245,000	300,000	290,000		4,000		46,520	72,000
Jefferson.....	12	307,592	1,859,006	179,509		231,000		24,000		5,800		1,860	131,483				62,431
Madison.....	16	212,775	225,062	974,226													
Montgomery.....	2	8,800	224,000	74,981													
Nichols.....	12	672,671	1,063,624	2,024,451													
Orleans.....	2	20,000	15,200	40,000					10,000	825,000	5,000	220,000					24,600
Oswego.....	1	12,000	76,000														
Owego.....	9	114,614	1,254,972	423,420													30,000
Seneca.....	21	776,546	798,222	242,592	20,000			13,833	527,557	612,877	76,940	789,820	92,100				282,124
St. Lawrence.....	80	924,144	6,925,474	146,004		58,000											
Schoharie.....	1	24,225	42,120	5,207													
Sullivan.....	1	13,976	27,500														180,200
Tompkins.....	2	43,000	46,000	119,200													
Ulster.....	1	15,700		200						2,000							
Wyoming.....	1	1,400	24,500		67,000												

MILK STATIONS, CONDENSERIES, BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES. 163

PRODUCT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY COUNTIES, SHOWING POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTURED BIENNIALY SINCE 1892.

COUNTY.	Product.	1892.	1894.	1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.
Albany	Butter					260,828	386,005
	Cheese	34,408	19,588	18,431	24,143	21,823	0,322
Allegany	Butter		45,896	156,931	258,724	61,545	76,631
	Cheese	8,543,800	6,914,154	6,810,661	8,327,972	8,330,199	9,371,323
Broome	Butter	157,887	1,234,448	1,021,735	1,084,072	1,440,200	1,480,914
	Cheese	276,429	417,849	122,604	432,709	601,838	608,085
Cattaraugus	Butter	110,300	225,807	360,512	254,842	221,936	250,515
	Cheese	13,202,919	11,350,154	9,918,022	13,315,955	14,440,085	14,646,309
Cayuga	Butter	61,000		195,888	533,350	555,439	1,352,993
	Cheese	257,131	180,570	204,113	381,291	334,887	378,707
Chautauqua	Butter	2,063,510	2,127,554	2,318,829	2,778,327	3,080,234	3,243,940
	Cheese	3,201,027	2,669,853	2,577,721	2,985,759	4,064,760	3,207,938
Chemung	Butter	974,390	742,423	128,781	512,839	594,345	820,511
	Cheese	756,974	519,100	156,621	90,000	107,480	
Chenango	Butter	1,597,021	1,972,554	1,177,699	1,669,610	1,976,806	2,070,003
	Cheese	8,999,432	5,212,631	2,095,025	4,191,958	4,215,789	2,778,753
Clinton	Butter	1,034,932	1,019,477	1,401,146	1,560,146	1,645,004	2,166,687
	Cheese	120,600	187,000	240,000	149,008	162,196	222,304
Columbia	Butter	5,000	30,000		12,000	192,940	38,625
	Cheese					37,293	45,041
Cortland	Butter	846,731	931,038	458,818	901,411	1,227,976	1,131,124
	Cheese	1,052,000	1,920,418	1,295,678	2,156,176	2,096,082	2,487,947
Delaware	Butter	909,000	1,308,579	903,444	1,071,715	2,142,176	4,378,245
	Cheese		204,858	4,941	261,112	744,920	822,067
Dutchess	Butter	177,243	186,873		165,462	192,621	168,285
	Cheese						70,240
Erie	Butter		96,915	601,019	554,983	1,017,073	1,348,071
	Cheese	4,958,412	3,907,513	2,720,883	1,839,777	4,097,046	2,667,569
Essex	Butter	14,856	17,674	2,099	11,322	225,021	294,738
	Cheese						
Franklin	Butter	1,649,291	1,574,957	1,704,712	1,788,850	3,327,605	3,618,713
	Cheese	237,958	118,267	131,915	237,508	152,802	
Fulton	Butter	40,000	40,000	3,960	38,000	164,354	157,105
	Cheese	312,390	239,337	98,570	33,886	187,799	249,253
Genesee	Butter	62,600	74,214	144,444	158,650	213,599	249,919
	Cheese	242,000	194,500	96,520	85,000	64,148	59,079
Greene	Butter					128,823	658,725
	Cheese						100,000
Herkimer	Butter	303,972	873,462	159,116	101,352	169,769	489,987
	Cheese	12,207,012	10,978,680	7,071,110	7,611,089	8,469,158	7,971,642
Jefferson	Butter	275,539	279,588	342,102	452,680	355,827	1,420,994
	Cheese	12,031,638	9,962,527	10,629,000	14,080,890	13,099,117	15,480,891
Lewis	Butter		22,658	22,433	15,000	15,624	
	Cheese	8,694,944	8,353,399	6,616,288	8,277,124	7,515,666	10,057,449
Livingston	Butter	4,000	10,800	125,345	125,025	174,169	336,239
	Cheese	155,000	148,623	162,064	342,616	371,800	551,175
Madison	Butter	963,834	1,144,597	242,661	489,523	745,676	603,601
	Cheese	4,833,000	4,885,434	2,941,480	3,583,913	4,994,568	3,225,685
Monroe	Butter	33,500	187,035	237,148	190,442	221,480	205,694
	Cheese	40,000		33,400	31,372	57,312	23,502
Montgomery	Butter	27,330	0,685	1,793		487,369	627,066
	Cheese	3,018,671	2,297,750	1,446,416	1,856,492	1,627,911	1,409,094
Nassau	Butter					80,000	
	Cheese						
Niagara	Butter		18,382	192,636	24,000	28,640	6,000
	Cheese	49,900	20,974	20,187	11,774	17,316	
Oneida	Butter	493,031	561,406	374,310	573,395	1,104,333	1,170,320
	Cheese	13,067,442	11,794,297	7,192,430	5,980,741	10,158,909	9,915,913
Onondaga	Butter	175,631	338,676	350,602	720,638	1,404,677	2,098,966
	Cheese	1,356,000	981,941	368,416	917,543	1,145,510	751,867
Ontario	Butter	180,960	164,800	149,890	10,800	187,980	101,300
	Cheese	20,000	25,859		40,404	67,324	61,121
Orange	Butter		13,366		12,250	147,469	87,250
	Cheese	981,872	1,102,887		1,022,540	3,797,620	1,513,750
Orleans	Butter						12,000
	Cheese	80,000	82,787	119,598	233,950	81,816	70,000
Oswego	Butter	872,719	332,128	37,261	97,793	141,239	236,614
	Cheese	7,634,709	6,613,974	5,259,529	5,890,219	8,766,640	5,709,425
Otsego	Butter	1,110,007	774,525	643,351	779,468	1,009,158	1,757,451
	Cheese	7,094,890	8,109,465	3,992,836	5,191,162	6,833,222	4,670,633

